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POLITICAL DIARIES

OF

Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Pandit Kunahya Lal, Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Mr. L. Bowring and Mr. A. H. Cocks, 1847—1849.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE present volume is one of a series of selections from the Punjab Government records which have been published by the Punjab Government. The volumes constituting the series are—

The Delhi Residency and Agency Records	...	1807, 1857, Volume I.
The Ludhiana Agency Records,		1808-1815, Volume II.
The Political Diaries of the Resident at Lahore and his Assistants	...	1846-1849, Volumes III—VI.
The Mutiny Records—Correspondence and Reports	...	1857-1858, Volumes VII and VIII each in two Parts.

It had been intended to issue further volumes also, dealing with (*a*) the records of the Karnal, Ambala and Ludhiana Agencies (including the despatches of Sir D. Ochterlony, Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent to the Governor-General at Ludhiana, and the diaries of his Assistant, Captain G. Birch), 1816—1840; (*b*) the records of the North-West Frontier Agency, 1840—1845; and (*c*) those of the Lahore Residency, 1846—1849; but it has been found necessary on financial grounds to postpone the publication of these further papers.

The material for the volumes issued has been prepared and put through the Press by Mr. A. Raynor, late Registrar of the Punjàb Civil Secretariat.

LAHORE:
December 1915.

PREFACE.

The treaties executed with the Lahore Darbar after the first Sikh War provided *inter alia* for the location of a British garrison at Lahore until the end of the year 1846, to assist in the reconstitution of a satisfactory administration. Major (shortly afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel) H. M. Lawrence remained at Lahore as Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the political relations of the British Government with the Darbar.

2. This arrangement continued until the Treaty of Bhairowal executed in December 1846, when the Lahore Government, in return for the continued service of the British garrison, agreed to admit of more direct supervision during the minority of the Maharaja. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lawrence was then made Resident as well as Agent to the Governor-General for the North-West Frontier, which continued to be the designation of the appointment until the 6th March 1848, when it was altered to that of Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Lawrence held the office of Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier, and Resident at Lahore, from the 1st January to the 30th November 1847, when he proceeded on sick leave to Europe. He had been absent at Simla from the 21st of August to the 17th of October 1847, during which period Mr. J. Lawrence, Commissioner and Superintendent of the Trans-Sutlej States, acted as Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in addition to his other duties. Mr. J. Lawrence took charge

again on Colonel Lawrence's departure and officiated as Resident and Agent to the Governor-General until relieved, on the 6th March 1848, by Sir F. Currie under the designation of Resident at Lahore and Chief Commissioner of the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States. Sir F. Currie was in charge when the second Sikh War broke out in April 1848. On March 29th, 1849, the Punjab was annexed and the Government passed into the hands of the Board of Administration composed of Sir H. Lawrence, Mr. J. Lawrence and Mr. C. Mansel.

4. The work done by the Assistants to the Resident in the interval between the Sikh War and during the progress of the second Sikh War is the main subject of this and the two preceding volumes of this series. The diaries of the two elder men, Abbott and George Lawrence, are reproduced in Volume IV, and those of Herbert Edwardes in Volume V. The present volume deals with the reports of the other Assistants, including Reynell Taylor, P. S. Melvill, Vans Agnew, Nicholson, Bowring and Cocks. These officers were in 1847 all young men—Cocks, the eldest, being 28, and Melvill, the youngest, 20 years of age only. Vans Agnew, as is well known, was killed at Multan in 1848, and Nicholson at Delhi in 1857; but Cocks lived till 1881, and Taylor till 1886, while Melvill and Bowring have only recently passed away.

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No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 15th to the 23rd of May 1847.

1. *15th May 1847.*—Left Lahore at 5 A. M.; rode to the first *nullah*; crossed the Ravee ½ a mile below Shahdera; found the Durbar carriage waiting on the opposite bank; made 5 stages to Tulwundee,—1st, Bawurree Hurree Singhwallah; 2nd, Baba Nungul; 3rd, Kannoo; 4th, a place about a mile on the Lahore side of Gujranwallah; 5th, Tulwundee, where we found our saddle horses and rode on to Wuzeerabad.

2. The country after leaving Shahdera, and to within a few miles of Gujranwallah, very bare and poorly cultivated.

3. Plenty of grass about Hurree Singhwallah. The artillery grass-cutters could well travel that distance daily for grass; at Meerut and Cawnpore they have to go very much further.

4. Between Shahdera and Baba Nungul we met about 100 men of Sirdar Shere Singh's Battalions coming from Peshawur. I have previously reported this circumstance to you.

5. The villagers of Baba Nungul and Koree complained that the servants of the English, or men calling themselves such, were in the habit of exacting food, firewood, &c., from them without payment. I explained to them that at this distance from Lahore they could not be really in the service of the English, but were probably dismissed soldiers and others who used the Sirkar Company's name as a means of extortion. I told them never to give any one supplies gratis, and if any force was attempted to complain at the Lahore Residency: this they said they would do.

6. *16th May 1847.*—Rode round the town in the morning, and then to the River Chenab, which is about 2½ miles distant from the town; crossed three fordable branches before reaching the main river. The main stream is about 700 yards in breadth and rising daily.

The boatmen complained that very few merchants came by the ghat because of the heavy duties levied by Misr Rulla Ram's men, and in the city. I have given below the rates exacted, and, as they are I suppose sanctioned by Government, the officials are not to be blamed. In the evening we rode through the bazar, which is spacious and well built, and in the evening, when all the inhabitants of the city collect in it, presents an appearance of life and business which would give a false idea of its prosperity and custom. On careful enquiry on the spot I found that the crowd was composed almost entirely of the inhabitants of the town itself, and that there were few or none of the people of the neighbouring villages among them; the latter come in small numbers in the mornings.

7. The shops are very poor, and a great number of houses are uninhabited. The shopkeepers are not loud in complaint; but when asked, they lament, I think, sincerely the days of Avitabile's wise and vigorous management. He built the bazar and, by his politic treatment and encouragement, made it a most desirable position for respectable merchants to settle in: property was well protected and the money-lenders received assistance in recovering their rights from the cultivators. Now the prosperity of the place is decaying daily. Theft is rife, and the Government officials indolent and neglectful.

8. The shopkeepers complain of the duty levied on goods entering and leaving the city. The custom of levying this is an old one here, but *they* say it is peculiar to Wuzeerabad. I have given a detailed account of this tax below. I do not remember to have heard of such a duty being levied elsewhere.*

*Since writing this I have been told that it is the custom in most cities to levy something, but nothing so heavy as the dues in question.

9. The inhabitants of this city do not complain of being molested by the Kardar and his officials. No fines or other impositions are exacted from them, except in the case of proved misdemeanour, and then it is the *sheristah* of the country and no one objects.

10. A burglary occurred in the house of a shopkeeper during my stay here, and property to the amount of 3 or 4 hundred rupees was removed. I heard of this the morning after it had occurred, and eventually the man who had been robbed complained to me that, though he had given full notice to the *Adalutee* the first thing in the morning, he had not gone near the place or attempted to do anything till 12 o'clock.

11. It is this apathy and indolence and the total want of *chokeedaree* arrangements which the townspeople complain of, and not of active oppression.

12. Theft is very frequent, and it is very seldom that the perpetrators of it are apprehended, and if they are, they are only kept in confinement till they can make good the fine which may be determined upon as an expiation of their offence. They are then let loose again upon society.

13. Avitabile hanged for theft, and it was scarcely known during his term of government. The townspeople of course speak of this as a time of great *aram*, but readily agree with me that the danger of hanging an innocent man more than counterbalanced the advantages to be gained by so stern a system of police.

14. My authorities for the above remarks are derived from conversations with the *punches* and several of the respectable merchants of the city, and enquiries made in other quarters by Moonshee Hussein Allee and myself, also corroborated by the statements of the Kardar's officials themselves except in those points which would tend to prove their own dilatoriness.

15. *17th May 1847.*—The Kardar's *gomashtah*, Godur Mul, presented a *zeeafut* of 500 Nanuk Shahee rupees and 22 jars of sweetmeats.

16. Rode in the morning to the village of Bairookee in the jageer of Gundah Singh of Mithoo, a place about 20 *koss* from Wuzeerabad. The villagers of Bairookee spoke highly of his kindly treatment of them. They said that he took a third share *in grain* for the *Bela* or *Kadir* lands, and for the well lands the revenue was taken by *chuka*, a sort of settlement by which the zemindars undertake to pay a certain sum in money for the *khurreef* crop and a certain number of *manees* of grain for the *rubbee*.

17. The amount of this agreement, they said, was taken from them fairly, and no extra cess or *khurch* exacted, and in fact they have nothing to wish for.

18. I have exactly the same accounts as the above from the villagers of Dhoneeke in the jageer or rather *dhurmurth* of Baba Bala Ram of the *seraie* at Wuzeerabad, from those of Kusoa in the jageer of Ameer Singh, *Purohit,* and also from the villagers of Surneewallah in the jageer of Thakoor Dass, all of which I subsequently visited.

19. From Bairookee I proceeded to Murdeke, a *Khalsah* village about 5 miles to the north-eastward of Wuzeerabad, and here for the first time I heard serious complaints against Ram Chund, Kardar. I directed the villagers to send in two of their *punches* with me to Wuzeerabad, when the case would be fully enquired into; but warned them that they would not be reimbursed for former exactions unless a clear case of fraud could be proved against the Kardar, though of course any representation they might make would be taken into consideration in arranging a future settlement for the country.

20. *18th May 1847.*—Visited the village of Chodra, about 2½ miles westward of Wuzeerabad. This large village is in the jageer of Dewan Narain Dass, and is in a miserable state of dilapidation. I asked several men whether they had any complaints to make, but they said none: this was in the bazar of the village.

21. *19th May.*—Visited the villages of Nezamabad and Trenkhul, both under the Kardar. I commenced telling the people plainly to come to me if they had any complaints to make: this I did because I suspected that they hung back under the fear that perhaps their complaints might not be heard, and dreading the subsequent wrath of the Kardar.

22. Here and everywhere in the *Khalsah* lands they complained of the oppressive system adopted in taking the revenue, but I did not hear any serious complaint personally affecting the Kardar's character.

23. *20th May.*—It was this day reported to me that there were as many as 500 stand of arms in a *kotree* in the Summun Garden, left here by the sepoys of General Golab Singh Pohovindheah's regiments, which returned from Peshawur about 5 months ago and obtained leave to their homes at this place. There were at first many more muskets, but the

sepoys returning from leave have taken away most of them, and there are now between 4 and 5 hundred remaining. This account was confirmed by the statement of the *Gomashtah* in my presence. There are also 7 *kuppas* of powder collected by Govindh Sahaie, Kardar, for the Sutlej campaign and never used.

24. The *kotree* was locked, and the key in charge of a sepoy who lived at some distance from the city, and I did not think it worth while to send for him to have it opened.

25. *21st May 1847.*—My arrival has procured two months' pay for the detachment of Sikh soldiers employed in the town and district; for the first two or three days they came regularly every day with complaints against the *Gomashtah*, and saying that they were three months in arrears. I took no notice of their petition, intending to-morrow to speak about it before leaving, but in the meantime the *Gomashtah* paid them two months of their arrears.

26. This day I received your letter of the 20th directing me not to invite complaints. This was the rule I had proposed to myself at first, but I really found it necessary to explain to the people that any complaints they might make I should carefully investigate, as I did not believe that their silence proceeded from a want of cause of complaint, though I was inclined to think that they have suffered no immediate acts of oppression, and very likely doubted the probability of gaining redress for evils of long standing during my flying visit.

27. *22nd May.*—The villagers of Murdeke before mentioned not having come in to make their complaint, I again rode out to the village and asked them the reason, for I was curious to know what had prevented them. They said that they had heard that I was going on to Cashmere immediately and feared to incur the enmity of the Kardar by seeking redress from me at his expense. They, however, said they would come that day, though I told them I did not want them to do so.

28. Accordingly in the course of the day they arrived, and told their story before the Kardar, which, as it gives a fair sample of the mode of collecting the revenue in the whole district, and I have ascertained its perfect correctness, I shall here give as succinctly as possible.

29. By the *Ayeen* of Avitabile's time the village of Murdeke was assessed at Rs. 2,100 altogether, of which Rs. 600 was in jageer and

dhurmurth, leaving Rs. 1,500 to be paid by the village, Rs. 500 from the *khurreef* crop and Rs. 1,000 from the *rubbee*. When the district was made over to Rajah Suchet Singh he introduced the *kun*, and thereby raised the revenue. After him came Gobind Sahaie, who raised them still further. Kunhiah Lall* took the *kun* of the *rubbee* of 1845-46 and collected part of the revenue, and Ram Chund, Kardar, completed it. In this harvest 1,900 rupees were taken from the village independently of the jageers, &c.: this was an increase of Rs. 400 on the old settlement. The Government share is ½, and the amount of grain having been ascertained, an arbitrary *nerrikh* of 13 rupees† for wheat, the current one being 9 rupees, was fixed upon, and the Government ½ share of grain was taken in money at that rate. In addition to this, one anna in the rupee of the Government share was taken.

*For the slave girl Mungla.

†Per *manee* or 5 maunds.

30. Secondly, in the collection of the *khurreef* crop of 1846, 600 rupees were taken, the *nerrikh* being fixed at Rs. 14-8-0, while the current one of the day was 9 rupees. The anna per rupee was also exacted, after which the Kardar, finding the revenue fall short of what was required, decided on taking 1½ anna per rupee in addition to that already levied, making 2½ annas in the rupee on the whole of the Government revenue in the district. This was afterwards remitted by an order from Lahore.

31. *23rd May 1847.*—It appeared from the papers that Rs. 509 was the amount paid into the Government Treasury by the Kardar on account of the *khurreef* of 1846 for the village of Murdeke. This left Rs. 91 to be accounted for. He disposed of Rs. 60 to my satisfaction in *puchotra*, *tukavee* and remissions, but Rs. 31 he was at a loss to give an account of. He said, however, that he had paid it to some of the *Dhurmurthees* and Jageerdars of the village. This I disbelieved, but immediately sent for them. This was late in the evening before the day on which I was to leave for Guzerat, and, as I expected, the men never made their appearance. The *Gomashtah* produced a letter from one of them allowing that some of the money had been received, but I did not attach much credit to it, and told the Kardar or rather his *Gomashtah* that I must report the whole affair to you, and that I was afraid that the consequences would be serious to some of the Wuzeerabad officials. This put him in great alarm, and I having merely mentioned the word *razeenamah*, he caught

at it and begged to be allowed to bring that of the villagers of Murdeke. I let him go to try and arrange the matter if he chose (as I did not wish to have to refer the case of one single village where I knew that the general character of the officials of Government was what it was desirable I should ascertain) and went myself to bed. Upwards of an hour afterwards I was roused to hear the *punches* of Murdeke profess their perfect satisfaction with all Godur Mul *Gomashtah's* arrangements, and wind up with a request that he might be made Kardar of the district. Either his promises had been large, or his threats were more to be feared than I had before imagined. I am inclined to think that the former or perhaps actual payment had been brought into play on the present occasion.*

* I accepted this *razeenamah* as the *Gomashtah* had hitherto been correct in his statements, and the villagers could not positively deny that the money had been returned in the way he mentioned, though with me they thought it doubtful. In one or two instances of small sums said to have been given in *tukavee*, the *Gomashtah* had proved himself right, though the items were at first contested by the plaintiffs.

32. The system of fixing a *nerrikh* far above the current one of the day, and taking the Government share at that rate, appears to me to be very oppressive, more especially as this nominal half share of grain is plus 6 pies or 24 seers per *manee* on the well lands, all of which is added to the share of grain before it is reduced to money, instead of being collected in kind separately as in equity it should.

33. Add to this the 1 anna in the rupee, and the zemindar's share is reduced probably to a third or less of the produce of his land.

34. The petition of the zemindars of Murdeke and of the other *Khalsah* villages is that the *nerrikh* at which the Government share is taken may not exceed the real *nerrikh* by more than one rupee. This would amply satisfy them, was formerly the custom, and surely is a fair request.

35. The *chuhpisah* or levy of 6 pies of grain per *manee* and the one anna in the rupee they do not object to.

36. In fact I think the people seem very reasonable in their demands, and I really believe that what has been exacted from them has with small exceptions been sanctioned by Government, and that therefore the officials are not to blame.

37. Avitabile's system, and especially the zemindaree books, are looked back to with great satisfaction by all.

38. It would, however, be impossible to return to the exact rates of revenue levied at that time, as the *nerrikh* has considerably increased in the interim.

39. No books have as yet been issued in this district.

40. I have received no complaints of oppressive fines or other harsh conduct against Ram Chund, Kardar, and from what I was able to gather I should think that were the Government demands reduced he would probably be as popular as any man in his position could be.

41. His *Gomashtah* at Wuzeerabad, Godur Mul, is an ignorant man, apparently very dilatory in business, and very cringing and unprepossessing in manner. He may also be dishonest, but I have not sufficient grounds on which to condemn him as such, and well I know that his carelessness might bring the imputation on him when he did not deserve it.

42. Sheodial, the *Adalutee,* I have before mentioned as dilatory and negligent.

43. I enclose the *Gomashtah's* statement of the amount of the *nerrikh* at which the *rubbee* of 1845-46 and *khurreef* of 1846 were collected, and the real *nerrikh* of those periods signed by the *Chowdree* of the city. The discrepancy is not even contested by the officials, and they allow that the system is very unfair upon the cultivator.

44. Ram Chund, Kardar, lives at Pusroor, his own home, which is about 20 *koss* from Wuzeerabad.

45. The district under his charge is divided into 18 *ilaquahs* as follows :—

(1) Wuzeerabad, and Laull *Kusbah.*
(2) Gemyut Gurh.
(3) Dhironkheel.
(4) Boorhana.
(5) Sehobad.
(6) Kulloowal.
(7) Muhoota.
(8) Goolbajewah.
(9) Guzeeran.
(10) Gamgee.
(11) Sahoowallah.
(12) Sumbureal.
(13) Begowallah.
(14) Bherooka *burra.*
(15) Bherooka *chota.*
(16) Tulwundee, Khujjoor Wallah.
(17) Humeerpore, Rajah Wallah.
(18) Bazowal.

46. In each of the above *ilaquahs* a *Gomashtah* is stationed by the Kardar.

47. In Wuzeerabad *Khass* the following villages are in jageer and *dhurmurth* :—

Village.	*Jageerdar.*
Dhoneke	Bala Ram, Fakeer.
Kullair	Chund Konwur, sister of the Maharanee.
Mehidpore	Uttur Mul.
Runsehan Wallah ...	Gholam Ram, Chowdree.
Chuk Suttea	Officers of Dewan Kirpa Ram.
Mamwallah	" " " " "
Kote Ameer	Syud Shere Shah.
Punj Gerain	Baba Must Ram.
Puthanwalla	Khewah, Mirassee.
Binjo Walla	Rutton Chund, Doogul.
Dewan Kote	Dewan Jowahir Singh, but in charge of Rutton Chund, Doogul.
Thattah, and Fukrullah ...	Rutton Chund, Doogul.
Seneree Wallah ...	Thakoor Dass for Rutton Chund.
Chodura with 26 others not all in the district.	Dewan Narain Dass.

48. In Wuzeerabad *Khass* there are eight *Khalsah* villages besides the *Kusbah*, namely :—

(1) Khukha Meethur.
(2) Ismailpore.
(3) Abul Futteh Wallah.
(4) Rudallah.
(5) Sheiran Wallah.
(6) Kot Manah.
(7) Bela.
(8) Belu.

49. The *Khalsah* lands comprise 4 wells with the land attached and 1,200 *beegahs* of *Bela* or *Kadir*, of which 300 *beegahs* are under cultivation, 200 available for pasture, and the rest sandy and waste.

50. The jageer and *dhurmurth* lands comprise 68 wells and about 1,531 *beegahs* of ground, *baranee.*

KUNKOOT IN WELL LANDS.

51. The crops are measured and appraised. The Government share is one half; the *kun* or estimate never exceeds the *manee* per *beegah*; anything above that is the right of the cultivator, but it is a heavy crop that exceeds the 5 maunds.

52. In addition to the half share Government claims 6 *pies* (the *pie* is equal to 4 seers, and the seer to 102 Nanuk Shahee rupees in weight) on each *manee* of its own share. The collective amount of grain is then reduced to money at a *nerrikh,* generally a third or more higher than the *nerrikh* of the day.

53. After this one anna in the rupee of the Government share is further exacted.

54. In *baranee* lands the rule is the same, but the share is often reduced to a third and sometimes to a fourth. These are, however, particular cases; the half is the rule, the other the exception.

ZUBTEE IN WELL LANDS.

Cotton	1 rupee per *kanal,* ¼ of a *beegah.*
Sugar	2 " " " " "
Tobacco	1 " " " " "
Poppy	1 " " " " "
Ginger, &c. . . .	1 " " " " "

These rates appear very high, especially 8 rupees a *beegah* for sugar, but I heard no complaint against any system where the rate was distinctly laid down.

55. *Chuka* is a settlement of money for the *khurreef* and grain for the *rubbee* crop. The cultivator must pay the whole amount whatever may happen to his crops. This system seems very popular where it is applied.

56. There are some instances of money settlement for both crops.

57. The following are the duties levied on goods entering and leaving the city, above alluded to :—

	Ingress.	*Egress.*
Grain . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pice.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pice per rupee.
Cheenee . . .	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1 pie less 2 pice per rupee.
Goor and *shukr* .	1 *tukka* per rupee.	
Oil and *ghee* . .	6 pies ingress and egress per rupee.	
Spices, pepper, &c. .	9 " " " " " "	
Silk . . .	3 " " " " " "	
White cloth . .	6 " " " " " "	
Cotton . . .	9 " " " " " "	
Iron . . .	9 " " " " " "	
Salt . . .	6 " " " " " maund.	
Opium . . .	9 " " " " " rupee.	
Pushmeenah . .	1 anna ingress and egress a load.	
Horse or buffalo .	1 " " " " per head.	
Camel if sold or removed . .	1 rupee 8 annas a head.	
Goats and sheep .	2 pies a head.	

58. I enquired carefully into the ghat duties, but have not sufficient experience to judge of their severity or otherwise. I could not hear that the Customs officials ever exceeded the established rates in their demands from the traders, though it is probable that it is occasionally done.

59. In the city there are 569 shops inhabited, 350 deserted and 13 in ruins.

60. Godur Mul, *Gomashtah*, calculates that he could collect on a few days' notice 5,000 maunds of grain, and with 10 days' notice 1,000 maunds of *boosah*, and sheep in any number.

61. Firewood it is difficult to procure, because Gunput Rae, Commissary of Ordnance, has seized upon the preserve of *keekur* wood, which is about 8 *koss* from Wuzeerabad and formerly supplied the city with wood: it is also about 5 miles from Gunput Rae's village of Kunthul. Such is the *Gomashtah's* account of the state of the case.

GUZERAT :
The 25th May 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 24th of May to the 1st of June 1847.

1. *24th May 1847.*—Marched to Guzerat, distance 8 miles; crossed the Chenab in boats. The river had risen 3 or 4 feet since I first saw it. Conversed with the inhabitants of the village of Moollah, which, with two others, is in the jageer of Rutton Chund, Doogul. They complained of rapacity on his part in taking the revenue, making the *nerrikh* 15 rupees when it was properly 10, and taking *khurch* and *abwab* besides. I give the statement as I heard it, but I have not been able to ascertain its correctness. Having, however, heard complaints against Rutton Chund in other quarters, I believe that there is some truth in it.

2. Further on I came to the village of Turke, which, with 13 others, was formerly in the jageer of Jemadar Khoosheal Singh, then descended to his eldest son, Kissun Singh, who was drowned in the Sutlej at Sobraon, and they are now held by Sirdar Tej Singh. There is, however, another son of Khoosheal Singh's alive, named Bhugwan Singh, but my informants cannot tell me whether he will be allowed to assume charge of his father's grants on coming to years of discretion. At Tirkha, Hurrea and Kalra, I was encountered by violent complaints of the exactions and harsh conduct of Mehtab Rae, the Sirdar's Kardar in these parts.

3. The whole of the crops of the latter village, though a long time ripe, were still standing and rotting in the ground, the reason of which I shall have occasion to detail hereafter. The villagers complained of great extortion in the *zubtee* rates, which, as they detailed them, were certainly nearly double the amount usually taken even in this country, where they are generally very high. Narrain Dass, brother of Govindh Sahaie, Kardar, presented a *zeeafut* of Rs. 500 and 22 jars of sweatmeats, being Rs. 250 and 11 jars for each officer. Govindh Sahaie himself was out in the district, and sent to know whether he should come in, which, as I thought I could get on much better without him, I sent to say was unnecessary.

4. *25th May.*—Visited the village of Mudeenah, formerly assessed by the *Ayeen* at Rs. 1,400 per annum, namely, Rs. 1,075 for the *rubbee* and Rs. 325 for the *khurreef*. For the last *khurreef* crop 750

rupees were taken and for the present *rubbee* bills have been taken for 1,450 rupees, and this without any exact reckoning of quantity, *nerrikhs*, &c.

5. I shall subsequently explain the meaning of this last feature of the case.

6. They said also that about 36 rupees *khurreef* would be taken.

7. The lands of the village are all *baranee*.

8. In the neighbourhood of Mudeenah are three villages in the jageer of Rutton Chund, Doogul, or rather of Thakoor Dass, his brother, and managed by Rutton Chund, who has made them over in a very arbitrary manner to some dependants of his own, to the ejection of parties who have been in possession for the last 30 years. I have heard the case through, and recorded my opinion that the men in possession, the defendants in the case, have no right to more than 12 *beegahs* of land in one of the villages, and have recommended that the rightful *biswahdars* be restored. I have since made over the case to Sirdar Ram Singh, *Adalutee*.

9. In the evening we visited the town of Guzerat, which I shall afterwards describe.

10. *26th May 1847.*—I have mentioned that the crops in the village of Kalra remained uncut, and that the villagers had, as I passed, been loud in complaint. I had then told them to come to me at Guzerat, which was only two miles distant, and that all should be enquired into. This they did not do; and, knowing from other sources that affairs were still at a standstill, I on this day rode back to find out what was the matter. After fully enquiring into the case and thinking Mehtab Rae, the Kardar, much in fault, I sent a message to him to the effect that I intended to report the whole case to Lahore, and that if he had anything to urge *per contra* that he might come and do it. This brought an answer by return of messenger to say that he would certainly come and explain all about it, which he did; but his assertions of the vicious disposition of the inhabitants of Kalra did not satisfy me at all. I told him that it was a matter of great sorrow and astonishment to me that, whereas on my way from Lahore I had visited the lands and villages of a great number of jageerdars, many of them small estates scarcely large enough to

support the holders, and yet in all I had been gratified by hearing that the jageerdars treated their ryots with kindness and consideration, but no sooner did I come into the jageer estates of the first Sirdar in the land than I was encountered by men tearing their hair and at the point of death from extortion and harsh treatment, and that Sirdar Tej Singh and Rutton Chund, Doogul, were the only two jageerdars of whom I had as yet heard complaints.

11. Mehtab Rae professed to be very anxious that matters should be arranged, and on my proposing that he should meet me the next morning at the village of Kalra and talk over the matter with the zemindars on the spot he readily agreed to do so.

12. *27th May 1847.*—A solemn conclave held at the village of Kalra. The result of a full enquiry from both parties was as follows. On Sirdar Tej Singh's return from Cashmere last year he made a settlement with the *punches* of the 14 villages of the jageer for the *khurreef* crop of 1846 and the present *rubbee.* By this agreement the zemindars undertook to pay 1,525 *mances* of grain plus 1 rupee per *manee* for the *rubbee* of 1846. This contract they found themselves unable to fulfil, and sent a deputation to Lahore to beg for remissions and a measurement of the crops with a view to the collection being made according to the usual principles of the *kunkoot.* This the Sirdar would not agree to, but consented that the crops should be measured, reserving to himself the right of exacting the whole amount of the settlement and obliging one village to make good the deficiency of its neighbour.

13. Accordingly Lallah Mehtab Rae commenced measuring the crops, but in doing so did not conform to the usual custom of having a man of each party at the *jereeb* and a man of each party for the *kaka* or estimation of the extent of produce; and further the zemindars complained that the *jereeb* was short in measurement, and this on enquiry I found was actually the case.

14. The fact was that the *hath* on the scale of which it was composed was upwards of 3 inches less than that generally in use in the Guzerat district. This made the *jereeb*, which is 9 *haths*, very far short of the just measurement. I enclose samples of the 2 *haths* mentioned.

15. The Lallah did not deny the discrepancy, but said that the *jereeb* he had used was the one in vogue in the Jullundur and across the Sutlej, the part of the country he had chiefly resided in. Supposing this to be true, it was unjust to apply it to a district where the measurements differed, as the rates of particular districts are of course calculated according to the system of measurement long established in them.

16. Further, that the style of measuring was not fair; the *jereeb* was allowed to hang loosely on the ground, whereas it ought to be tightly stretched, &c., and thus the estimated amount of grain greatly exceeded the real quantity.

17. This quarrel came to a crisis while the lands of the village of Kalra were being measured. Another deputation went off to Lahore, and Mehtab Rae stopped the *kun* and prevented the crops being cut, and this was the state of the case on their arrival in the district.

18. After discussing the point for some time with Mehtab Rae I proposed that there should be a new measurement of the crops by appointed *moonsiffs* attended by a man of my own, and that it should be taken with the Guzerat *jereeb*, and that, after the measurement had been made to the satisfaction of both parties, the whole case should be referred to the Sirdar, as it was apparent that the original settlement was still binding upon the zemindars, they having, on the *kun* being allowed them, given in a written agreement that they would nevertheless make good the stipulations of the settlement if the Sirdar insisted on it.

19. Both parties readily agreed to this proposition, and immediately appointed *moonsiffs* and signed agreements to abide by their measurement and estimation.

20. I got the Kardar of Guzerat to send a good man with them to superintend the work, as I could not spare my moonshee.

21. You will observe that I only interfered to ensure a fair measurement of the crops and save them from destruction, leaving everything else to the clemency of the Sirdar.

22. *27th and 28th May 1847.*—On the evening of the same day, however, the *punches* of the village said as much to me as that they

were afraid they should be made to suffer when I was gone. I tried to reassure them, said that I was sure that a man in the Sirdar's position could not lend himself to so mean an act of revenge, and that if it was proved against Mehtab Rae he would be punished. (This was said in company from which it was pretty sure to reach the individuals mentioned.) They expressed themselves grateful for what had been done, but I could see that the conviction that they were likely to suffer by the displeasure of their masters was strong in their minds, and accordingly they came the next day with Mehtab Rae and said they would prefer taking their chance of clemency from the Sirdar to making both him and the Kardar their enemies by forcing a fresh measurement. I said of course that I had no desire to force my interference upon them; that my only object was to have the crops cut and saved; that both parties might not be losers, and that if they would go and commence reaping that I would immediately withdraw all my arrangements.

23. The Kardar and zemindars promised that this should be done at once.

24. The latter then made a request that Mehtab Rae would in my presence take their hands in his and promise that he would not bear malice for what had passed, and treat them with consideration in future. I told Mehtab Rae that he might do this if he liked, but that I should not desire him to do so. He, however, willingly complied, and putting their hands severally on his head made the required promise, and all parties retired apparently well pleased, and it has since been reported to me that the crops are being cut and saved.

25. I have omitted to mention that Mehtab Rae had talked of taking the revenue in money commutation; by doing so he would in my opinion be departing from the terms of the settlement and would invalidate the whole. One thousand, five hundred and twenty-five *manees* of grain and the same number of rupees is all he can claim from the whole 14 villages, and the crops being bad, and the measurement having been ordered and then performed in an unfair manner, he ought to remit something of that.

26. I have thus detailed, clearly I hope, but I fear at considerable length, the motives which induced me to take up this case, the method adopted to bring about a settlement, and the ultimate rejection of my interference by the zemindars themselves.

27. It has every appearance of a complete failure, but, if I was not essentially wrong in meddling with the affairs of a large jageerdar's estate at all, I must give it as my belief that more good than harm was done. The crops will be saved, and with the knowledge of the case I now have I do not think it probable that either the Sirdar or his officials are likely to push matters to extremities.

28. Visited the village of Hunjerah, three miles from Guzerat, formerly by the *Ayeen* assessed at Rs. 1,000 per annum, namely, Rs. 590 the *rubbee* and Rs. 390 the *khurreef* crop, Rs. 20 being always forgiven and *puchotra* allowed besides. The lands are all *baranee.*

Sirdar Ram Singh, who had just arrived, presented a *zeeafut* of 56 rupees and 10 pots of sweetmeats for Mr. Melvill and myself.

29. For the *khurreef* crop of 1846, 550 rupees were taken, the crops having been measured, but no particular account made of *nerrikh*, &c.

30. For the present harvest bills for Rs. 775 have been taken. The lands have been measured, but the villagers declare that this sum has been decided upon without reference to the amount of grain, which they state to be 50 *manees*; this would give upwards of 16 rupees the *manee*, while the *nerrikh* of the day is 11 rupees.

31. One man showed me a heap of grain of about 10 or 12 maunds, and told me with a rueful face that he had to pay 50 rupees for it. The men of this village begged me not to say that they had complained, as they would suffer for it. I asked how? The answer was, in taking the *kists* or instalments of revenue. They seemed to fear a severity and want of consideration in realizing these, and said that in cases of recusancy, real or pretended, the zemindars were often confined, or tied up and flogged by the soldiery, and this I fear is a powerful instrument of vengeance for private spite in the hands of the Kardar, and which may be used at will by him without his apparently overstepping the bounds of a proper energy in collecting the Government revenue. Certain it is that the zemindars dread incurring the displeasure of the Kardars greatly, and yet do not accuse them of extorting

unjust fines, exorbitant *nuzzurs* or the like; and therefore I am inclined to consider this *shitabee* in enforcing the payment of the instalments of revenue as the usual means adopted by the Kardars of making villages or individuals feel the ill effects of having incurred their displeasure.

32. I had heard that the Kardar was trying to throw dust in my eyes, and that he had a man stationed in each village to keep the villagers in check; and on this account I generally preferred addressing men in the fields, or engaged at their granaries sifting and winnowing the corn. I, however, subsequently saw nothing to lead to the belief of any such arrangement having been made, more especially as a blundering attempt was made to watch my motions by sending a sowar after me when riding about the country. The people seldom came forward to complain, but when they did, the Kardar and his actions were handled in a way that convinced me that no known emissary of his could be present. "It is so, but pray don't say I said so" was generally the tenor of their communications.

33. *29th May 1847.*—In the afternoon Sirdar Ram Singh, the new *Adalutee* of the district, paid us a visit. I had a long conversation with him on the subject of the country put under his surveillance, and was pleased with his intelligence and the clear account he gave of the directions he had received from you with reference to his new office.

34. Visited the village of Mohiudeenpore and heard their case through, but did not think that they had much to complain of. The system of the district is, however, peculiar and liable to great abuses, and I shall subsequently give a short description of it. This village was assessed by the *Ayeen* at 2,550 rupees,—Rs. 1,550 for the *rubbee* crop and Rs. 1,000 for the *khurreef*. This has never been exceeded by any Kardar, though in bad seasons less has often been taken. The present is a bad season. The Kardar has taken the usual notes of hand for the whole amount, but on the representations of the cultivators has consented to their making an estimate of the crops through *moonsiffs* of their own. This they have done and reckon the fair amount of Government revenue at Rs. 1,000 including *zubtee* collections. They, however, expressed to me their fears that nothing would be remitted. The lands are all *baranee.*

35. *30th May 1847.*—At Guzerat we were accommodated in an excellent *barahdurree*, about ¾ of a mile from the town.

36. *31st May.*—Marched about 10 miles to Buzoorgwal; crossed the dry bed of a large *nullah* between the villages of Uggoowal and Muharseah. Talked with the villagers of Dowlutnuggur, a considerable place and the *kusbah* of a small *ilaquah* of 30 villages dependent on Guzerat. This *ilaquah* was formerly assessed at Rs. 13,000 for the whole year; but the lands being all *baranee* the zemindars say that in dry seasons it is impossible to make up that sum. I asked why they did not make wells, and was told that it would be of no use as the land was under a curse. A zemindar of yore, having concealed his bread on the approach of a fakeer, was in requital told by him that, as he had suffered him to want bread, he and his posterity should in future want water. The soil in this neighbourhood appeared to me to be remarkably fine, and wherever water was procurable very productive. I also observed some excellent crops of cotton growing thrivingly without any irrigation.

37. The *nullah* above alluded to traverses the whole of this district, and I should think that it might without difficulty be *bunded* up in many places, or the water of it be led off into tanks for irrigation. I have seen several small rain ponds and one considerable tank in the neighbourhood, and the water appeared to be well retained by the soil. At any rate the villagers ought to be encouraged to make wells. Encouragement and a little consideration in money matters while they are in progress, to be subsequently made good, are the only things requisite to induce them to undertake the task. Wherever I mentioned the subject the zemindars professed the greatest willingness to make wells if encouraged to do so by the Government, but represented themselves as completely impoverished by the late successive bad seasons, in which they have suffered both from drought and locusts. The half smile with which the story of the fakeer was told convinced me that he and his malediction would not materially stand in the way of agricultural improvements.

38. *1st June.*—Marched to Bhimbhur, about 12 miles; passed the villages of Lungureal, Shaikhpore, Sirian, &c., lately made over to the Lahore Government by the new boundary settlement. Here I heard great complaints against Govindh Sahaie, Kardar of Guzerat.

The revenue had been collected *kham,* and nominally only a half share taken, but the people complained of such heavy *nuzzurs* and *sepahee khurch* having been levied upon them that their very food was gone; that the measurement of the crops, which was taken by the Kardar's own men, had not been fairly conducted; and that a deputation sent by them to Lahore had been prevented from complaining at the Residency. I told them to come to me at Bhimbhur, only four miles distant, and I waited at that place a day on purpose to give them an opportunity of complaining. They did not come, however, and, as they would not take even that trouble for themselves, I did not feel inclined to exert myself further in their behalf.

39. At Bhimbhur we found a guard of soldiers and one Syud Gholam Allee Shah, sent by Maharajah Golab Singh, to escort us to Cashmere.

40. The *khass zillah* of Guzerat is divided into four parts, the names of which I give below, with the proportions of land and wells in each, in order to show the very small proportion of the latter even in the *kusbah zillahs,* in which there are 23 villages in jageer and six in *dhurmurth* (and in this country the rent-free lands always contain more wells than the Government portions). The proportion of wells in the other subordinate *ilaquahs* is much less than in these:—

Names.	*Number of beegahs.*	*Number of wells.*
Kusbah khass Guzerat . .	3,936	64
Chickeree	6,895	25
Shaikhpore	13,088	148
Sookh	10,777	87

The other *zillahs* under the Guzerat Kardarship are as follows:—Jullalpore, under which are 4 other divisions, Kotla, Kowaspore, Gullianah, Dhoolleah, Pukreallee, 31 villages of the Burnalah district, Phagoo and some villages of the Bhimbhur district lately attached. In each of these *zillahs* there is a *Gomashtah* of the Kardar's resident.

41. Water is scarce except in the neighbourhood of the river. It is here obtained at a depth of 30 feet. The soil is firm and good; crops the same as in the Wuzeerabad district.

42. Most of the villages were formerly assessed at a fixed sum for the two harvests, and received books, in which the amount was noted down, from Kunhiah Lall, father of Rutton Chund, Doogul, who had the management of the country prior to 1892, when Rajah Golab Singh, that then was, became Governor of the district. Golab Singh adhered to the settlement, and his general conduct in revenue matters is well spoken of. In 1901 Misr Ameer Chund, brother of Rajah Lall Singh, was made Governor of the whole *Doaba*, and he sent one Rutton Chund, Khutree, to manage the Guzerat district, and it was during his time that the custom obtained, which is now generally practised, of raising or lowering the Government claim on a village by a sort of guess work. The old settlement seems to be taken as a sort of basis, and if the crops are good the Kardar arbitrarily decides upon a sum much above it as the amount to be paid to Government and takes the *tomboos* or promissory notes accordingly (*vide* case of the village of Mudeenah, paragraph 4). If, again, the crops are bad and the remonstrances of the ryots loud, the Kardar orders a measurement, or perhaps only a rough estimate to be made, sometimes by his own men, sometimes by the villagers themselves, and on this forms his final decision (*vide* cases of Hunjerah and Mohiudeenpore, paragraphs 28 and 34). The above-mentioned case of the village of Mudeenah I referred to the Kardar's *Gomashtah*, who said that the statement was quite correct, and that the system I have described was the one adopted in the district. Its unfairness and evil effects on the zemindar and liability to gross abuse I need not remark on. Men can hardly be expected to exert themselves to obtain good crops when it is in the power of the Collector to raise the revenue by a flying-shot estimation of the increased produce. It is very true that crops may or rather must differ widely in different seasons in rain-watered lands, and where in a bad season Government has remitted a portion of the contracted revenue to the cultivators it is not contrary to equity, though I believe it is quite contrary to custom, that its demand should exceed it in a good year; but, whatever these variations may be, there should be an established system to regulate them, and they should not be left to the will and pleasure of one man. Whenever it is found necessary to depart from the scale of the settlement, the usual principles of *kham* collection should be strictly adhered to.

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43. The people would gladly return to the *Ayeen* of Rajah Golab Singh's time, but they would still assuredly pray for remissions in bad seasons, and therefore I cannot but think that *kham* management with all its disadvantages would be more applicable to the district and more profitable to Government, at any rate until irrigation has spread a little more widely.

44. The *mulbah,* or charitable, hospitable and public expense fund, of the village is here levied with the revenue and reckoned for the past six months, the *putwarree* having in the meantime advanced the amount as required either in money or kind. If in money, he is allowed to claim interest at the day of reckoning. This fund is applied to the relief of fakeers; entertainment of *berats* (marriage parties) or strangers of any kind; *nuzzurs* to the Kardar and owner of the soil; also *defalcations of revenue by individuals not exceeding* 10 *rupees.* It is levied in some villages on the ploughs, in others on the cultivated lands, in others on wells, and in some few on the amount paid as revenue by each man. I have noticed this fund because if I mistake not it differs in its mode of collection from that mentioned by Lieutenant Edwardes as existing in the Bunnoo country.

45. The *manee* of the Guzerat district is regulated by measurement, and is equal to 6¾ maunds of wheat, 6½ maunds of *bajra,* 7 maunds of grain, 5 maunds of oil, &c.

46. The town of Guzerat is smaller than that of Wuzeerabad and less well built. It stands on a considerable eminence, and the chief buildings of the old town are located in what was once a fort, but it presents little appearance of it at present. The new bazar and town were built by Rajah Golab Singh, and the former is clean and commodious, but it is scarcely inhabited.

47. The ground immediately about Guzerat is pretty and well wooded, and it would make a nice position for a station, especially for cavalry, as grass is plentiful. The Royal *Toshehkhana* horses to the number of sixty are kept here on that account. There are more at the neighbouring district of Dingha.

48. The bazars of Guzerat contain 427 inhabited and 300 uninhabited shops. Among the former 262 grain sellers and 83 confectioners are the most considerable bodies. There are 5 wells of

50 feet in depth in the old fort, and 62 averaging 30 feet in depth in the city. There is here, as well as at Wuzeerabad, a tax on goods entering and leaving the city. The *Ghur* of Kulloowal on the Chenab is attached to the customs department of Guzerat. The river Chenab is about 5 miles distant at the nearest point, and they call the Jhelum 18 *koss*, which may be about 23 miles.

49. Fifty thousand maunds of grain and 10,000 maunds of *bhoosa* could be collected at short notice ; firewood is scarce.

50. Kardar Govindh Sahaie is, I think, much feared by the zemindars under his control. His mode of collecting the revenue is most irregular and affords great opportunities for peculation. His police arrangements in the town of Guzerat I heard well spoken of by some of the inhabitants. I should say that he required a strictly regulated system, and his administration of that to be carefully supervised. He may be worthy of much severer condemnation at my hands, but not on my present grounds for judging, and if such is the case the zemindars are in fault, as they will not speak out. I may say that, had I waited for them to complain to me, I not only should not have received petitions in cases where I have been able to benefit the parties, but I should not have been able to furnish the slightest information of the mode of carrying on business in the district. In one village I found an ingenious report spread that I was merely travelling to select a line of road.

NAOSHERAH :
4th June 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 2nd to the 6th of June 1847.

1. *2nd June 1847—Bhimbhur.*—On the evening of the 1st, Maia Dass, Kardar of Naosherah, presented a *zeeafut* of 750 Hurree Singheeah rupees and 52 jars of sweetmeats. This I heard was to be repeated on our reaching Cashmere.

2. Bhimbhur is a small, insignificant town, nearly filling up the narrow end of a valley formed by two low spurs of the hills.

Behind it, and at no great distance, rises the picturesquely broken range of the Adhee Tuk or Thuk,* the first to be crossed in progress to the Pir Punjal. The low hills are scantily wooded and rocky and barren. In the centre of the valley stands a lofty Kufour tree, the most prominent object in the whole scene.

*The station on the summit of the pass is called by this name. I have here and elsewhere applied it to the range.

3. There were formerly 41 *Khalsah* villages under Bhimbhur. The new boundary, which now runs within two miles of the town near a well and fakeer's *tukeea*, has reduced them to 5. In the lands of these villages there are no wells for irrigation, and the inhabitants say that it would be of no use making them, as there is no water in the ground but that supplied by percolation from the hills. In the Ajmere district the wells have only this percolation to depend upon, and yet are as useful as elsewhere, or more so, as they prolong the benefit of rain and render water available for irrigation, which would otherwise never pass near the surface of the soil.

4. The *khurreef* crop produces Indian corn, *maush*, tobacco, cotton, melons, &c., and the *rubbee*, wheat and barley.

5. It is an extraordinarily good crop that gives ¾ths of a *manee* or about 4 maunds per *beegah*. The *manee* is the same as that of the Guzerat district.

6. The Government share is one-half of the produce in kind of long cultivated lands, or where water is available; a third share in dry lands, and a fourth for the space of four years in ground newly broken up.

7. In the town and environs there are in all 18 wells,—4 within and 14 without the town. Of the latter, the water of 7 is bad. Water is obtained at a depth of 37 feet within the town and 24 without its limits.

8. Bhimbhur contains 2,103 houses and 82 shops, of which 71 are occupied by grain-sellers.

9. There are two customs *chokees* at Bhimbhur, one on the part of Lahore and the other on that of Maharajah Golab Singh. The Lahore *Gomashtah* takes duties on goods brought from the plains to Bhimbhur and proceeding thence to Sikh possessions.

10. I shall endeavour on a subsequent occasion to give an account of the duties exacted on goods travelling to and from Cashmere by the Pir Punjal Pass. The Bhimbhur *chokee* forms one end of the chain of customs stations, and, as the number between that and Cashmere is great, and the system rather complicated, I shall not be able to give a detailed account of it till I reach Cashmere, and am able to compare the accounts received at each station with the statement of the authorized rates obtained there.

11. *3rd June 1847.*—Marched to Saidabad, distance 11 miles. On leaving Bhimbhur we followed the bed of the *nullah* for some distance, then turned with it to the right, and travelled for 1½ miles parallel to the Adhee Tuk range. Then made a turn to the left, which brought us immediately opposite the pass, and from this place we could see a steep footpath ascending directly to the ghat, while we ourselves turned again to the right and continued our course along the valley for a mile further, keeping the main *nullah* still on our right, thereby considerably overshooting or going to the eastward of the pass. We at length made another turn to the left, and penetrated the hills by the bed of a small torrent and then commenced the ascent, the road very steep, rocky and winding. I could easily understand the credit due to Tej Singh and the Sikh Army for surmounting this pass with a considerable force and guns, and that with small leisure for preparation. The road is extremely bad. Both of my own horses fell and were severely cut, and I should say that a regiment of Cavalry would not get over the Adhee Tuk without serious injury to many horses. The road over the Pir Punjal itself is much superior to it. The actual ascent I reckoned at about 4 miles of ground. The air near the summit becomes very cool, and at about 1½ mile from it the first pine trees are visible.

12. Water is not procurable after leaving the *nullah* until the station at the top is reached, and natives suffer much in the ascent in consequence, especially in warm weather.

13. There is a small guard and a customs *chokee* on the summit. The descent of the mountain on the Saidabad side is not nearly so great as the ascent from Bhimbhur. Saidabad *seraie* is about 2½ miles from the foot of the pass and is situated in a pretty, well cultivated valley of a mile and-a-half in breadth.

14. On a neighbouring hill in the same range as the Adhee Tuk stands the fort of Ameergurh, a strong looking white stone or *pukka* fortress, occupying a commanding position.

15. The *seraie* of Saidabad is in the district of Rampore Boondla, which contains 8 villages. The *khurreef* crop produces Indian corn, *til*, *maush*, cotton, and sugarcane: the *rubbee*, wheat, barley, *mussoor*, &c.

16. The revenue is collected *kham*, and ⅓ of the produce of the 1st class lands is the Government share, ¼ of that of the 2nd class lands, and ⅕ of *bunjur* for four years.

17. This valley is traversed by a a small rivulet, which, if *bunded* into tanks, would render it extremely rich. There are at present very few wells, and the rain, though of frequent occurrence, does not suffice to produce fine *rubbee* crops. The soil is apparently excellent.

18. *4th June 1847.*—Marched to Naosherah, 12 miles. The road, on leaving the Saidabad valley, penetrates the first range by a low pass opposite the old *seraie*, then turns easterly, and passing through some fertile valleys arrives at length at the foot of the Kuman Goshah Range, or second sandstone range according to Vigne, the Adhee Tuk being the first. The ascent of the Kuman Goshah is not very great, and is about a mile in length. The descent on the other side into the Naosherah valley is very steep, very long, and the road very bad.

19. Naosherah itself is a poor looking place. It contains 163 houses, of which 133 are inhabited; 136 shops, of which 99 are inhabited; 3 wells and an old *seraie*, in which is an excellent *barahdurree* built by Meean Jowahir Singh. The Rujawar river runs close underneath the town. The district contains 16 villages. The revenue is collected *kham*.

20. The people of this district are said to be very turbulent and ill-disposed, much given to highway robbery and rebellion. My informants likened them to the Khyberees. The *seraie* bears the shot marks of two frays, in which the garrison or guard with some of the townspeople had to defend themselves against the people of the country. Maia Dass, the present Kardar, was present at the last affair, which occurred but a short time ago.

21. *5th June 1847.*—Marched to Chungus-ke-Seraie, distance about 10 miles; followed the course of the Rujawar river the whole way except in two instances, where we had to surmount hills which came in our way; but we always again joined the course of the *nullah.* We made little or no ascent on this day's march, and eventually halted at the *seraie* above mentioned, which overlooks the river. Passed two old *seraies* on the road,—that of Nalkpoor, which marks the boundary of the Naosherah and Rujawar districts, and in which is located a customs *chokee,* and another completely in ruins, named Ashuk-ke-Seraie.

22. *6th June.*—Marched to Rujawar, distance 11 miles. The road on leaving Chungus strikes over a large hill to the left, but soon again joins the Rujawar river. The rice cultivation very luxuriant. The water of the river is made available for the irrigation of these crops by the means of small aqueducts leading out of the main river, in many instances at spots two or three miles above the place where the water is required, and thus a sufficient elevation is obtained for the irrigation of crops at a great height above the level of the river immediately opposite them. The whole of these arrangements are very creditable to the industry and ingenuity of the cultivators. The country has a very thriving appearance, but some murmurs of oppression reached my ears.

23. Some men who came for remedies for their bodily ailments, and whom I questioned as to the affairs of the district, said that they (the cultivators) would be made to pay heavily for our visit, and that most probably a thousand rupees or more would be levied from them ostensibly as the sum expended in entertaining us. I shall strive to discover whether there is any possibility of this statement being correct.

24. They also said that the Maharajah had established a new tax on milch cows and buffaloes.

25. Rajah Azimoollah Khan, of the Rujawar family, visited us. He represented the revenue of Rujawar as held by his father and uncle as having amounted to 1 lakh, plus customs 1 lakh, plus Cashmere jageer 1 lakh,—total 3 lakhs. He is now cut down to the bare income of Rujawar, and has to pay from that a yearly *nuzzuranah* of Rs. 50,000. This was his account of the matter, but I have reason to believe that his present position is not even as high as this makes it, and that he receives a stipend in money without a shadow of the

sovereignty formerly enjoyed by his family. I told him that I supposed the answer to his plaint would be that Raja Ruheemoollah had by his attempt forfeited all claim for himself and family to any lands over which the Maharajah held sovereignty, and that what he received was a free gift and no right.

26. Rujawar is well situated on a considerable eminence overhanging the bed of the river, the strong and stone walls of the houses crowning the steep sides of the rock. The town is larger than that of Naosherah, and has much more appearance of life and prosperity.

27. There are 9 lesser *zillahs* under the Kardaree of Rujawar, *viz.*, Muradpore, Sungpore, Nurean, Ludot, Nugrotah, Tirhal, Purot, Saj Azeemgarh and Thunnah.

28. There are 34 villages in the *khass ilaquah* of Rujawar, also 12 in jageer and one in *dhurmurth.*

29. The villages are assessed by settlements fixed by Sirdar Chuttar Singh in the year 1901.

30. A considerable revenue is derived in this city from the rents of shops and gardens and taxes levied on the various crafts, houses, &c. In the year 1903 the amount derived from these various sources was Rs. 2,572 collected in the following manner :—

	Paid at rubbee harvest.	*Khurreef.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of shops . .	200	195
" " gardens . .	90	102
Tax on wine sellers . .	35	35
" " goldsmiths . .	25	40
" " oil pressers . .	13	37
" " houses in the city .	...	1,860
	363	2,209
		363
	Total .	2,572

31. Rujawar contains 249 shops, of which 213 are inhabited.

32. The above information was furnished by the Kardar and his assistants. We only remained one day at Rujawar, and I had not time to satisfy myself as to its correctness; but I believe it to be as nearly a true account as it was in the power of the Kardar, Govun Dutta, a not very intelligent young man, to give.

SHUPEYAN: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 14th June 1847. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 7th to the 13th of June 1847.

1. *7th June 1847.*—Marched to Thunnah, about the usual distance, 11 or 12 miles. On leaving Rujawar the road leads up the valley of the river, and at a distance of 2 miles crosses over to the left bank. Our course then kept away to the westward, the river being always immediately on our left. The country uninteresting enough; large bold bare mountains above and wet rice fields below, the latter watered by ducts from the river, or springs, of which I on this day observed a great number. The cultivation is studded with flat-roofed, square houses, most of them apparently standing in the water from which the crops are watched.

2. Thunnah is under Rujawar. Thunnah *khass* is assessed at 835 rupees yearly, plus Rs. 68-15 the rent of shops, plus Rs. 39-4 the half of the *mohussilee*, plus Rs. 58 commutation for *buttai* dues, *nuzzurs*, &c., plus 103 *dagheenah* or cattle tax,—total Rs. 1,104-3.

3. *8th June.*—Marched to Barumgulla, 12 miles, first ascending the Rutton Pir; road very good; the village of Rutton Pir on the summit. The view of the Pir Punjal, still thickly covered with snow, from the top of the Rutton Pir was very splendid. The northern side of the Rutton Pir is beautifully wooded, the most remarkable and numerous trees being the deodar, Himalayan oak, and horse chestnut. At the foot of the descent we crossed the Poorun Nie, or Poorun Gungah river, and made a slight ascent to the village of Barumgulla, which stands in the angle formed by the Poorun and Poonch rivers, which meet just below it. Barumgulla is a customs station.

4. *9th June 1847.*—Marched to Poshiana, distance 8 or 9 miles, up the valley of the Poonch river, which we crossed and recrossed 21 times by bridges rudely but strongly constructed of unhewn trees, floored with laths of fir, leaves, chips and sand, and thereby made fit for the passage of horses. I observed that the situation of the bridge was generally selected on account of some slight local advantage, such as the jutting out of a large stone into the stream, opposite to which a little rude pier is constructed, and the pine logs thrown from it to the stone. These bridges are said in all to number 39, and their construction and repair is entrusted to five villages in the following proportions:—Thurwah Seenah 2, Barumgulla 5, Chundeemar 6, Dogrean 18, and Poshiana 8. In consideration of their services in this way, the inhabitants of these villages are allowed certain immunities and remissions. It occasionally happens that they are obliged to build extra bridges to cross side streams when the waters are high. In Barumgulla the cultivators receive a certain portion of the customs collected at that station as a remuneration for their labour in keeping up the bridges.

5. About a quarter of a mile from Barumgulla we passed between the river and a waterfall, which may be 20 paces from the road. The body of water is very considerable, and the height from which it descends about 60 feet. Poshiana is a small village immediately under the Pir Punjal Pass.

6. *10th June.*—Ascended the Pir Punjal. I should call it between 5 and 6 miles from Poshiana to the summit. The road or pathway is good, but in some places very steep and narrow. In some places the path leads over masses of snow, filling up the bottoms of the valleys. These had very often streams of thawed snow from the hills above running under them. When we had reached a great elevation, we came upon the birch for the first time, which continued to within a short distance of the summit, which was bare of trees altogether. The bark of the birch is used in many ways in these parts, and especially in roofing, a layer of it being placed above the fir planks of the roof. It is reported to be quite impervious to rain. On the right and left of the Pass rise two lofty hills, on one of which the Afgauns found some "ruwash" (rhubarb) and were highly delighted at the discovery. We saw, both dead and alive, a large species of vulture, very much larger than that of the plains, of a lightish grey colour, and tremendous

sweep of wing. Vigne calls this the lammergeier, which is the large Alpine vulture. I know not whether this designation be correct or not.

7. The descent from the Pass towards the Aliahbad *seraie* is very gradual, and the road leads through a grassy vale not unlike parts of Salisbury Plain, and down which a buggy might be driven with comfort. The *seraie* is about 4 miles from the Pass.

8. *11th June 1847.*—Marched to Heerpore, distance 12 miles. Here we were met by Dewan Thakoor Dass, sent by the Maharajah to meet and escort us to Cashmere.

9. There occurred a slight difficulty as to whether the Dewan was entitled to a chair. I have already given you my reasons for allowing him the honor, pending a reference to yourself. Thakoor Dass is a cousin of Jowala Sahie's, something like him in appearance, and is, I think, intelligent.

10. *12th June—Heerpore.*—This place as well as Aliahbad is in the district of Adhbun or Ardwin, as it is pronounced, of which Shupeyan is one of the chief villages. The revenue is collected *kham*. The Government share is one-half of the produce. The crops are estimated when cut and piled in *khurroos*. A *khurroo* contains 26 *poollahs*. As extra cess and *khurch*, 3 *trukkees** on every *khurwar*, are taken from the cultivator in addition to the half share. The *trukkee* is equal to about 4½ Lahoree seers, and 16 *trukkees* make the *khurwar* or ass-load.

*Or *turucks*.

11. *13th June—Heerpore.*—The *seraie* at this place, originally built by one of the Emperors, was fitted up as a barrack by Jemadar Khushial Singh. There is now a roofed upper storey of wood running all round the walls. The stream, which runs at a distance of about 300 yards from the walls, and on the right bank of which it stands, rises in the hills near the Punjal and accompanies the road from thence to Shupeyan, whence it is called Kishengungah. The valley at Heerpore is not broad, and the *seraie* occupies a suitable position for the head-quarters of a small detachment which has to furnish picquets between it and the Pass.

CASHMERE:
The 22nd June 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 14th to the 20th of June 1847.

1. *14th June 1847.*—Marched from Heerpore to Shupeyan, distance 6 miles. Shupeyan is prettily situated just clear of the high hills, but itself considerably higher than the valley. We ascended the hill of Sarun Theroo, the Primrose Hill of Shupeyan, from the summit of which a very comprehensive view of the whole valley is obtainable in fine weather, but the air was too misty to allow of our seeing much of the distance. I was enabled, however, to understand the positions of the various passes and principal towns. The country, viewed from an eminence, at this time of the year presents the appearance of a great marsh, while the farms and villages, with their pretty circle of walnut, poplar, and cheenar trees, look as if accident and not intention had saved them from the general inundation, whereas, in truth, not an inch of ground is watered unnecessarily; each little division receives its quantum, and cannot pass it on to its neighbour, unless that be the wish of the farmer.

2. Shupeyan is in the district of Batoo or Botoo, which is now amalgamated with Adhbun, or Ardwin, as it is commonly called. The river before mentioned descending from Heerpore runs close by Shupeyan, and, though previously robbed of large bodies of water by ducts carried to all parts of the valley, it is at this time of the year a considerable stream.

3. The water privilege, as an American would call it, is taken advantage of in a very slight degree by three water mills of very rude construction, but ingenious in their way, and showing that the inhabitants might without much difficulty be induced to avail themselves of mechanical means to improve their resources. The overshot or undershot wheel would be a great improvement on their present one, on which the force of the current must be in a great measure wasted. The wheel in question is a circular horizontal fan with flat spokes like paddles, fixed diagonally in the centre piece so as to face the current of water, which is shot out upon it from above, but with such force as to strike the paddles in a great measure horizontally; this turns an iron bar, which either itself passes through the nether millstone, and is fixed in the upper, or turns some multiplying cogs

above. It was nearly dark when I found my way to the mills, and, as the main wheel was turned in a cavity under the house and the stones in a room above, I could not by any means see the intermediate machinery, if there was any. I subjoin a slight sketch[1] of the wheel and millstones. The mill was put in motion for my edification, and after a time the velocity acquired was very great, but the miller was at first obliged to start the grinder, a large stone selected from the bed of the river, with his own hands. The iron which turns the grinder is fixed in it by a cross bar at its upper extremity, buried, I believe, on either side in sockets of wood. The mill is fed through a round hole in the centre of the upper stone. The miller told me that he could grind nearly 29 maunds of grain in a night and a day.

4. On this day we received a message from the Maharajah to the effect that four places could be prepared for our reception, namely, the Shalimar gardens, the Naseem Bagh, the Delawur Khan Bagh, or apartments within Shere Gurhee, his own place of residence. The two latter places were especially recommended, as being at a convenient distance from the Maharajah himself, and near the city, bazars, &c.; while the two former were at so great a distance that it was a day's work to visit the city and return. I fixed upon the Delawur Khan Bagh as being not too far from the Maharajah, and yet far enough to enable petitioners to come to me without fear of him.

5. *15th June 1847.*—Marched to Rumoo, 9 miles; road gradually descending towards the valley. We crossed innumerable small streams or aqueducts like English mill lakes, water taken from the rivers in the hills, and hastening to all parts of the valley on its fertilizing duty.

6. This is a dreadful country for fakeers and beggars, and, as it is necessary for the honour of the *Raj* not to pass them quite unnoticed, the sum expended in the course of the morning is considerable. They have also here the system of greeting the approach of great personages like ourselves with a song, performed by the oldest and ugliest of the elderly ladies of the village, in acknowledgment of which compliment it is necessary to bestow a small sum on the performers. In Rajpootanah, where I have before seen this custom, the women of the villages bring a *kulas*, or small earthen pot, into which it is customary for the Sirkar to drop a rupee.

[1] Not traceable.

7. *16th June 1847.*—Marched to Rampore; nothing remarkable in the road, if I except a sort of pass by which one of the highland ridges is ascended, the pathway over which is very narrow and the precipice on one side of it formidable.

8. Rampore is the last of the old Imperial *seraies* on the line, and near it are the remains of some Cavalry lines which, I believe, are to be repaired. I went into one of the sheds, the most perfect; it was made to shelter three rows of horses, and would, I should say, hold a full troop or more.

9. I had sent to the Maharajah to say that it was expected that he should come out a short way to meet us, and on this evening I received intimation of his having made arrangements to do so either by land or water, whichever was preferred. We chose the latter as most convenient in every way.

10. *17th June.*—Rode to a ghât at the nearest point of the river, which was about 6 miles from Rampore; here we found a *pevindah* sent by the Maharajah waiting for us. The stream is about 80 yards broad, banks low and sloping, and the current moderate and equable. Its rate must be about 2½ miles in the hour. Five miles from the city we were met by Meean Huttoo Singh, son of the Maharajah by a slave girl, who had been sent to meet us the night before. He presented a *surwarnah* of rupees—Hurree Singheeah,—and we took him on board our boat. On arriving near the Hurree Singh Bagh we were saluted by his companies of Infantry, 3 fifes playing "God save the King", and an indefinite number of guns, and immediately after met the Maharajah's well-manned barge, and adjourned to it. He (the Maharajah) was very anxious that we should go with him then and there to the Shere Gurhee, and especially recommended the quarters he had prepared for us in it; but I knew, if we once got there, that we should have great difficulty in getting out of it; and, as I had no intention of putting myself within walls guarded by his sepoys, where no complaint or general information could reach me, I was obliged civilly, but obstinately, to refuse the invitation. We were then rowed to the Shaikh Bagh, which we found well prepared and all our things awaiting us, so that the Maharajah's attempt to get us to go to the Shere Gurhee was rather

a riddle to me. The Delawur Khan Bagh had not been found convenient from some cause or another, and, as the Shaikh Bagh is better situated, and contains an excellent house, we were well pleased at the change. It is about 1½ mile by water from the Shere Gurhee, free of the town, though close to it, and open to all who chose to come. The Maharajah at first placed sentries on the gates with orders not to let any one enter, but I had them removed, and the garden is now a sort of evening promenade to the people of the city. We are, I believe, surrounded by spies of the Maharajah's and his officials, and many of the more respectable inhabitants are afraid to come to me in consequence; but I hear plenty to work upon, and, as it would be next to impossible to rid oneself completely of this espionage, I do not at present intend to attempt it.

11. The Maharajah, on meeting us on the river, presented a *surwarnah* of rupees—Hurree Singheeah; in the evening we received a *zeeafut* of Hurree Singheeah rupees 1,250 with 125 jars of sweetmeats.

12. *18th June 1847.*—It had been agreed that we should visit the King at the Shere Gurhee on this day, and accordingly at about 10 o'clock Wuzeer Rutnoo came to fetch us. At the Shere Gurhee, on entering the inner court, we were received by the Maharajah in person and conducted to the Dewan Am. No important conversation ensued; but it was rather a singular coincidence, considering the day and the month, that the Maharajah himself turned the conversation upon Bonaparte and Waterloo. Of the former he had apparently heard a great deal from the French officers, and, among other things, that in the great battle in which he was made prisoner, before he was put upon the Island where he died, "when he thought the game desperate, he collected the officers of his army, and with them made a forlorn hope attack to recover the day." I was obliged to destroy this poetical fabric, and I dare say the Maharajah thought me actuated by envy and jealousy when I told him that the Emperor did not even lead on the last attack made by his soldiers.

13. *19th June.*—Received from you a copy of your letter to Dewan Jowala Sahaie in Dewan Kurrum Chund's case; and sent to know if the Maharajah had received any communication on the subject; and received an answer in the negative.

14. *20th June 1847.*—Thinking Kurrum Chund's case important, and that it was possible that the Maharajah knew all about it and might issue orders which it might be difficult to get reversed, I sent to request an audience, as I had something particular to say; and accordingly, at about 11 o'clock, I went to the Shere Gurhee accompanied by Mr. Melvill, had the room cleared, and showed the Maharajah the copy of your letter. He, as I have informed you, complied with the requisition it contained, namely, that Kurrum Chund should be recalled as a prisoner, and if guilty punished; but at the same time he earnestly requested me to write to Captain Abbott and request him to send a detailed account of the Dewan's offence, as he had only heard the story from him (Kurrum Chund). I looked over and had copies taken of Kurrum Chund's letters, and of the Maharajah's *purwannahs* to him, together with Hurree Chund's letters to Kurrum Chund and the Maharajah, bearing upon the point. Should you wish these, I can furnish any or all of them. I have in the meantime requested Captain Abbott to write me the particulars of the affair with the Doonds.

15. A *Motbir* of the Dewan's was sent with orders to bring him immediately, but I eventually thought it better to leave it to Captain Abbott to send the Dewan as a prisoner or in whatever way he might think best, as he was well acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and accordingly wrote to him to that effect, and sent him a *morasilah* from the Maharajah empowering him to use his own discretion in the matter, a copy of which I forwarded to you.

16. The Maharajah's subjects are not backward in complaining, and there is undoubtedly considerable cause for their doing so. To what extent, and through whose negligence or misconduct, abuses have arisen, remains to be ascertained. On the other hand, the people are factious and unreasonable, and, though I have opened the door of complaint, I try hard to keep the thermometer of hope of redress as low as possible, and always represent my powers as extending to advice and intercession, and no further.

CASHMERE :
The 28th June 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 21st to the 27th of June 1847.

1. *21st June 1847.*—Rode in the morning through the town, which presents a very miserable appearance. The houses made of wood and tumbling in every direction. The streets filthy from want of drainage. I saw the houses of the shawl-weavers from the outside, and thought they looked miserable enough. There is a fine old stone mosque of the time of the Emperors well and substantially built; it is now a rice granary. I should like much to get it emptied out. None of the bazars look well-filled and prosperous, and altogether my ride made me unhappy. The above sentences are quoted word for word as I noted them down on returning from my first visit to the town. I am sorry to say that as to external appearance and cleanliness my ideas have not improved on acquaintance. There is no lack of wealth, but its possessors are shy of exhibiting it. I hope to be able to stimulate the authorities to undertake the task of cleansing and drainage. The accumulation of filth at present is enough to breed a pestilence.

2. *22nd June.*—Visit from Moollah Ahmed, shawl merchant, and some other Afghan merchants whom he brought with him. Moollah Ahmed, a native of Cabul, served the English well during the outbreak at that capital, and has many letters of recommendation from English officers present with the forces in Cabul at that time, and left there on their departure for Jellalabad. He enjoys an immunity of 4 annas in the shawl tax, procured him by the intercession of the English, but complains that the King and his advisers entertain an enmity against him on account of the favour shown him by the English, and on a late occasion set the weavers upon him and caused his servants to be roughly handled at the stamp office, whereby he represents that his honour and good name have suffered. I have enquired into all the circumstances of the case and have not found sufficient grounds for interceding especially in his behalf, and have bid him sit quiet for the present. He is, I suspect, rather loud in his boasts of protection and favour from us and touchy about any slight which may be put upon him, but on the whole I like the man.

3. Mirza Saif-u-deen came to represent the case of Rajah Ahmed Allee and his brothers, sons of Rajah Ahmed Shah of Iskardoo, who was deposed by Golab Singh when his General, Zorawur Singh, conquered the

country. Ahmed Shah's eldest and rebellious son, Mahomed Shah, who had joined Zorawur Singh on his approach, was put upon the *guddee* and still occupies it, while Ahmed Shah and his sons were confined at Jummoo, Cashmere and Kishtwar, and at the latter place the father died. Mahomed Allee, next of age to Mahomed Shah, also died, and Ahmed Allee now represents the portion of the family who, according to their own account and the expressed opinion of travellers and others better capable of judging, have always been most anxious for an alliance with the English, have never willingly yielded an inch to the encroachments of Golab Singh and the Sikhs, and never entertained the idea of acknowledging them as their masters until forced to do so by the strong hand of power. They have in their possession letters from Lord Auckland, Colonel Wade, Mr. Moorcroft, Captain Mackeson and others, all acknowledging the friendly feeling displayed by Rajah Ahmed Shah towards the English in every possible way. You, I believe, insisted on the release of the sons from confinement, and begged the Maharajah to make them some adequate allowance for their support. Nothing has as yet been settled upon them, and their case is, I think, worthy of attention. I have before this requested your instructions as to whether I should recommend the Maharajah to make provision for them, and to what amount, &c., and await your answer which I could not yet have received in course of dâk.

4. Received a visit from Sooltan Mahomed Shah, Rajah of Doputtah.

5. *23rd June 1847.*—I had requested the Maharajah to appoint a man well acquainted with the affairs of the country who might be always at call and able to answer any questions that might arise; and I heard that on this day, on the Maharajah proposing the duty to several of the men most obviously fitted for it, they one and all made excuses and declined undertaking the task, upon which the King became indignant and said they were ready enough to recommend this and that, and declare that every new exaction was only in accordance with ancient custom, but when it came to explaining and accounting for such things, they hung back and were anxious to avoid the responsibility.

6. In the afternoon the Maharajah came to visit us. We had a great deal of conversation on ordinary matters at first, but I could see that he was much occupied with something and only waiting for a good

opportunity for saying it; and accordingly after a time he requested that the room might be cleared, and then, after a long preamble about what he owed to your kindness and that of the Governor-General and British Government, he came at last to the point and discussed one by one the different departments of the Government in which his conduct was so much complained against, stating his earnest wish to do all in accordance with the will of the Resident and his desire to act generously towards the people; but at the same time enumerating the difficulties under which he laboured, amounting to a want of knowledge of the country and its customs, claims far exceeding his will to give (this was not plainly expressed but very apparent nevertheless), the ill-managed state of his offices and the frequency of unfair claims and other improprieties, such as a man whose original grant entitled him to a thousand *khurwars* holding land equal to ten times that amount. He then said that all that had been done in the shawl department was based on former rules, and was no severity of his, and other things he had left in abeyance till my arrival in order that they might be settled according to my advice. For the matter of the jageer and *dhurmurth* grants he was very anxious that we should hear what had been done, and insisted on sending for all the papers on the subject, which were accordingly brought, and Pundit Raj Kak, the *primum mobile* in all these matters, and Kawal Bhan, the most experienced *Dufturee*, proceeded to recount as grandiloquently as possible the great liberalities practised by the Maharajah, addressing themselves all the time to him, while he bore himself as if it was the first time he had heard anything about them. This was evidently a got-up scene, and I was obliged to say that, though I was delighted to hear that so much had been done, still I could not possibly understand the matter in its full bearings without examining the papers at leisure and also hearing what the receivers of these grants had to say on the subject. I added this because I had heard that, in many instances where the holders of grants claimed so many *khurwars* of land, a proportionate quantity of grain had been allowed them yearly, an unfair mode of complying with a petition for the release of an ancient grant, though I think in more present ones it might without injustice be applied. It appeared to me that the Maharajah was rather uneasy and doubtful about the nature of our mission; so I thought it proper (as I had heard that he had said "that he did not know what we could have come about" and again that "the whole country would be given away in jageer") to tell him fairly that,

though I certainly wished to enquire carefully into all the affairs of the country, he need not fancy that I should decide hastily that oppression had been practised or that injustice had been done; that it would be some time before I could pretend to judge of the state of affairs, and when I thought myself capable of doing so and was of opinion that reform was required that I would speak with him and consult with him and then refer the matter to you. He made great, and I hope to a considerable extent sincere, professions of his readiness to do anything I might seriously recommend. I applauded his resolutions and told him that the dearest wish of your heart in regard to him was that such intelligence as the following should reach you at Lahore, the Governor-General at Simlah, and the Queen in England, and spread abroad as it undoubtedly would in the world, namely, that Maharajah Golab Singh was now reigning justly; that he paid great attention to the affairs of his country; that the people were contented and happy, and that those who had long since left the valley were returning and settling there, &c., &c. But at the same time that you did not wish him to make this or that liberal grant merely for the name of the thing; that everything that was done should be done with due deliberation, but that liberality and kindness and a wish to lighten the burdens of the people should be the rule of action, and not (I should have liked to have added but did not) avarice and a desire to squeeze all that was possible at the present time from all classes of the community, without regard to the injury which would infallibly ensue to future incomings. I think the Maharajah understood all this very well, and that the conversation was on the whole a great relief to his mind.

7. *24th June 1847.*—Shah Ahmed Khan, Nukshbundee, visited me and talked long on the affairs of the town and country. He explained the extent of injustice caused by some of the Maharajah's acts, but seemed inclined to excuse the Maharajah a good deal of the blame due for them, attributing them rather to the vice and recklessness of his advisers, who, taking advantage of his failing—avarice—employ themselves in finding out new modes of raising the imposts on the people, always backing the recommendation with a precedent and an assurance that the victims can well bear a little compression; and to these propositions the King gives too ready an ear, content if it can only be shown that the idea is not entirely new. I give this opinion among a host of others because I think there is a good deal of truth in it.

8. *25th June 1847.*—Grand fair on the lake at the *zeearut* of Lallah Baba.

9. *26th June.*—I had proposed to the Maharajah that, as I was anxious to enquire into the real state of the jageer and *dhurmurth* grants, to prevent subsequent dissatisfaction it would be better that he should cause proclamation to be made in each *ilaquah* to the effect that the English officer was examining the grants aforesaid, and that it behoved all who had anything to urge on the subject to present themselves and say their say in the course of 20 days or ever after hold their tongues, and that I should send a man to each *zillah* to see that proclamation was fully made, in order that no man might say hereafter that he had not received notice, and that the Kardar had burked the proclamation. No *ilaquah* is more than 2 or 3 days' journey from the city, and therefore I think 20 days ample time to allow them for recording their claim. I intend keeping an open register of each *zillah* so that it may be carried on by any one. I shall hear every claim in person and in company with the Maharajah's officials and have it and its nature entered before me, and after hearing all and consulting with both parties endeavour to prevail upon the Maharajah to fix certain periods up to which claims of the various descriptions may be considered as entitled to release, and then again go over the list with him and examine each case separately and decide upon its total or modified release or complete confiscation. All these plans have been cheerfully agreed to by the Maharajah, and I only hope that you will not think that I have taken too much upon myself or have been rash in undertaking so serious a task. With the whole papers before me, both sides to consult, and the Maharajah not unwilling to stretch a point for quiet life, I do not anticipate any insurmountable difficulties, unless impediments are designedly thrown in my way, which is not impossible.

10. Dewan Thakoor Dass, Pundit Raj Kak and others came in the evening. They were the bearers of questions from the Maharajah to me in some difficult matters. One in the shawl department was whether the amount of tax demanded from the *karkhandars* for working weavers who had died or run away prior to 1904 should be remitted. I said that I was as yet so little acquainted with the rights of the case that I could not pretend to give an opinion, but that if the Maharajah wished I would enquire thoroughly into the case and let him know what I thought it would be advisable to do.

11. *27th June 1847.*—Received four rather singular questions purporting to be from the inhabitants of Cashmere. The first I heard but imperfectly, and catching part of its import told the man to go on and never allude to it again. The questions were something as follows:—*1st,* whether the British were heirs to Cashmere; *2nd,* whether Mr. Melvill and I had full powers to do what we liked; *3rd,* whether in the case of complaint we should interfere authoritatively to procure redress or only intercede; *4th,* whether we would save any one who had complained from subsequent ill-treatment. The only answer I vouchsafed was that the Maharajah was King of the country and likely to remain so; that we could do nothing but recommend and intercede, &c.; but that I believed that our advice would meet with attention.

CASHMERE: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 5th July 1847. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 28th of June to the 3rd of July 1847.

1. *28th June 1847.*—Lieutenant Young, of the Engineers, arrived from Wuzeerabad, having been 7 days on the road.

2. Received a *roobakaree* and copy of a paper from you, being a sort of *Dustoor-ul-umul* for the Government of Cashmere.

3. In the evening we went to an entertainment at the Shere Gurhee, prepared for us by the Maharajah. The Maharajah mentioned Gour Aman, the Yeseen Rajah, to me and said that he was a great evil-doer and dealer in human flesh, and that it would serve him quite right to punish him. This was said in a manner *inter pocula* at their party, but I think it worth mentioning.

4. *29th June.*—Pundit Kunhya Lall arrived, bringing letters from Mr. Winterbottom dated Dabur in the Gooreys valley, June 24th.

5. I had written to the Maharajah complaining of the dilatoriness of his officials in furnishing replies to questions and the papers in financial matters. In the evening he sent Dewan Thakoor Dass and Moulvee Muzhur Allee with an answer to the above to the effect

that these two officials should always remain in attendance on me, and be ready to give full and satisfactory answers to all matters.

6. Mr. Melvill left for a tour in the district, intending to go down the north-eastern side of the valley and return *viâ* Islamabad to Shahabad and then return by the south-western side.

7. *30th June 1847.*—Long interview with Thakoor Dass, who shewed a letter from you to Dewan Jowala Sahaie mentioning that you had heard that the Maharajah had established a monopoly of grass, wood, shawl wool and tea. The officials denied the charge *in toto* and promised to bring full explanation on the various heads. From what I have heard, I do not believe that in these cases the charges are true, but will speak more certainly when I am better informed. With reference to the appointment of Moulvee Muzhur Allee to attend on me to answer questions, &c., I said that, as he was one of the *Adalutees*, it was highly improper that he should be removed from his duties, and requested that either some one else should be appointed or that his place should be filled by an acting man for the time. It was finally arranged that he should hold his *Cutcherry* in the Shere Gurhee and be ready to come if sent for, but I have since been very careful not to interrupt him, and generally transact all business with Dewan Thakoor Dass.

8. Looked over Kunhya Lall's journals and found nothing mentioned which he might not have heard. I have heard myself quite as bad accounts, but I do not expect to have to confirm them all.

9. Moollah Ahmed told me that he had just heard from Peshawur that Major Lawrence had made an excellent arrangement with the Khyberees by making over a village to each of the four divisions of the tribe and undertaking that merchants should pay 2 rupees per camel. Moollah Ahmed said that some *kafilahs* had already gone through, and that the merchants were highly delighted. Heard of an individual named Jowahir Mul, who formerly held the contract of the shawl department and gave satisfaction both to the *karkhandars* and *shagirds*. He has within the last few days offered to take the contract again at ten lakhs, which is three lakhs more than is realized under the present system. They say that the King is not indisposed to close with this, but that it does not suit Pundit Raj Kak's book. A man arrived in Cashmere whom the natives call a doctor and represent to be like

a European in appearance. He is reported to have come from China and lastly from Ludakh. I sent to find who he was, and he answered that he was an Alamanee, a tribe of Toorkistan, and had traversed the whole of Asia. I intend to see him before he goes.

10. *1st July 1847.*—Went to visit the Maharajah. The particulars of this interview I have already reported to you.

11. *2nd July.*—Lieutenant Young left to follow Mr. Winterbottom to Astor or Hasora *viâ* Gooreys. Another fair on the lake.

12. *3rd July.*—I had told the Maharajah that in order to enable me to understand the shawl department in all its branches, which I certainly wished to do before giving an opinion on the subject, I must have a certain number of men appointed by each class in my presence who might attend the enquiry and speak for their own interests. The shawl department is carried on by various classes employed on the same tasks, but differing in position and each subject to a separate code of regulations. Those I proposed commencing with were the *Nukdees.* A *Nukdee karkhandar,* or master of a manufactory, is supposed to be a man of property. He furnishes the materials, pays the *shagirds* under him, and pays the Government tax, and the house is his. Their taxes have been a good deal increased in different ways in the last few years, and the wages of the *shagirds,* or journeymen, have been increased, and they are particularly anxious that some fixed regulation may be made for them that they may know certainly what they are to pay and be safe from capricious exactions. This the Maharajah has professed himself openly willing to grant, and wished me to enquire into the matter and if possible make some arrangement fair and satisfactory to all parties. I accordingly sent for all the *Nukdee* weavers, and made them in my presence appoint six men whom they would trust to speak for their interests; then took six in like manner from the *karkhandars,* and with Raj Kak, Pundit, Dewan Thakoor Dass and the *Dufturees,* &c., proceeded to enquire into the case of the *Nukdees.* As this same enquiry has led to some unexpected results, I must here advert briefly to the points at issue.

13. Before the time of General Meean Singh, who was made Governor in 1891, the duty on shawls was taken according to the number made and stamped in the year at the rate of 3 annas in the

rupee, every hundred rupees being first reckoned arbitrarily at 144. Besides these two duties there were many others, such as *chuttianah*, *russoom dewanee*, *hakamee*, *nuzzuranah*, *&c.*, the nature of which I shall not describe here as it does not affect the subject. By this system the number of shops in Shere Singh's Governorship, which immediately preceded that of Meean Singh, was reduced to six or seven hundred and the whole business was likely to be destroyed.

14. Meean Singh, as I have said, came in 1891, and in 1893, to recover matters, he established the *baj*, or fixed amount of tax to be paid by each shop, reckoning a shop at 3 men. The amount of the *baj* was at first 96 rupees yearly, and the system was at first only extended to about a thousand shops. In 1895, however, he fixed a *baj* upon the whole of the *Nukdee* shops, first reducing a *dokan* from 3 to 2½ men. Each shop was required to pay 120 rupees in money and each shop received 25 *khurwars* of rice yearly, for which the weavers paid Government at the rate of 2 to 3 annas for 25 *khurwars* and 1 to 11 annas for 5 *khurwars*. This tax is called *kussoor-i-shalee*; besides the above *chuttianah*, *russoom* and *nuzzuranah* were taken as usual. It is said by the Government party that Meean Singh did not have the shops counted after the first establishment of the *baj*. Meean Singh always allowed two months' law to the *karkhandars* in paying their *baj*, that is to say, that the completion of payment of the *baj* of the year was required in the 14th month; this was called *moulut*. General Meean Singh remained till his death in 1898, at which time the number of shops had increased to 5,700.

15. Sheikh Ghoolam Mohiodeen came in 1898 and raised the *baj* on *Nukdee* shops to 117, and increased the *kussoor-i-shalee* to 27½ *khurwars*, taking money for the rice at Rs. 2-3-0 for 20 *khurwars* and Re. 1-11-0 for 5 *khurwars* and Re. 1-13-0 for 2½. In 1902 he made it one *nerrikh* of 2 rupees for the whole 27½ *khurwars*, but increased the *baj* to 123 rupees per shop. This in the same year, on account of a pestilence, he reduced to 120. Of the 27½ *khurwars* given by Government, 3 were made up of *singharas*, 5 of old grain, and 19½ of new good grain. The *baj* and *kussoor-i-shalee* was collected by Government from the *karkhandar*, but 20 *khurwars* of it, namely 40 rupees, were recovered by him from the *shagirds* composing the shop, they of course receiving the proportionate amount of grain.

16. Thus on the Maharajah's arrival, the Government demands from the *karkhandar* were as follows :—

	Rs.
Baj per shop	120
Kussoor-i-shalee, in return for 19½ *khurwars* of new rice, 5 of old grain and 3 of *singharas*	55

These *khurwars* in the Sheikh's time were 15 *trucks* minus 2 *munwuttas* = 14½. The *khurwar* is properly 16 *trucks*, but one is deducted for freightage, &c., and the rice was not issued in kind, but an order given on Kardars, who often exacted something more per *khurwar*, and it not unfrequently happened that the *karkhandar* failed altogether in getting the grain, though he had paid Government double the bazar *nerrikh* for it, which was always one rupee per *khurwar*. Besides the above, the following duties were levied from the *karkhandar* :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chuttianah per pair of Dordar shawls	5	0	0
Chuttianah per pair of Kussabah and Jamewar (square shawls)	2	0	0
Chuttianah per pair of Sadah shawls	0	1	0
Russoom per pair of Dordar shawls	1	8	0
Russoom per pair of Kussabah and Jamewar . .	0	8	0
Russoom per pair of Sadah shawls	0	6	0
Demaree and *Dokanee* per shop per annum . .	1	4	0

Nuzzuranah on New Year's Day, 1 or 2 rupees from those who were well-to-do in the world, but at the discretion of the giver.

In the case of apprentices, the Government took no tax for the first year, half tax for the second year, but no *kussoor-i-shalee*, and third year the *baj* and *kussoor-i-shalee* in full, and the same rule applied to newly-established shops (or *nou abad*), which was undoubtedly an excellent regulation. Two months were always allowed for the making good of the instalments of the past year. The Sheikhs allowed large manufactories considerable remissions on the whole year, amounting sometimes to 7 or 800 rupees. This was called *tehkundah*.

17. The Maharajah arrived in the month of *Kartick* 1903. Complaints were made to him by the *karkhandars* that the rice of the *kussoor-i-shalee* was not given in kind, and that 2 *munwuttas* were deducted in the *khurwar*, reducing it to 14½ *trucks*.

18. The Maharajah ordered that the *munwuttas* should not be deducted, and that the rice should be issued in kind; also that it should be all good, new grain. The custom of giving three *khurwars* of *singhara* he did not alter. He did away with the *moulut* (before described), and ordered that all accounts should be closed with the year, and on the *karkhandars* complaining that the levy of *chuttianah* was on account of the *moulut*, he remitted 1,000 rupees in all of the *chuttianah*. Some time afterwards the *karkhandars* complained that there not having been a *nuffer shomaree*, or numbering of the workmen, for several years, they were paying *baj* for men who had long since died, run away, or become unfit for labour. Thus, if a *karkhandar* had under him 100 shops= 250 men, by the last numbering, and 70 men had in the interim died, run away, or become otherwise unavailable, his tax was still reckoned at 100 shops and the full amount levied for them. They therefore prayed that the workmen might be counted, and those that had died, &c., be allowed for. This was promised for the present year 1904, but not retrospectively for 1903.

19. The Maharajah on the last New Year's Day took 9 annas per shop in *nuzzuranah*. He also made the *karkhandars* establish new shops, making them pay half the first year, ditto second, and whole the third. The prayer of the *karkhandars* is that there may be a yearly numbering of the workmen; that the *moulut* be allowed, for which they will readily give up the remission of 1,000 rupees; that the *nuzzuranah* be reduced and *tehkundah* in proper cases be allowed; and that the wages of the *shagirds* be fixed on an equitable footing, and above all that some fixed and settled *Ayeen* be established for them, that every man may know what he has to pay, and may enjoy the rest in security. This Raj Kak has often promised them, but as often put it off.

20. The above comprises the relations existing between the *Nukdee karkhandars* and the Government, and I now proceed to describe briefly those of the *karkhandars* and workmen. The

shagirds, before the establishment of the *baj*, were free to work where they liked and as they liked. When, however, by the *baj* a *karkhandar* was made answerable for their labour, it was found necessary to bind them by law to work for their respective masters, so that they (the masters) might not suffer by their running away or going to work for others. This regulation is called the *kaid*. Though not unjust in principle, it seems to have led to great abuses and to have been enforced with great severity, so that stories are told of men cutting off their fingers and otherwise malingering to escape from the bondage imposed upon them by it.

21. The pay of the *shagirds* was fixed at 5 *kuseerahs* of the *Kuldar* rupee per thousand *seekhs*, which, though an incorrect term, I must term stitches. I believe this to be, as nearly as possible, the correct statement of their proper pay; but the quantity a man can earn varies very much according to the texture of the work he may be employed upon. This has been the scale of wages from General Meean Singh's time to within a few months of the present time.

22. When Emamoodeen was in a refractory state, and would have done anything for popularity, the whole of the *shagirds* went to him in a body and requested that the *kaid* might be abolished. This he agreed to, and thereby completely threw over the master manufacturers, who lost all *nola* or their workmen, and to save themselves from serious loss, many of the workmen being in their debt, some of them promised verbally to raise their wages by 5¼ annas in the rupee, and some few gave written agreements to the same effect. These, however, were not immediately acted up to; and about two months ago the *shagirds* struck for the promised increase and went in a body to the Maharajah to petition for it. He ordered the *karkhandars* to act up to whatever they had agreed to, and they were accordingly obliged to sign a paper for the 5¼ annas, but at the same time represented that now the *shagirds* had become refractory and had gained their point, and they had no hold upon them; so that they would just do as much work as they chose, and yet they (the *karkhandars*) would have to make good the Government *baj*. Accordingly, the *shagirds* were made to sign a paper binding them to make 1 pair of Dordar shawls (of the quality of which the *muzdooree* should amount to 14 annas per *girah*) yearly. So far was the enquiry carried on this day.

23. I received a letter from Mr. Agnew from Kurna, requesting me to urge the Maharajah to fulfil his promises to the Kukka Bumba Chiefs.

CASHMERE: The *8th July 1847.* R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT., *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 4th to the 11th of July 1847.

1. *4th July 1847.*—I hear the Maharajah indemnifies himself for his complaisance to me by petulant complaints in his Durbar. This is annoying to hear of, but I really cannot help it. I have paid every attention to his feelings and have acted according to his expressed wishes, and, as I think his arrangements require probing to the bottom, and as I cannot speak or recommend strongly unless thoroughly acquainted with the subject in hand, I shall carry on my inquiries without reference to objections which he does not choose to express to me openly.

2. *5th July.*—Sent off Jugal Kishore's *ukhbar*. Dewan Thakoor Dass brought me Utta-ullah Khan of Kahoota, son of Shadman Khan, also a cousin of his. It seems that on Runjeet Singh's taking possession of their territory, Maharajah Golab Singh pensioned the father, son and cousin, and kept them all three in confinement, when the father died. The son and cousin held jointly a jageer in Bewul, which, with Kahoota, having been made over to the Lahore Government, Maharajah Golab Singh is anxious to wash his hands of them altogether.

3. The shawl question recommenced and continued through the whole day, at the end of which the Maharajah's officers made some important concessions to the *karkhandars*, and everything appeared to be going on well. On my asking Thakoor Dass and Raj Kak what the Maharajah really wished in the matter, they said that the duty should be on the work as finished, or, as the expression is, upon the *baft*. On referring this to the *karkhandars*, they agreed willingly to it on certain conditions, and so ended the day, a consideration of these conditions being deferred till the next day, as also that of the wages of the *shagirds*.

4. *6th July 1847.*—This morning I received intelligence that the whole of the *shagirds* had struck work, and that about 4,000 of them had started for Lahore. On asking what their ostensible reason for this conduct might be, I was told that they stipulated for the opening of the *kaid* and the guarantee of the 5¼ increase per rupee on their former wages, as described in Diary No. 7.

5. This seemed an extraordinary thing, as I have not yet entered into an enquiry into their case, but had fixed it for this very day, and in my own mind had always had a disagreeable conviction that it would be necessary to grant them the 5¼ annas, agreements having been written on the subject. My suspicions heighten and have rested on Pundit Raj Kak as the instigator of this mutinous proceeding, with what truth I do not yet know. Every one here attributes it to him, but he is so much disliked that that is not a fair criterion of his guilt. I know him to be all-powerful with the *shagirds*, and I think him very averse to any settlement being arrived at, as his wish is to keep the whole management of these matters to himself. I fear you will be much annoyed at my conduct having brought about such a result. I cannot, however, yield to this attempt to extort what would in all probability have been advocated by me had matters gone quietly, and I am convinced that allowing them to gain this point now would only double their power and the Maharajah's difficulties at some future period. I took no notice of the recusants on this day.

6. *7th July.*—Rode in the morning towards Shupeyan, intending to see the rebels and talk with them. I found only about 80 or a hundred men left, as a man told me as a *namoona*, and encamped by the road side. In passing by I spoke to some of the stragglers, and the rest immediately crowded round me. They were very mild and submissive in speech, but still stipulated for the opening of the *kaid* and increased wages aforesaid. I told them that in consequence of their conduct I should now be obliged to tell you that they were in fact the discontented, turbulent people they had been represented to be, so that henceforward their outcries about harsh treatment would be unheeded. This seemed to have some effect upon them, and I finished by telling them that I could do nothing for them till I heard that they were all quietly at their looms. I afterwards saw Colonel Steinbach's two regiments, or rather skeletons of them, march round in review in both slow time and quick. They performed a few other simple movements and then

advanced in line. The whole was very creditably done. The men marched very well and seemed attentive to the word of command. The right regiment is composed of good looking men; those of the left regiment are smaller and younger. He has not commenced training them more than three or four months, and has had to make his own drill instructors. He complains of the indifference of the Maharajah to the whole thing and the number and distance of his command parties.

7. The Maharajah sent to say that he wished to pay me a visit, but for reasons of my own I determined on going to him. I did not think it impossible that some of the intriguing spirits at work might wish to have him insulted on the road, and thereby put me in a disagreeable position. I had heard that they intended to get up some robberies in the city to strengthen the idea of the disorder and anarchy produced by the Maharajah not being allowed to govern his kingdom in his own way. Meanwhile the King laments daily in the Durbar the non-realization of his instalments of revenue from town and country. I have not yet deigned to notice these petulancies, as I am not supposed to know of them; but the principle I propound to him and his officials is "collect your dues, punish, and carry on everything as usual." I have not interfered in any way that need have affected the customs of the country. This shawl business has certainly grown into importance from being at first a mere enquiry for grounds for an opinion, but I sincerely hope that this, *D. V.*, may result in the advantage of the people and satisfaction of the King himself. The Maharajah offered either to coerce or soothe the recusants. I merely requested him to send them a *purwannah* to the effect that, if they chose to come in, the case might be proceeded with, but as long as they remained refractory nothing could be done, which was accordingly done.

8. Received a letter from Mr. Vans Agnew through Suntoo Singh, Vakeel of Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad. Mr. Agnew mentioned the case of the Sooltan above mentioned, who was guaranteed his own *sultunut*, jageer and *rozinah* by a *purwannah* of the Maharajah's obtained by Mr. Agnew through Dewan Jowala Sahaie, but has not yet received the two latter items. The Maharajah also made over Kahouree to him after the misconduct of Nujjuf Khan, but he has not yet been properly confirmed in it. Mr. Agnew also alluded to the case of Shere Ahmed Khan of Kurna. Nujjuf Khan of Kahouree

and Moizoodeen of Kurna always remained in opposition to the Maharajah during the disturbances in the Huzarah country. After the second defeat of the rebels they took refuge in Kurna, and Shere Ahmed never having come in to the Maharajah's agents, he ordered Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad to turn them all three out of Kurna. Hussein Khan made friends with Shere Ahmed, who expelled the other two, and for this good service is, in Mr. Agnew's opinion, worthy of pardon and re-instatement in the possessions formerly held by himself and Moizoodeen Khan. Mr. Agnew said in his letter that he believed you would write to me on the subject of these Kukka Bumba Chiefs. Nujjuf Khan and Moizoodeen Khan are here in honorable durance, and I suspect the Maharajah has rather a wish to get both the individuals, who have profited by their disgrace, to provide for them respectively, thereby relieving him of that disagreeable duty. Two attempts have been made to get me to receive them, but I have declined doing so for the present at any rate. The Maharajah, in speaking of the defence of the gateway of the palace in the Huzooree Bagh at Lahore, mentioned that it was Gardanah who proposed blowing up the Padshahee Musjid with hot shot, and that he, Rajah Golab Singh, discouraged the idea as *boora kam.* He has a high opinion of Gardanah as a thorough-going friend, and says he always stuck by him, when Cortlandt and others deserted him. He expressed a wish to get him into his service. Steinbach has advised his entertaining the new arrival, a German Doctor named Norman.

9. The Maharajah alluded to his thousand men who are still prisoners in Lassah, saying that he hopes to get them liberated through the instrumentality of the British Government.

10. During the interview intelligence arrived from Gilgit brought by Mustan, the Wuzeer of Kurreem Khan of Gilgit, and a man of Jubur Khan's of Hasora, to the effect that one Akber Aman, brother of Gour Aman, the Yeseen Rajah, had invaded the Gilgit territory and was besieging two forts in it; that his forces amounted to about 1,500 men, while the invaded did not muster more than a third of that number. There had been a slight skirmish, in which one or two men had been killed and wounded. The Maharajah asked me whether he should send a force and take Gour Aman's country for us. This offer I declined, but could not object to his supporting the post attacked.

11. *8th July 1847.*—The weavers still refractory. I had told the Maharajah that I should send for the most respectable merchants in the city, as I wished to converse with them, and I heard that they were afraid to come to me lest he should think their wish was to complain against him. His answer was "Send for them by all means", which I did.

12. Examined the messengers from Gilgit and then agreed to the necessity of sending troops to clear the frontier, but requested the Maharajah to put whoever should have the command of his forces under the general directions of Mr. Agnew, who was proceeding to Gilgit, and who would see that his troops were not unnecessarily pushed on into the enemy's country.

13. *9th July.*—Surprised on going out for my ride in the evening to find the emissaries of the *shalbafs* in attendance, and was more pleased than I chose to show them to hear that that respectable body had returned to their allegiance after four days of rebellion and idleness. I told them that they must settle down to their work before proceedings could be recommenced.

14. *10th July.*—Thakoor Dass and Pundit Raj Kak came in the morning. With regard to the jageers and *dhurmurths* they said that the Maharajah's wishes were as follows:—*1st*, that if possible the *maufeedars* should take a whole district to themselves; *2nd*, if that could not be, that in each district they should take a village to themselves; *3rd*, if that would be unfair, that in each village their lands should be set aside from the Government lands; *4th*, if that was wrong also, that the lands of all *maufeedars* should be measured. I answered that I thought that in the case of old tenures the holders ought to be allowed to keep the ground they have always held; that in the case of those of later date they ought to have the extent of land granted them in their *sunnuds* allotted to them in some part of the village they have always inhabited; that in the case of recent grants, if released by the Maharajah, it should be competent to him to give them where he liked and how he liked, namely either in land or grain commutation; and that the lands of all *maufeedars*, new or old, ought to be measured.

15. I had often spoken about the *dustuks* which had been issued on holders of released jageers, *dhurmurths*, etc., for *moheyab*, *abwab*, etc., a demand never made before the Maharajah's reign. The argument in favor of it was a specious one. It was said that the dues were

not taken from the *dhurmurth,* but upon the Government zemindars who tilled and sowed the ground for him, and that it was necessary to keep some check upon their working for the *maufeedars* in preference to Government, but that the *maufeedar* still retained his share entire, the dues being taken on them, half which would by custom go to the tillers of the ground, it being a rule that the holders of rent-free lands take a plain half with no *khurch* or *abwab* from those zemindars. The following simple account will explain the fallacy of this statement of the case:—

	Khurwars.
A village produces in all	200
There exists in the village a rent-free grant producing .	20
The Government share on the whole as assumed by the new method	100

It should be only 90, as the *maufeedar* is properly master of his 20 *khurwars.*

16. Thus the Government lay hands on the 10 *khurwars,* which would properly go to the men who tilled the ground for the *maufeedars,* and then deduct *abwab* for 20 *khurwars* from it (*abwab* only lying on the half of the produce) and return the rest to the *maufeedar* to make over to his zemindars. The latter are only liable for the *abwab* on the half of 10 *khurwars,* and the *abwab* of the other 10 can only be cultivated by the *maufeedar* himself. The Kardar is ordered to make good the *jumma* of the village and issue *dustuks* where necessary to get in balances. These *dustuks* of course fall on the *maufeedars,* and the complaints I have heard on the subject are numerous. On this day the Maharajah sent to say that he would abolish this exaction. He has also forbidden the demand of the difference of *nerrikh* on grain sold before the price was raised and in some instances *paid for,* in others credit allowed, but in both the four annas difference has been demanded from the purchaser.

17. Heard from Mr. Vans Agnew from Lolab, three marches from Cashmere. He had established communications with both Lieutenant Young and Mr. Winterbottom. He expected himself to reach Gooreys on the 13th. I have written him an account of the Gilgit affair.

CASHMERE :
The 13th July 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 12th to the 18th of July 1847.

1. *12th July 1847.*—It had been arranged that the shawl question should be enquired into and, if possible, settled on this day. I had told the Maharajah that I wished him very much to do it himself by summoning a certain number of each class of men interested in the matter, taking the opinions of all, and eventually deciding upon some equitable arrangement, fair to all parties. I said I would attend if he wished it. He sent to say that he would call all the people, but wished me to be present. I accordingly went to the Shere Gurhee, and, before the people were called into the Presence, tried to ascertain what the King's real wishes on the subject were, which, owing to his excessive politeness and never-ending volubility, is sometimes a difficult matter. However, it appeared to me at the eleventh hour that he was averse to doing away with the *baj* system; and I was fully prepared to act accordingly, as I conceived that, in such a matter, his will, where just, should be law. But when it came to the time and all the parties were seated before us, he himself put the question to the *karkhandars* whether they would have the tax upon the *baft*, namely upon the work as finished, or pay the regular *baj* as before. They one and all begged that it might be on the *baft*. Nothing, therefore, remained but to draw up the terms of the new or rather revived system, most of which were decided on according to the account given by Jowahir Mul, a respectable man, who held the contract of the shawl tax for many years when it was levied on the *baft*, and who gave satisfaction to all parties. I enclose a translation of the articles of the agreement.* The point I expected most difficulty in was in reducing the wages of the *shagirds* 1¼ anna of the 5¼ annas additional in the rupee that they had for some time been in the receipt of. But by holding out a threat of the retention of the *kaid* they were made to succumb without much difficulty, and the extra 4 annas which was left them, being divided on the threads, was a considerable boon to them altogether. All parties at the time appeared to be well satisfied, and the Maharajah made very liberal arrangements for the *baj* due for the previous months.

*Shall be sent subsequently.

2. The advantages of the system, if properly carried out, may be summed up in the following points:—

1st.—That the tax will be regulated by the price of shawls in the market.

2nd.—That the *karkhandar* will only be taxed according to the quantity of work done in his shop, and that by a regular fixed system from which no party can with justice deviate.

3rd.—That the *shagird* will not be tied for life, or for many years, to work for one man, though, for the protection of the *karkhandar*, it is still necessary to bind him for one year.

4th.—That if the *shagird* is a good workman and well-to-do in the world, he can if he likes work in his own house and profit fairly with his neighbours in the work of his own hands; whereas, before, the pay of the *shagirds* never varied, while the profits of the *karkhandars* were at times very great, so much so as to excite the cupidity of Government and tempt it to invent all sorts of new exactions which were not again reduced when the market fell. This evil will be obviated by the tax rising with the price in the market.

3. The possible drawbacks I conceive to be the danger of so many men trying to set up for themselves as to leave the *karkhandars* in want of hands, and the probability that these minor establishments will not be able to make good the Government taxes or keep on good terms with the bankers and merchants so well as the more wealthy class of *karkhandars*. The first evil will, I think, after a time right itself; and that will remove the second. The *shagirds* will find the difficulties of carrying on business without funds, and will naturally seek again the protection of the monied master workmen, and with *karkhanahs* well filled with men, a fair rate of wages fixed for the workmen, and the obnoxious *kaid* removed, there would be every reason to hope that a great impulse would be given to the manufacture. I trust the experiment will succeed. I can only answer to its having been entered on with the full consent of all parties.

4. *13th July 1847.*—Heard from Mr. Agnew from Munawar, protesting against the advance of any troops in the direction of Gilgit, and requesting me to signify to the Maharajah that he (Mr. A.) was answerable for affairs on the boundary in question to Government, and that he felt convinced that there was no necessity for troops. I accordingly requested the Maharajah to relinquish the idea of sending men from this and to countermand those ordered from Ludakh, both of which requisitions he immediately complied with.

5. I received from you a list of books to be enquired for forwarded by Mr. Secretary Elliot.

6. I sent off Diary No. 8 and Jugal Kishore's newspaper. I have seen Mr. William Norman, by birth a German, the same person that I reported some time ago as having arrived here from Ludakh. The first messengers I sent to him reported him as an "Alamanee," the name of a Turcoman tribe. The mistake occurred on the word "Allemand" by which the Doctor, as he is called, had tried to make known his native country. He has been, according to his own account, a great traveller in Asia. On the last expedition he went up through Buta and the Goorkha country to Ludakh, Lassah, &c. He professes to have some knowledge of 16 languages. He showed me some parts of the Bible and Prayer Book printed in the Thibetan character and language, which he appeared to read with considerable fluency. He told me that the Thibetans, and especially the priests, were very fond of reading these tracts, and that they looked on everything under the sun as emanating from the Deity, and therefore that strange doctrines did not offend them. Altogether, under the disadvantages of a strange manner and insignificant appearance, there is a good deal of shrewdness and good sense about the man.

7. He mentioned the idea of entering the service of the Maharajah and wanted to know whether it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the British Government to his doing so. I told him "Yes." I have since received a sort of half intimation from the Maharajah to the effect that he did not wish to entertain him, and intended making the articles of the Treaty his excuse for declining to do so.

8. *14th July.*—I hear that many of the *dhurmurthees* and jageerdars are still unwilling to come to me, fearing the subsequent displeasure of

the King; so I shall have to go by the *duftur* papers after all in many cases. Fortunately all parties seem to consider them correct and to be depended upon.

9. *15th July 1847.*—Received a letter from you, dated July 7th, enclosing a copy of a letter from Captain Abbott on the subject of Dewan Kurrum Chund's culpability in the Dhoond affair. I had previously heard from Captain Abbott on the same subject. The Dewan has not yet arrived, and, as Captain Abbott dismissed him in all honour and wrote me that he does not think him much to blame, I have not insisted upon his being hurried on. He is now at Baramulah and will be here in a few days. I also received a letter from you enclosing answers to my questions in the case of the Iskardoo family; also a letter of the 8th July, enclosing a copy of Mr. Agnew's letter on the subject of the Kukka Bumba Chiefs. The letter you mention having despatched with extracts from a letter of Mr. Agnew's relative to the destitute state of the Maharajah's troops in the Huzarah country, I have not yet received, and your letters before mentioned contained the first official intimation I have received of their being in such a plight, as of course no information was obtainable on the subject from the Maharajah or his officials, and I really believe that they do not at the present moment know the number of men that are to be paid up and dismissed, this Khalsa *fouj* having been (they assert) entertained without orders by Kurrum Chund and subsequently augmented by him directly contrary to orders.

10. *16th July.*—Requested answer from the Government officials in the following matters:—Kukka Bumba Chiefs, Huzarah troops, and Iskardoo family.

11. *17th July.*—Commenced enquiry into the jageers, *dhurmurths*, &c. The *Dufturees* on one side with all the papers; the claimants in the middle; and myself and staff on the other. From what I have seen I expect the enquiry to be anything but unsatisfactory. The Maharajah has released nearly all the grants up to the time of Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, and has distinctly promised to release as many beyond that time as I may advise. He has, according to the custom of former rulers, estimated the produce of each grant, probably with the intention of eventually resuming all grain produced in excess of the original grant. This system would lead to great

abuses and oppression, the mode of *tushkhees* or estimation being very uncertain and the injury to the *maufeedar*, if the produce of his land is over-estimated, unequivocal. The Maharajah had also exacted *mobiyah khurch*, &c., from the *maufeedars* for the amount of their grants. This, as I have informed you, he has abolished and is willing to relinquish the *tushkhees* or estimation also, on condition of the grants being measured,—a stipulation that I think fair, premising that the following be considered among the principles and objects of such measurement :—

1st.—That, in the case of a village given in jageer, the object be to lay down the fair and generally acknowledged boundaries of the village, without reference to former estimations of produce.

2nd.—That on the limits being defined and the grant registered, the Government is to have nothing whatever to say to the jageerdar or his ryots, except in the case of emergent public service, when the latter are liable to *begaree*.

3rd.—That in the same way, with a *dhurmurthee* whose *sunnud* entitles him to 1, 2 or any number of *khurwars* of land, that a certain fair proportion being determined upon as equal to 1 *khurwar* (a *khurwar* of land meaning the extent of ground that one *khurwar* will sow), the full amount be measured out and made over to the *milkee* to sow and reap without annoyance from the Government officials.

4th.—That this difficult and important duty be entrusted to a party of the best and most trustworthy men in the country, and that the Kardars of the *zillahs* be not allowed to have anything whatever to say to it.

12. I should like very much to see copies of any letters containing opinions of Government or of your own with reference to the release of grants in the Jullundur Doab and other places. I do not mean to say that the cases are at all parallel, but I am inclined to think that the cases of land and grain made over to individuals can in no country be so numerous as they are in this, and the tax upon the Government revenue

is in consequence very great. There are in Cashmere no less than 3,115 cases of *land* granted in *dhurmurth*, and besides these there are jageers, *mustumurree* grants, *nukdee dhurmurths, jinsee* ditto, and very many cases *kharij az juma o duftur* or totally unregistered.

13. The grants up to the time of the elder Sheikh embrace those given to the most respectable people in the country; and it is apparent that both the elder Sheikh and his son, Emamoodeen, were, the former unusually liberal and the latter rather careless in the amount bestowed in grants of this nature. When the enquiry is completed the question will be to what extent the grants of the latter two individuals are to be released; and I have not sufficient experience to be able to give a decided opinion on the subject. I shall therefore feel greatly obliged by your giving me the assistance and advice I have alluded to. At the same time, as a short abstract of each case is being written in English, I shall, if you wish it, be able to submit the whole for your final consideration and decision. The Maharajah will, I am persuaded, do whatever is distinctly recommended. At present I hold out little hopes to the claimants of grants received in the times of the two Sheikhs, and have not requested the Maharajah to allow the collection of revenue from them to be suspended pending a decision. The people are very exigent and require a little rough handling. The elder Sheikh received charge of the country in 1898, and surely men who have received grants of land within the last five years from a Vicegerent confessedly weak and capricious in his latter days, and others within the last two years from his son, who, a young man unused to business, would have given away anything to gain popularity (a quality that has earned for him the title of the "Nawab"), can afford to wait till the nature of their claims has been fully examined, and may, I should think, consider themselves very fortunate if their grants are eventually released.

14. To-day I was informed that the whole of the shawl arrangement was good but the clause which allowed 10 days for the *shagirds* to suit themselves with masters. My informant was of opinion that more ought to have been allowed to enable the *karkhandars* to conciliate and satisfy their workmen and thereby retain them in their service. My object in suggesting so short a time was that the workmen might not have leisure to change, in which end I have been apparently baffled.

15. *18th July 1847.*—The Maharajah paid me a visit. I spoke strongly on the subject of the Huzarah troops, Kukka Bumba Chiefs, &c. The result was an agreement that an order for Rs. 15,000 on Bukshee Wuzeer Chund, who has funds to the amount of Rs. 50,000, should be sent the next day to be expended in enabling the force made over to Hurree Singh for dismissal to move out of Huzarah and to Meerpore, where they are to be finally paid up and discharged. With regard to the Kukka Bumba Chiefs he promised me that all that he had undertaken to do, namely to give Hussein Khan, Mozufferabad, his Cashmere jageer, *rozinah* and Kahouree, should be faithfully performed, but he merely wished if possible to negotiate an exchange of the Cashmere jageer for an equivalent in money to be deducted from the *nuzzuranah* of Kahouree. I have consented to this being referred to Sooltan Hussein Khan through his Vakeel, Suntoo Singh, who is here, and to whom I in person gave directions to refer the case, as a matter of mutual accommodation, to his principal. Suntoo Singh's own *rozinah* has been released. The Maharajah has distinctly undertaken to fulfil the whole of his engagement to Hussein Khan should he decline taking compensation for the Cashmere jageer. With reference to Shere Ahmed and Moizoodeen of Kurna, I am rather in doubt what ought to be done. The King is very averse to making over the whole of Kurna to Shere Ahmed, and I confess that I cannot see that Shere Ahmed's playing booby, and turning out his brother recusants, Moizoodeen and Nujjuf Khan, when the game was nigh hopeless, entitles him to Moizoodeen's share as well as his own, though it may to pardon and reinstatement in his own share, by which and the release of his jageer, or an equivalent to it, I should think he would be amply rewarded. As to the propriety of providing for Moizoodeen out of his former share of Kurna or eventually forgiving and reinstating him, I am quite unable to judge. Ata Mahomed of Doputtah has received his country, his *rozinah*, and his *rukhsut* from this. The King tells me he has remitted $\frac{1}{5}$th of their tribute to all these Chiefs; but I have not yet ascertained whether this latter item has been carried into effect.

16. I have referred the Kurna case to Mr. Agnew, as the extent of Moizoodeen's culpability is not apparent to me.

CASHMERE:
The 21st July 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 19th to the 25th of July 1847.

1. *19th July 1847.*—This morning I went to look at the Hurree Purbut Fort. Passed through the southern gateway of the old exterior wall, which is now much dilapidated and in some places completely broken down. It runs, or used to run, all round the foot of the hill on which the fort is situated and generally at a distance of about one hundred yards from the base. At present it is worse than useless, being indefensible by the garrison, and affording considerable shelter to an attacking enemy. After passing through the gateway, the path leads away to the north-west, and after ascending for about a hundred yards, turns abruptly to the north-east opposite the mosque of Akhoon Moollah Shah, a massive building with a stone pentroof, a thing I do not remember to have seen elsewhere. The whole ascent by the pathway, from the foot of the hill to the walls of the fort, may amount to 500 yards, and at about 40 yards short of the summit there is a small detached *boorj*, in which a guard is situated. The gateway of the fort passes to the east, and a right and left turn took me through the breadth of it into a courtyard bounded on the left by one wall of the main square, while on the right and beneath me lay the two lower divisions of the fort thrown out upon a spur or ridge of the hill, which, from being nearly as high ground as that on which the fort is situated, would materially weaken its position if not thus protected. I passed through another massive gateway into the centre square, a parallelogram of about 40 yards in length by 15 in breadth. In this area there is a large reservoir supplied by rain water and manual labor. Eighteen men are employed daily on this duty at the rate of 5 *mussucks* per man. There are two other reservoirs of the same sort, one in each of the lower divisions of the fort. There are no wells, and I should think, even if filled to the brim, that they would not last the garrison very long. At each end of the parallelogram aforesaid are two small squares,—the one to the east inhabited by the *Thanadar* and the other chiefly by the soldiers of the garrison. The magazine is in the lower range of buildings on the northern side of the main square. There are only a few barrels of powder, some pigs of lead and loose shot in it now, and the place is very dirty and ill-arranged. The walls are all lined with buildings, sometimes two stories high, the roofs of which are on a

level with the top of the wall. The range of loopholes open into the upper stories of the buildings. The walls are about 40 feet high, strongly built of stone and mortar, but the upper part appeared to me very thin, not above a foot in thickness. However, I observed that Emamoodeen's round shot fired from a distance of 400 yards has not produced much effect upon them even when they had struck them near the top. The Sheikh's nearest battery was erected on the spur before mentioned, the guns being much protected by some large masses of rock. The supporting force was collected under the brow of the spur, and the old wall on the foot of it afforded shelter to the rest. A mine which had been run from near the old wall to within a few yards of one of the bastions up the face of the hill and through hard rocky ground showed considerable skill and must have been very nearly successful. The miners bored a hole to reconnoitre through, and displaced a few pebbles which rolled down the slope and alarmed some of the garrison, who soon laid open the mine. The grain store is ill-placed, being in the lowest division of the fort, which might be cut off from the main square. The strength of the present garrison is properly 500 men, but 150 are at present on duty in the district. I should say that the fort would hold 3,000 men, but water would soon fail them. I saw only two ill-mounted honey-combed brass guns, about 12-pounders, out of one of which a salute was fired on my arrival. On the western side of the fort there is an exterior bastion unconnected with the fort and commanding the town.

2. Dewan Thakoor Dass came to say that the order for Rs. 15,000 for the Huzarah troops should be sent next day. I wrote to Captain Abbott begging him to see it applied to moving the troops that were to be dismissed out of Huzarah and to Meerpore, where they will be discharged. Thakoor Dass on the part of the King begged me to hear the case of two murderers whom he thought worthy of death.

3. *20th July 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie arrived. Nuthe Shah, brother of Muzhur Allee, *Thanadar* of Gilgit, and who formerly held that post himself, left to join Mr. Agnew, taking charge of 1,466 Hurree Singhee rupees worth of property which I have purchased for Mr. Agnew's *toshehkhana* at his request.

4. *21st July.*—Heard the case of the murderers. Two soldiers made a companion of a man and in a quiet place one threw a cloth

over his head to gag and blind him, while the other gave him two heavy blows with a *tulwar*, which did not, however, kill him, and the wounded man bit the hand of the man who was holding him, who then cut him down and he was dispatched by the two. They left the body on the ground, and it was found almost immediately afterwards, and a hue and cry being raised, the prisoners were apprehended about 2 *koss* from the spot, their swords and clothes still bloody. There could be no doubt of their guilt, and it was confessed by themselves. My message to the Maharajah was to the effect that they were both worthy of death, and that I could not discover that either one was one whit less culpable than the other. It is a serious thing even in this way to have in a manner to sanction capital punishment; but in a case of a cold-blooded murder like the present I think it certainly not my place to attempt to rescue them from a punishment which I think necessary; while on the other hand I should not have felt satisfied had they been executed while I was present without my knowing any of the circumstances of the case. It is to be hoped that the example may be beneficial to save some future victims, especially on the roads where this deed was committed.

5. Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to see me in the evening, and I was much pleased with his good sense and business-like mode of discussing matters. Hitherto I have had terrible up-hill work transacting business with Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Thakoor Dass,—the one an accomplished intriguer, smooth-speeched and deceitful, and the other a good, quiet man, but too desultory and dilatory to be useful in matters requiring troublesome enquiry and decision. Dewan Jowala Sahaie, though most anxious for his master's good name, appears to be a good man of business and willing to allow the necessity of reform when an abuse is clearly proved.

6. I was glad to find that he approved of the shawl arrangement and thought that it would lead eventually to a great increase in the prosperity of the trade, though with reference to the Maharajah's prospects in the matter he said fairly and truly that he had *sown a seed*, and as far as calculation could go might expect to reap a remunerative harvest from it, but still the crop was liable to the uncertainties of all harvests, and at any rate he could not expect to reap the fruits for some time to come.

7. I gave Jowala Sahaie a list of existing evils in Cashmere to ponder over and devise remedies for. He told me that he had just received an *urzee* from Roop Chund, on duty as *Motmid* with Captain Abbott, to the effect that Hurree Singh (Bukshee) had moved the troops entrusted to him out of Huzarah towards Meerpore, which, if true, rendered useless the dispatch of money which I had accomplished with some difficulty and which had left this some days.

8. I begged Jowala Sahaie to prevent the King from doing *karkhandaree* on his own account in the shawl department, which idea he scouted as impossible.

9. *22nd July 1847.*—Pundit Raj Kak referred the question whether *shagirds* who had taken service within the ten days allowed and again wished to change masters should be allowed to do so. I understood the drift of this very well. He and some other of the Government officials had in spite denuded the 4 or 5 *karkhandars* who were most prominently concerned in the late quarrel of their workmen: before the ten days, however, had expired, the *karkhandars* had succeeded in gaining them over again, and the wily Pundit's question was put in a way to induce me to recommend their not being allowed to change their minds a second time. Being in private, I told him plainly that I had heard the whole state of the case; that I was particularly desirous that the old *karkhandars* should not suffer by the new arrangement, and, as according to it any *shagird* might take service where he liked for the space of ten days, that that had better be adhered to. This case was brought up again on a subsequent occasion when I was on a visit to the Maharajah, and presented some difficulties. It appeared that about 400 men who had in the first instance left their old masters were willing to return to them; but, on the other hand, their being allowed to do so would cause considerable injury to those men to whom they had engaged themselves, and who *were represented* to have made a considerable outlay of capital in consequence. It was eventually decided that half the number should be allowed to return and half be retained.

10. The *dhurmurth* investigation is going on daily, but is likely to occupy much more time than I at first anticipated, and I fancy it will end in my being obliged to content myself with examining only

two or three districts as samples of the whole on which to form an opinion of what should be done. This is the plan advocated by Dewan Jowala Sahaie.

11. *23rd July 1847.*—Dewan Kurrum Chund arrived from Baramulah. I went to visit the Maharajah. He mentioned that there had lately been four *suttees* near Jummoo, and that Meean Runbeer Singh had confined the relations of the parties that had become *suttee* and had seized their houses and property. These cases of *suttee* had occurred among the very lowest classes like *Chumars,* whose widows do not in other places burn. A man who was brought before us was the son of one of the women who had been burnt and had escaped when two other relations were seized, and came to Cashmere to sue for the release of his friends and restoration of his property. The Maharajah's first proclamation was to the effect that parties who had formed the intention of burning should be confined for five days to allow time for cool reflection, and that every protection and encouragement should be shown to those who declined complying with the rite. In several instances where the women were confined they did themselves grievous bodily injury and eventually adhered to their determination of burning. The King has lately issued a more stringent proclamation on the subject; and the present imprisonment of parties concerned, confiscation of property, etc., is in accordance with its tenour. The general opinion appears to be that it will be very difficult to induce the people of the hills to abandon this rite and female infanticide, and I should say that the Maharajah was not himself sanguine on the subject.

12. *24th July.*—Sent off Jugal Kishore's newspapers.

CASHMERE:
The 29th July 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 26th of July to the 1st of August 1847.

1. *26th July 1847.*—Received a visit from Dewan Jowala Sahaie, who brought a tolerably satisfactory budget in answer to some of the points of the list of existing evils that I had given him.

1st.—With reference to the payment of the *Adalutees*, for whom I had, in accordance with your reiterated recommendations, begged that some fixed salary might be established, and that the system of allowing them something from the *Sirkaree* fourth share on decisions should be abolished, the Dewan produced the following scale:—Moulvee Muzhur Allee, Chief *Adalutee* and *Morasilah nuvees*, 80 Nanuk Shahee rupees monthly, independently of presents at will from the Maharajah; Kazee Nasiroodeen, 2nd *Adalutee*, Re. 1-8-0 Hurree Singhee rupees per diem, or 45 rupees per mensem. The men of the *Amlah* from Rs. 10 to 12 a-piece, and 15 to a *Sherishtadar* or headman. These rates are according to our ideas low, but they are on a par, or rather handsome, by the side of the rates of pay in other offices in the country, and the work performed by these functionaries is but light compared with that of an English court. Justice being hard of attainment and involving a good deal of trouble and vexation, the people make up their minds to do without it to a great extent, and these men, though nominally the *Adalutees* of the whole country, have rarely to try cases affecting residents in the interior. I, however, recommended that Kazee Nasiroodeen's pay should be increased to 2 rupees per diem, and Jowala Sahaie promised to submit my amendment for the Maharajah's consideration and approval.

2ndly.—In the case of the sons of the late Ahmed Shah, Rajah of Iskardoo, the Dewan said that the Maharajah was willing to allow them 5 rupees Hurree Singhee daily. He receives 5,400 Nanuk Shahee rupees from their country yearly, and, as when the father and elder brother were alive they received only 100 rupees, Hurree Singhee, monthly, which after the death of these two was reduced to 50, the amount now decided upon appeared to me fair, and I undertook to announce the decision to Ahmed Allee and his brothers and to ascertain where they wished to reside and draw their pay, as the Maharajah professed himself indifferent on this head. He (the Maharajah) has since proposed to me that they should be allowed to return to Iskardoo and reside there. This is what they would like best, and have themselves petitioned for it, and the only objections seem to me to be that there may be danger of their not receiving their allowance regularly, and also of Mahomed Shah, the reigning brother, being alarmed and dissatisfied at their coming into his neighbourhood. With regard to the first of these difficulties I told Jowala Sahaie that I should expect the Maharajah to give them a written *purwannah* for the amount of their allowance, to

which he agreed; and with regard to the second he, Jowala Sahaie, proposed that Mahomed Shah should be consulted at once as to whether he would disapprove of his brother being allowed to settle near him in their native land, to which I agreed, and it will be done accordingly. I hope that you have no objection to this arrangement. I carefully explained to Ahmed Allee and his brothers that the allowance could only be guaranteed by the British Government in the case of their residing within its territory.

3rdly.—With regard to the case of Ain-ul-Jehan Begum, grand-daughter of Shah Zeman, Jowala Sahaie said that the Maharajah was willing to support her, but wished that she should reside at Jummoo, as he disliked the idea of her collecting her Mussulman adherents and friends about her in Cashmere.

4thly.—With regard to the Kukka Bumba Chiefs, I elicited that the Maharajah wished to pardon Moizoodeen Khan, the disgraced claimant of one-half of Kurna. I myself, as I have said, do not see any insuperable objection to this, and, as the Maharajah will thereby lose what he might otherwise have confiscated, the action is so far disinterested; but I fancy the real state of his feelings on the subject is that he would prefer Moizoodeen being re-established in Kurna as a check upon his nephew, Shere Ahmed, to making over the whole country to that nephew, who is a great friend of his now powerful neighbour, Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad; and as by the arrangement he will get rid of the trouble of providing for Moizoodeen, he, on the whole, prefers it to keeping him under surveillance at Cashmere. This case is pending, and I have some time since referred to Mr. Agnew for his distinct opinion on the subject.

5thly.—With regard to Nujjuf Khan, ex-Sooltan of Kahouree, it appeared on enquiry that he had not received a *rozinah* in General Meean Singh's time and the Sheikh's arrangements are not regarded as *pukka*; but I am not aware that he received one during the Sheikh's Governorship, but think it probable, as Mr. Agnew looks to the confiscation of it as forming a fund for Nujjuf Khan's support. The Maharajah now proposes to give him 10 rupees a day and his son 2 rupees; this will be about 360 rupees monthly to the family, and seems to be a fair allowance for them.

6thly.—I have before mentioned the case of the 500 Rohillahs who took service with the Maharajah and after remaining here two months were sent to Huzarah under one Gunput Rae. They arrived just at the time of Dewan Kurrum Chund's affair with the Dhoonds, and some of the people of the country showed an inclination to dispute their advance by occupying the hills round them, upon which the whole of these Rohillahs, with the exception of 70 men, deserted their leader and straggled back in small parties to Cashmere, where they sent in a petition to me on the very day that the King signified his wish to disarm them, as he did not think them safe inmates of the city. It appeared on enquiry that they had been entertained three months and had not received any pay from the Maharajah. I therefore recommended that they should be paid for the two months that they had served in Cashmere and be cut for the month in which they misbehaved in Huzarah, and then the Maharajah might, if he pleased, fairly disarm them.

2. I dispatched a letter to Mr. Agnew enquiring the number of men composing the Gilgit *thanah*, as the King said that, though he had sent money for them, he was totally ignorant of the number of men there might be. These soldiers were sent up by Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, and have been there ever since. The Maharajah intends relieving them directly Mr. Agnew opens the road for troops.

3. Jowala Sahaie brought the papers of the *mustumurree* grants. These are not very numerous, and there are only about five considerable ones. I give the detail of one of the largest, that of Moonshee Tilluck Chund—

	Rs.	
Mustumurree grant . . .	6,000	
Rent from villages in *Hunood* . .	2,288	and 1,525 *khurwars* of grain.
Atar Duftur Dewanee . .	...	562 ditto.
Total receipts per annum .	8,288	and 2,087 *khurwars* of grain.

4. I had not intended to meddle with these cases beyond mentioning them occasionally and suggesting the desirability of their speedy settlement, but the Maharajah made a particular point of sending them for my investigation and opinion. After hearing them through, however, I said that it was really so difficult for me to judge of the propriety of releasing these grants in full that I would rather not give an opinion in the matter, at present at any rate, but thought it would be much

better for the Maharajah to release them of his own free will, reducing those of which the tenure was not good, and then merely let me know the result. This Jowala Sahaie promised should be done.

5. I said to Jowala Sahaie that, though all these arrangements were very good, and that I knew you would be pleased with them, still unless the King of himself formed the determination of governing justly, no permanent good could be expected from it; that your wish and that of the Governor-General would be that the Maharajah should govern his own country so justly and well as to render it unnecessary to depute British officers to enquire into the affairs of it and advise him on every little point. On a subsequent occasion I told him that the conduct of the Maharajah caused the Governor-General as much anxiety as anything in British India not war, excepting Lahore, and asked him whether he could understand that the reason of this was that by the right of victory the country had been for a certain time in his possession and was then entrusted to the Maharajah, and if it afterwards appeared that by that act he had made over a whole people to a harsh and oppressive ruler, both his Queen and the people of England would blame him very much for it, though of course at the time he could have had no idea of the character of the man to whom he gave the kingdom, and certainly could not have supposed that he would exact more from the people than the proverbially oppressive Sikhs. I told him that you also considered yourself a party to the transaction, and consequently were as deeply interested in the welfare of the people of Cashmere, and therefore that it had caused you extreme annoyance to be obliged so often to report that the people were suffering oppression, but that he might take it for granted that it would give you far greater pleasure to report favourably of the Maharajah's measures than it had to condemn them.

6. *29th July 1847.*—Sent off Saifoodeen's newspaper.

7. *30th July.*—Lieutenant Halhed arrived at Cashmere, having reached the valley *viâ* Chumba, Doda and the Brasee Pass.

8. Received a letter from you, dated the 23rd of July; also a *sooruthal* from the Delhie Collector's office. Received a visit from Khwajah Ahna Shah, Nukshbundee, who told me that many of the *shagirds* who had at first left their masters with the intention of setting up for themselves were already returning to them.

9. *31st July 1847.*—Lieutenant Garstin arrived, and he and Mr. Halhed accompanied Mr. Melvill and myself to the Shere Gurhee in the evening. Pundit Raj Kak informed me in the presence that out of the 400 *shalbafs* before mentioned 360 had been allowed to return to their old masters; and the Maharajah told me that between 6 or 700 new shawl shops had been established, and that he had ordered a bounty of one rupee a head to be paid to every *nou amoz*, or new apprentice to the trade. I heard for the first time that you had made a requisition for two agents to be sent from this to the north-eastern frontier to meet and accompany some officers deputed on special duty to that neighbourhood.

10. On the arrival of Lieutenants Halhed and Garstin I recommended the Maharajah to dispense with the ceremony of sending actual money with the *zeeafut*. I hope I was not wrong in doing so, but it appears to me that the system of giving money (2 or 300 rupees) to every European who may visit the valley may in time become a considerable tax upon the Maharajah, while the favour conferred upon the individual is most irksome. The Maharajah, who had referred to me to know what extent of *zeeafut* should be given, acted in accordance with this recommendation and confined his civilities on this occasion to fruit and *sweetmeats*.

11. The *russud* evil still exists. I made one attempt to get it discontinued and failed, and have since not mooted the matter.

CASHMERE:
The 4th August 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 2nd to the 8th of August 1847.

1. *2nd August 1847.*—Received a letter from you, dated July 25th, in which you expressed a hope that agents had been sent to meet Lieutenant Cunningham's deputation. On the same day Mr. Melvill received a letter from you in which you mention the rice and *begaree* systems, jageers, pay of soldiers, &c., as the most important grievances of the country.

2. *3rd August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Pundit Raj Kak came in the afternoon. The Maharajah has, for some time, been thinking of establishing a new coinage, and on the occasion of my last visit I mentioned your idea of a coinage exactly equal in value to the Nanuk Shahee, which, however, did not seem to fall in with his fancy exactly. On this day the officials above mentioned brought samples of five different rupees issued since the year 1893. I have, in my letter of the 10th instant, already fully described the value of these coins, and informed you of the Maharajah's reasons for disliking the idea of introducing a currency equal in value to the Nanuk Shahee.

3. According to the request of the Maharajah, I wrote a letter to Lieutenant Cunningham, to be conveyed to him by Meean Jowahir Singh, one of the *Motmids* selected by the Maharajah to attend the deputation to the north-east frontier. Orders had been previously sent to Mehtah Bustee Ram, the *Thanadar* of Ludakh, to proceed to Spitti to join the party. I am sorry to say that Jowahir Singh did not get away from Cashmere till the 7th, whereas I had written the letter under the impression that he was to start immediately.

4. *4th August.*—Pundit Raj Kak brought the *Hunood* cases of the Ardwin district, which I wrote out. Received a letter from you in the evening, directing me to beg the Maharajah to discontinue the system of giving *russud* to visitors. Sent off diary No. 11 and a newspaper of Jugal Kishore's.

5. *5th August.*—Pundit Raj Kak brought the *mustumurree* cases, which I commenced writing out.

6. *6th August.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Pundit Raj Kak came in the evening, bringing the *mustumurree* cases, which I finished. They have all been cut down to the standard of General Meean Singh's time, which is, in some instances, much under that of the Sheikh's. I find that Nujjuf Khan of Kahouree received a *rozinah* of 21 rupees from Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, paid in the following manner: 10½ rupees in money, and the other 10½ rupees commuted to five *khurwars* of grain. None of the *rozinahs* of the Sheikh's time have been allowed, and I believe it was decided in your presence that they should not be. As the Maharajah does not profit by his disgrace, I still think 360 rupees

a month a fair allowance for him; 3,000 rupees yearly is a good jageer in these parts.

7. *7th August 1847.*—I went, accompanied by Mr. Melvill, to visit the Maharajah. Had some conversation with him on the subject of the case of Nubbee Bukhsh, merchant, who was robbed some time ago in Ludakh, the theft having been subsequently proved against some Golundaz, servants of the Maharajah. I have rather wished that the merchant should receive some compensation from Government, as the thieves have been proved to be Government servants. The Maharajah's ideas were excessively wild on the subject. He said: "I have caught the thieves, and will make them over to the plaintiff, who may beat, imprison, or otherwise arrange matters with them in the way he thinks best." I objected to this, on the score that it was the place of Government to punish offenders, and that the plaintiff in the case had nothing to do with it; moreover, that as the defendants were Government servants, it was still more incumbent on him to take the matter into his own hands, saying at the same time that, though I could not hold that he was actually liable for the loss of property incurred by the plaintiff, still, if he wished merchants to settle in his cities, he ought to cherish and take care of them.

8. I have written the Maharajah a *morasilah* on the subject of the *russud*, to the effect that, as I had received distinct directions not to allow officers visiting the valley to receive it, both Mr. Melvill and myself were very anxious that it should be discontinued to ourselves. He made all sorts of professions of dislike to comply with the request, but at length agreed, and it has since been stopped accordingly. He said: "What is it? Some 30,000 rupees perhaps, in the year, as a sort of *nuzzuranah* for all the British Government have given me."

9. Towards the end of the evening I mentioned the *dhurmurth* cases, and said that I thought I should have to request him to release part, at any rate, of the Sheikh's grants. I wished to prepare his mind for such a result, but I think it is very possible that I may not have to do so.

CASHMERE:
The 11th August 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 13.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 9th to the 15th of August 1847.

1. *9th August 1847.*—Pundit Kunhya Lall reported that Pundit Kawul Bhan, the head of the *Dewanee Duftur*, had been disgraced for intending to bring the *Hunood* papers to me; also that Nath Jo Pundit, an adopted son of Pundit Raj Kak's, had been appointed to succeed him. It is true that the latter individual has been put in the office, with the view of his learning the duties, and I dare say it will end in some high preferment if Raj Kak's star continues prosperous; but at present Kawul Bhan is *in statu quo*.

2. In the evening Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Jowala Sahaie came. The latter brought Kazee Mohkumoodeen's news-letter, from which I learnt the new *alkabs* of the Sikh aristocracy, and your wish that Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Meean Runbeer Singh should leave Jummoo about the 15th of *Bhadon*, or about the 29th August, for the purpose of paying their respects and presenting the tribute to the Governor-General. There is a slight difficulty in this, as the shawls to be presented, namely six pairs for the two years, cannot possibly be ready before the 9th of September. The workmen have been dilatory in completing them, and the hubbub attending a new settlement of the shawl tax caused an interruption of five or six days in the work, and formed not the least of the subjects of anxiety to me during the progress of the arrangement in question. These shawls are of a workmanship superior (they say) to any that have ever been produced in the valley. However this may be, they are even to an unpractised eye, like my own, very far superior to anything I have seen here, and are evidently of the finest workmanship. The men are now at work upon them night and day.

3. Jowala Sahaie reported that Captain Abbott contemplated making over Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee to the Khalsa Government, whereas, being on the left bank of the Koonhar, it ought, according to the spirit of the agreement of exchange, to be the Maharajah's. He begged me to write on the subject to Captain Abbott. I said I would do so to enquire the state of the case, but at the same time told him that Captain Abbott was supreme in boundary matters, and that whatever he decided would be approved of; moreover, that from the wording of the agreement

it appeared to me that he was purposely allowed some latitude with regard to the line through the hills above Mozufferabad. I accordingly wrote to Captain Abbott, but have as yet received no answer.

4. Raj Kak at length brought the rice papers, and began a long story which was intended to prove that the people of Cashmere had for a long time had their rice at one rupee the *khurwar*, then at Re. 1-4, and for a long time at Re. 1-6, but that the Sirkar had only profited to the extent of 7,000 rupees by it. I said that it was impossible that they could deny that the *nerrikh* had been raised, and the sale monopolized by Government, and that it was useless making excuses for the fact, but asked whether there was any hope for the future. A good deal of conversation ensued on the subject, and, among other things, Mr. Melvill shewed them some remarks in an English paper on the conduct of Maharajah Golab Singh towards his new subjects, which seemed to surprise them a good deal, and the matter ended with a promise that the *bundee* or embargo on the ghats should be opened on the morrow, and never be again imposed. This is all that is wanted to ensure rice remaining at a fair *nerrikh*. The concession, at the present time, is small, but if continued as promised, it will ensure the inhabitants from being almost deprived of the necessary of life, as they have been at times. It was also promised that free export and import should be allowed, and that the Government were to have nothing to say to the rice market.

5. I hope to get this in black and white, before I leave, in the form of a "*dustoor-ul-umul*" or in a proclamation.

6. *10th August 1847.—Nil.*

7. *11th August.*—Received a letter from you, dated 4th of August, speaking anxiously about the rice question, and saying that you would expect Jowala Sahaie to give you some proof, on arriving at Simlah, that the articles of agreement drawn up for the better government of the country were either adopted, or in process of adoption, all which I immediately communicated to the Dewan. I forgot to mention in my last diary that the Maharajah had consented to give Ain-ul-Jehan Begum 400 rupees, Hurree Singhee, yearly. Jowala Sahaie at first proposed a rupee a day, and left it to me to settle whether it should exceed that sum. I advised its being increased to 400 rupees, which would make the allowance about Rs. 33 monthly,

little enough to be sure, but, considering she has no claim on the Maharajah now, having been pensioned by the Sikh Government, or by the Sikh Governors, out of the public treasury, and that the sum in question is with difficulty obtainable for a working public servant, I thought it as much as I could fairly ask for her. She is to remove to Jummoo and draw her allowance there, and the Maharajah has promised to assist her with conveyance, carriage, &c. I have since received a petition from her, complaining greatly of the inadequacy of the provision, and representing her condition at present from debt and difficulty as most deplorable. This is very likely true enough, but it does not alter the state of her case.

8. *12th August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie came and discussed various matters, and, among others, his approaching mission with the Meean to Simlah. He said that, with great exertions, he would be able to leave this on the 15th of *Bhadon,* but that it would take him 42 days to reach Simlah, which would bring it to about the 10th of October. He begged me to write to that effect to Lahore and get an answer, express. He also referred to me to know what extent of force the Meean should take with him as an escort. On this subject I found it difficult to give an opinion, as it involved the dignity and consideration of the Maharajah in the eyes of the world, so I determined to refer this question also to you at Lahore. I wrote the letter in duplicate after Jowala Sahaie had left me, and one was dispatched express, while the other was entrusted to the regular dâk. With regard to the escort, the Maharajah proposed sending two regiments of Infantry, amounting together to 1,200 men, 500 horse, and two guns, the whole under the command of Colonel Steinbach. He (the Maharajah) also expressed a wish that some officer should accompany Meean Runbeer Singh, in order that everything might be properly arranged. I do not exactly understand the drift of this request, but suspect that the idea is that an officer accompanying the mission from Jummoo to the presence of the Lord Sahib would add much to the *éclat* of the whole thing and appear in the eyes of the surrounding nations like a species of *Istakbal* from the British Government. I told Jowala Sahaie that I would refer this case also to you, but that I did not think it likely that an officer could be spared for the purpose.

9. *13th August*—Visited some of the shawl manufactories and the shawl stamping office for the first time. I did not go when I

first came on account of the dissensions which existed between all parties, and in which they were determined to make me the referee. They seem to have all settled down to the work again now, and I observed quietly that the houses of the *karkhandars* were well filled with workmen. Pundit Raj Kak always reports the accession of 19 or 20 workmen when he wishes to put me in good humour, and always declares that they are coming in daily; and, on the other hand, the *karkhandars* have begged for a copy of the articles of agreement on the subject of the tax, wages, &c., so that I have reason to hope that all parties are satisfied. On returning from the shawl office the King sent a *nuzzur* of 500 rupees, or thereabouts, for I returned the bag unopened with a message to the Maharajah begging him not to stop up all the roads; that I knew he wished us to see everything and enjoy ourselves to the utmost, but that if we could not go anywhere without receiving presents in hard coin, we should be obliged to stay at home altogether.

10. *14th August 1847.*—I sent for Wuzeer Rutnoo who has always had charge of the rice market, and who is reported to exercise an evil influence over it. On his arrival I accused him of being the cause and agent of the improprieties that had obtained in the sale and monopoly of rice. He stoutly denied that rice had ever been sold at a *nerrikh* higher than that ordered by Government, whatever it might be; but he allowed that in the sale of rice, brought from distant quarters, the price of the boat hire and land carriage had been added to the *nerrikh*, which may account for the hitherto *unaccountable* discrepancy between the common report of the country and the downright assertions of the Maharajah and his officials as to the price of rice, one side asserting that it was not obtainable under Re. 1-6 or even Re. 1-8, the other declaring that the Government *nerrikh* was Re. 1-4. It is said that the Maharajah has several times ordered the *bundee* on the ghats to be opened, but that the Wuzeer had prevented the order being carried out. I accused the Wuzeer of this, and advised him that, if he particularly wished to injure his master and ruin his kingdom, to do so again now that the *bundee* had been again opened. He said that, though the *bundee* had been opened, there would be a scarcity of rice till the next harvest, as there was none in the country, and Government were obliged to hold back theirs till the new harvest was secured. There is,

however, no great lack of rice in the city at present, and complaint on the subject has ceased; while for the future I hope that an arrangement will be made securing a free sale of the article and keeping Government clear of the market altogether. This can only be done by leaving more rice in the houses of the zemindars, and with that object I at one time proposed that the Government should take the revenue in money from the zemindars; but to this many and some good objections were raised. The final arrangements will, I hope, be based on a modification of the above, by which money shall be taken from those districts near the city, and grain or chiefly grain from the more remote ones. It is important that Government should have grain stores, but still more important that it should not be the sole salesman of food to the people.

11. Visited the Maharajah in the evening. He talked a good deal about the difficulty of getting the tribute shawls ready in time, and showed us some that he had purchased to send with them. I said that, if the worst came to the worst, and the mission was obliged to start without them, it would still be possible to send them by a horse dák after the Dewan and Meean.

12. I had sent for Suntoo Singh, Vakeel of Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad, to enquire how the matter of jageer was going on. He said that his master had declined exchanging the jageer for the *nuzzuranah* of Kahouree, as that was only 3,000 odd rupees yearly, but had given him directions to negotiate the exchange with the *nuzzuranah* of Mozufferabad.

13. The jageer is rated, in old records, at Rs. 12,000, but does not produce more than Rs. 3,500 yearly, owing to being made over to soldiers for their support. The Maharajah has offered Rs. 4,000 out of the Mozufferabad *nuzzuranah.* Suntoo Singh has asked for Rs. 6,000. Something will shortly be arranged in the matter, and then Sooltan Hussein Khan will have received his claims in full. Kurrum Chund failed to give Hussein Khan the *Ahud-namah* making over Kahouree to him and his heirs, and affects to have mislaid it. The Maharajah promised to give Suntoo Singh a new copy of it in my presence.

14. *15th August 1847.*—Nothing to record.

CASHMERE:
The 19th August 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident, Lahore.

No. 14.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 16th to the 22nd of August 1847.

1. *16th August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Pundit Raj Kak came and a long discussion ensued on the subjects of rice revenue, *begaree*, &c. I had proposed that to throw the rice more generally into the market the revenue should be taken in money from the zemindars. It was objected to this that the system would, in plentiful seasons, bear hard upon the zemindars, who would find difficulty in converting their grain into money, and moreover that it would throw too much power into their hands and enable them to dictate their own prices, while the Government were unable to provide for their troops, *shalbafs*, &c. I next proposed that Government should take the revenue half in grain and half in money, but on enquiry it appeared that this system would also have its attendant evils and bear unequally upon the inhabitants of the various *zillahs*, as the zemindars of those districts which are situated at a distance from the capital and removed from the river would have difficulty in selling their rice, while those in the neighbourhood of the city could sell it at nearly double price in the following manner: by converting it into *chawul*, namely, husking it in their own houses, they would be enabled to sell it at 8 and 10 *trucks* the *khurwar*. It was therefore proposed that the revenue should be taken in money from a certain number of *purgunnahs* in the neighbourhood of the city amounting to ten, and that from the rest only a fixed amount should be taken in *mobiyah*. This would throw a large portion of the rice of the country into the hands of the zemindars, who were to be allowed to sell it how and when they liked, but at a fixed *nerrikh* for the *dhan*, or unhusked grain, of one rupee per *khurwar*, the Government to have nothing whatever to do with the rice markets and the *bundee* on the ghats never to be again imposed.

2. Lieutenant Garstin went off in the evening intending to travel *viá* Baramulah, Poonch, Rujawar and Jummoo. I begged him to bear himself with civility and good taste in travelling through the Maharajah's own hereditary country, a charge which I believe to be unnecessary to the officer in question, but is certainly not so to all.

3. *17th August 1847.*—The sons of Rajah Ahmud Shah of Iskardoo had sent me a petition to the effect that they were dissatisfied with the 5 rupees Hurree Singhee daily which had been fixed upon them, and wished to be allowed to send a brother to Colonel Lawrence at Lahore to represent their case and beg for more. I had therefore requested them to come to me on this day, which they accordingly did. I told them that I was very sorry that they were dissatisfied, but that as in making the decision I was obliged to be guided by several considerations, namely, the amount received from their country by the Maharajah and the amount they had formerly received in captivity and when their father and brother were both alive, I had after due consideration resolved that the amount offered by the Maharajah was fair. One thing alone I was sorry for, namely, that the amount had been fixed in Hurree Singhee instead of Nanuk Shahee rupees which, as the Maharajah received his tribute in Nanuk Shahee from their country, caused unnecessary confusion. It ended by my promising to make another enquiry into the case, but saying at the same time that I should probably come to the same conclusion, and after that I could do nothing more for them.

4. Pundit Raj Kak came in the evening to say that the Maharajah had agreed to the articles of the proposed rice arrangement, and had given them into the office with orders to the people to act in accordance with them and frame a code from them. I urged Raj Kak to accomplish some reduction in the *khurch* and *abwab* levied by Government on the *Sirkaree hissah*, which, at present, by his own showing, only left the zemindar 10 and 10½ *trucks*, or about the 3rd share, out of the 2 *khurwars* or 32 *trucks*, and in reality did not leave him nearly that amount, some not securing more than 8 and 9 *trucks*. I recommended that they should receive 12 *trucks* out of the 2 *khurwars*, and especially wished that some reduction might be made in order that all parties should be pleased with the new arrangement. I also recommended (in accordance with Colonel Lawrence's advice contained in the *dustoor-ul-umul* written at Lahore) that the present numerous items of *khurch* and *abwab*, which are so complicated that it is with great difficulty that one can understand one individual's liabilities, should be condensed into one or two *rukums*, which would greatly simplify the Kardaree accounts and thereby be in the end a great saving to

the State. The Pundit promised to refer all these matters to his master.

5. *18th August 1847.*—I proposed to Jowala Sahaie that there should be *begaree purgunnahs* established in the neighbourhood of the Punjab, the zemindars to receive either an allowance in money or grain or an immunity in the payment of revenue, and that the *begarees* should only receive their daily food when employed. This would obviate the necessity of entrusting the payment of the Government *muzdooree* to underlings, whose hands are so sticky that it is very doubtful whether it ever reaches the unfortunate workmen. I consider *begaree* to a certain extent for Government purposes a necessary evil in this country; at least that it will exist notwithstanding all promises to the contrary, and therefore, till other arrangements can be made, to legalize and organize it is the best way to ensure the system against gross abuse.

6. I heard on this day that the Maharajah had some idea of going to Amur Nath, a *Teeruth* in the hills about 60 *koss* from this to the northward, and for which the fakeers and *Gosaeens* to the number of some thousands left this on the 17th instant.

7. *19th August.*—Ain-ul-Jehan Begum, granddaughter of Shah Zeman, dissatisfied and wishing me to have her debts paid and obtain for her a *rahdaree* to Lahore, where I suppose she intends to importune the British authorities for a higher allowance than the Maharajah has fixed for her maintenance. I at first declined doing anything more in the case, as she had no valid claim on the Maharajah, and the allowance fixed upon was more in proportion than was given by our Government to the family of Shah Zeman and Shah Shooja; but I have since obtained the Maharajah's consent to the amount being paid to her wherever she may think fit to go, so that she may draw it at Lahore or Loodianah. I suppose she will try and get some addition to it from the British Government and then settle somewhere near her relations, but I have not as yet received her final answer. Wherever she goes she will be entitled to 400 Hurree Singhee rupees yearly, or its equivalent in Nanuk Shahees, from Maharajah Golab Singh.

8. Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Jowala Sahaie came. The former, in answer to my proposition for the *begaree,* said that the Maharajah's idea was to establish a certain number of men, say three in a large village

and one in a small one, who should be considered as liable to *begaree*; that they should receive one *khurwar* of grain per mensem and their *russud* when employed; that a man should be appointed to superintend the *begaree* of the whole country and the people be summoned by roll for the public service; that in the case of a man not having been once called upon for *begaree* in the course of the year, he was only to receive half the Government allowance, namely, 6 *khurwars* instead of 12, but if he had been once employed he was to receive the whole. This has since been altered to 3 men per 100 houses, and will be the final arrangement for the *begaree*. If properly carried out, there can be no oppression in it, and it seems to me less liable to abuse than any other plan that can be devised, and I advocate it on the conviction that, as I said before, *begaree* will exist. When I first came here I was told that it had been abolished, since which about 10 instances have occurred in which large bodies of *begars* have been made use of.

9. Next came the Iskardoo family, and in their case I merely said that I was sorry that in naming the amount to be allowed them mention had been made of the Hurree Singhee instead of the Nanuk Shahee rupees, as the tribute derived by the Maharajah from their country was in Nanuk Shahee. I also said that, although the Maharajah only received 5,400 rupees Nanuk Shahee from Iskardoo proper, still he received *nuzzuranah* and tribute from other countries which were formerly under Ahmed Shah, and that ought to be taken into consideration. It was finally arranged that the Maharajah should allow them Rs. 3-8 Nanuk Shahee rupees daily = 105 rupees a month and Rs. 1,260 per annum, which, considering that their brother is in possession of the country of Iskardoo, and that they are pensioned younger brothers, that during captivity they received at first 100 rupees Hurree Singhee monthly while the father was living, which was reduced to 75 when he died and to 50 on the death of one of the brothers, moreover that the Maharajah only receives 5,400 rupees Nanuk Shahee from the brother holding the country, I think the present allowance fair, if not handsome. They had requested that it may be paid them in Nanuk Shahee rupees. Their future place of residence is still undecided. The brother has been asked whether he has any objection to their living in their own country, and an answer has not yet been received.

10. *20th August 1847.*—Went to visit the Maharajah. He had heard of Lieutenant Cunningham's party having arrived at a place called Gurh, above Spittee or Pittee, as it is here always called. This I fancy must be the place marked Garoo and Gartop in my map, on the Indus, a long way to the eastward of Pittee. Mehta Bustee Ram had sent a *Motbir* to Lieutenant Cunningham, but was waiting himself to receive orders from him, as to join him he would have to pass through the Lassah country. The Maharajah said that Bustee Ram ought to wait at Rohduck, Tusseegunj or Cheechul, three places on the extremity of his boundaries in those parts. I can only find Rohduck in one map, and have not an idea where the other two places may be. Rohduck or Rhodauk I find in the map attached to Burne's "Bokharah," nearly due north of Pittee and across the supposed course of the Indus. Bustee Ram has been told to join Lieutenant Cunningham in the best way he can and with as little delay as possible, which on the arrival of Jowahir Singh I hope he will do.

11. Dewan Jowala Sahaie read a news-letter from Kazee Mohkumoodeen, and the conversation that ensued I have already reported to you.

12. *21st August.*—Received a letter from Colonel Lawrence telling me to wind up affairs here if possible by the 1st of September and then proceed *viâ* Baramulah and Huzarah to Mozufferabad. I hope to leave the city of Cashmere on the 1st, but may be detained in the country some days, as the King wishes me to have some of the *dhurmurths* measured as a pattern.

13. *22nd August.*—I informed Dewan Jowala Sahaie that I was under orders to move on the 1st, and told him to communicate the fact to the Maharajah.

14. I received a letter from Captain Abbott in answer to one of mine in which I had written the Maharajah's remonstrances against the cession of the forts of Balakot and Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee to the Sikh Government. In answer Captain Abbott said that the places in question had always formed part of the district of Pukli, and never had belonged to Mozufferabad, and therefore fell to the Sikhs by the new arrangement, and that (as I had supposed) the wording of the "Koonhar durryah az Kohistan" in the agreement was purposely meant to allow of a certain latitude in deciding on the boundary

above Mozufferabad. Jowala Sahaie's answer to this is that lands on the opposite side of the river, which have always belonged to Mozufferabad, have been made over to the Sikhs, and that either the old boundaries or districts ought to be adhered to or the new arbitrary line of the river be taken as the rule.

CASHMERE :
The 28th August 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident, Lahore.

No. 15.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 23rd to the 29th of August 1847.

1. *23rd August 1847.*—Mr. Currie arrived at the city of Cashmere.

2. Dewan Jowala Sahaie came in the evening and gave me a detail of the Maharajah's forces in Cashmere, which I shall forward separately.

3. *24th August.*—Nothing to record.

4. *25th August.*—Received a letter from Mr. Vans Agnew dated Gilgit, August 13th. I have asked for his opinion in the matter of restoring to Moizoodeen Khan his share of Kurna, Durawa, &c., in answer to which he professes himself "against it," and this I think chiefly on the grounds of the enmity existing between Moizoodeen and Shere Ahmed, and the disturbances to which it may give rise, and on this account he thinks the Maharajah well rid of Moizoodeen, and recommends his making friends with Shere Ahmed, giving him either Kurna and Durawa and keeping the Cashmere jageer or making over to him Durawa and the jageer and occupying Kurna himself; but the latter would be in Mr. Agnew's opinion a dangerous experiment, and I can vouch for its being one that the Maharajah himself has no wish to try. He wishes to reinstate both nephew and uncle, giving them the whole of their possessions; and I confess from the extent of knowledge I have of the case I cannot see any great objection to it. I know that both Shere Ahmed and Moizoodeen have been making large offers in the way of *nuzzuranah*, &c., and there may be some arrangement of that sort under the rose, but ostensibly the wish is to restore them freely.

5. Moizoodeen and Shere Ahmed remained during the disturbances in Huzarah, and neither of them attended to the frequent summonses sent to them by Mr. Agnew, Lieutenant Lumsden and Dewan Kurrum Chund. They also sheltered Nujjuf Khan of Kahouree when a fugitive. Finally, Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad, having received orders to turn the whole three recusants out of Kurna, made friends with Shere Ahmed (an old ally of his), who ejected the other two, who were then driven to surrender. Nujjuf Khan took an active part in the hostile operation; so his case is different, but up to the time of Shere Ahmed's playing booby his misconduct and that of Moizoodeen were one and the same. By eventually siding with the Maharajah, he has of course entitled himself to greater consideration than Moizoodeen; but if the Maharajah is particularly anxious to reinstate both and wash his hands of the matter, I do not see any insuperable objection to it. I shall wait till I reach Huzarah myself, and until I have consulted the officers employed in that district, before I give the Maharajah my final opinion on the subject.

6. *26th August 1847.*—The Maharajah requested an interview and said he would come to the Sheikh Bagh, but I preferred going to him, as I always have, since we have had visitors in the house. He was in a great state of excitement about the tribute shawls, which the workmen had not prepared by the appointed day. To show his zeal in the cause, he informed us that he had put orderlies to watch and hasten the work, placed six master weavers in confinement, and cuffed a *Furrash* to whom the charge of supervising the work had been entrusted.

7. The *karkhandars* were summoned and a fresh agreement for 13 days from that time taken from them, by which the shawls ought to be ready by the 8th of September, but from what I hear I fear it is doubtful.

8. The Maharajah asked what was to be done? I told him to send shawls the best he could get with Jowala Sahaie and Meean Runbeer Singh and send the real ones afterwards in place of them; that thus the ceremony would be duly performed, and eventually the superior shawls prepared for the purpose would arrive at their destination; that this would be better than permanently substituting inferior articles or sending the Meean empty-handed; and added that it

was certainly necessary that the shawls, which were eventually to be presented to the Queen of England, should be superior to all others manufactured in the valley. I promised to write and explain why the real tribute shawls were not sent and to take the blame myself of a delay of 15 or 20 days, caused by the new arrangement of the shawl tax.

9. The Maharajah mentioned his wish to coerce the Sudhuns, a tribe on the left bank of the Jhelum below Mozufferabad and in the *talooquah* of Poonch, as they had not paid their stipulated revenue for the last two years, and they have got possession of and destroyed the three *Sirkaree* forts. The district is part of the *ilaquah* of Meean Jowahir Singh, but the uncle has always had the management of it.

10. These Sudhuns were the people that he as Rajah Golab Singh punished so severely some ten or twelve years ago. They have always been very turbulent and refractory subjects, and on the occasion in question they rose against the Government *Thanahs* and slaughtered the whole of them, first torturing and maiming many. In retaliation for this, Rajah Golab Singh put a number of them to death and caused three men to be flayed alive.

11. I begged him to go cautiously about any coercion and try all means in his power to accomplish the object by conciliation and kindness, which he promised should be done.

12. I have mentioned the feasibility of my taking the district in question on my way to Peshawur, if you think it advisable.

13. *27th August 1847.*—I proposed that the Maharajah should give Shere Ahmed Durawa and the jageer and an allowance in money and then give Moizoodeen Kurna, taking from him a large *nuzzuranah* sufficient to cover Shere Ahmed's money allowance. This would have the effect of separating Shere Ahmed from Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad, which Mr. Agnew thinks would be advantageous if feasible.

14. *28th August.*—Received an answer from Colonel Lawrence to the letter I had written *express* on the subject of the Meean's escort, &c. He said that the Dewan and Meean ought to reach Simlah by the 1st October; that Mr. Melvill might, if he wished, accompany them; and that the escort ought to consist of one regiment of Infantry, 300 sowars and two guns. I immediately communicated part of this to

Jowala Sahaie and summoned him to hear the rest. He came in the evening accordingly, and was very much delighted at hearing that Mr. Melvill was to accompany them, and also I think at hearing of the respectable escort allowed, as Kazee Mohkumoodeen had rather damped their hopes in that respect.

15. He said that he was ready to start the very next day (the 29th), which had previously been selected as an auspicious one. It was accordingly agreed upon that he should march out of the city next day, and Mr. Melvill follow him on the morning after.

16. *29th August 1847.*—Dewan Jowala Sahaie took his leave.

17. Moulvee Muzhur Allee came to know whether a bill of Captain John Connolly's in the possession of Moollah Ahmed Khan, merchant, being a receipt for Rs. 1,700 received for the use of the sick and wounded at Cabul, should be honoured or not. I told him to give Moollah Ahmed a full receipt for his bill and not pay the money till Dewan Jowala Sahaie had ascertained from Colonel Lawrence whether the money would be paid by the British Government or not. The genuineness of Captain Connolly's signature is attested in a separate document by Major George Lawrence.

CASHMERE :
The 4th September 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 30th of August to the 12th of September 1847.

1. *30th August 1847.*—After talking about it for a long time, Sut Ram Razdan came to see me. I am afraid I am of too suspicious a character to be ever so taken with a native's manner as to fancy him therefrom a thoroughly honest man, but I have seldom been more pleased with any native's address than I was with this man's. I do not think that I have ever mentioned his case, which was peculiar, and one which I found it very difficult to deal with. He is a religious character and has been always much favoured by all parties. Among other things, he is Dewan Deena Nath's *Gooroo,* and appears to be much looked up to by all Hindoos. He has an enormous number of

villages in *Hunood* and 4,500 rupees worth of *dhurmurth*. Many of these villages he has himself held for many years; others have been held by his dependants and friends in his name; others he has more lately obtained possession of; and others his dependants have as recently absorbed, and this without any order or method, and in most instances totally without official sanction. To such a pitch had this gone that on enquiry it was found that Razdan and his dependants had no less than 65 villages and portions of villages in their possession, and these dispersed through 15 different *purgunnahs*. For each of these a certain *Zer-i-niaz* or *Hunood* was paid to Government through Razdan, who collected it from those under him and they living in security under the protection of his name. I should mention that Rajah Suchet Singh was one of his greatest patrons, and that the Maharajah himself as Rajah Golab Singh had greatly befriended him. When the latter became ruler of the country and began to examine these and other grants, Razdan was called upon among others to give an account of his, and either completely declined rendering any account or put it off from time to time with an evident wish of avoiding it altogether. A *tushkhees* or valuation was therefore made of his lands and of those held in his name, which fixed the *Sirkaree hissah* of the produce at 17,000 rupees yearly, including *trukkee khurch*, etc. The *Zer-i-niaz* paid by Razdan amounted to 5,500 rupees, leaving a profit to him of Rs. 11,500, to Rs. 4,500 of which he was entitled as *dhurmurth*. Razdan was then called upon to separate the villages held by his *lawahiqs* or dependants from those which he himself held, when an arrangement would be made. This he declined doing and held aloof, proudly saying if all was freely given he was willing to take it, but that he would not condescend to explanation, and if the Maharajah wished he might resume the whole. There was more of policy than real pride and contempt of world's gear in all this, however, as he knew that the Maharajah had no wish, or in fact would not have ventured, to have treated him harshly, and the probability was that rather than do so he would have released all without account, though his reluctance to do so was certainly very great. The Maharajah's offer was to give him a jageer, to be entirely his own, worth Rs. 7,000, the *Sirkaree hissah*, or to allow him to keep his villages and to keep that amount of profit from them including his *dhurmurth*. This was the proposition from the Maharajah which I on this day made

to Sut Ram Razdan, and recommended him strongly to come to some arrangement before I left the country, as that would secure him from further annoyance. His account of the produce and profits of the land was different. He said that the Rs. 17,000 of the Government valuation was made up by reckoning the *trukkee, abwab*, etc., at the Government or *Khalsah* rate, while he only took a half share and two *trucks khurch* from his zemindars, and that the whole *hissah* and *trukkee* reckoned in this way did not amount to more than Rs. 13,500 or Rs. 14,000, out of which he had to pay Rs. 5,500 *zer-i-niaz* and was entitled to Rs. 4,500 in *dhurmurth*; and he said if Government allow me Rs. 7,000 and take the rest they will do it in this way. They will say we have reckoned your whole profits and find them to be Rs. 17,000; pay us therefore Rs. 10,000 and take the rest yourself, and by such an arrangement he would in fact only be able to save about Rs. 3,500 or Rs. 4,000 out of the fine. He apprehended also that the jageer spoken of would be reckoned in the same way, and therefore would not really be worth more than Rs. 5,000 to him; but independently of that he was very loth to lose possession of villages which he had held for many years, and where he was known and knew the people himself. At the same time he said that he would agree to any arrangement I might decide upon; that he knew the *Sahiblog* were just and considerate; and that therefore he was willing to abide by my decision and be thankful for it; but that to Maharajah Golab Singh, a man of his own religion, he could feel no gratitude for allowing him only a portion of what was his due. He said that when a boy he had visited Calcutta and had then known Chief Justice Colebrooke there, of whom he had always preserved kindly recollections, but never from that time to this had he spoken to an European or sought an interview with one, but now Fate, after so many years, had obliged him to do so to attempt to save his property. All this was told in so simple and natural a way as to make both the man and his cause interesting; but there were some points in the latter that I could not but feel were indefensible, and one of them was that either he could not or would not produce any documents to support his claims. The day before I left Cashmere a *purwannah* was written and signed in my presence by the Maharajah granting him Rs. 7,000 yearly profit *according to his own mode of collection* expressed by *amul-i-deh*, meaning that the mode of collection at present prevailing in each village was to be adhered

to and allowing him to keep possession of all his villages; this settlement of *zer-i-niaz* to hold good for the land at present under cultivation, but the Government to be entitled to a plain half share of any increased cultivation, and in the case of *ooftadah* land not being broken up in the course of the next three years the Government to be entitled to resume it (the *ooftadah*) without of course touching the land for which the above-mentioned *zer-i-niaz* has been settled. These last clauses provided for the Maharajah's chief objection to leaving Razdan's case unexamined, as he said that it would make over *beegahs* and *beegahs* of land at present uncultivated to him, leaving no hope of profit either to the Government or himself, unless some incitement was added to induce him to bring it under cultivation. If Razdan gave me a true account, he will be a loser by this arrangement of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000 yearly thus: *hissah* and *trukkee* Rs. 14,000, of which his profit allowed Rs. 7,000; Government *zer-i-niaz* Rs. 7,000, former *zer-i-niaz* Rs. 5,500; difference Rs. 1,500; and he keeps possession of 65 villages and tracts of land with all the advantages and immunities attached to such a position; and, on the other hand, it must be remembered that he could not possibly have expected to have remained in unmolested possession of his lands without *sunnuds* or registry in the offices. The Maharajah is still willing to give him a jageer of Rs. 7,000 *Sirkaree hissah* reckoned in his own way, and to allow him to take as many of his old villages as may be necessary to make up this sum. I have mentioned this man's case at length because he is a well-known character, and because I think it illustrates not unfairly some of the peculiar cases connected with the rent-free and quit rent grants of Cashmere which had to be settled and the difficulties they involved. I must mention that the day after the decision Razdan produced the whole of his papers, including some *sunnuds* of Governors and others. These would have been of great use to me and some to him had they appeared before the decision, but by keeping them back he avoided, as was probably his object, having the villages held by his dependants separated from those held by himself.

2. Mr. Melvill left to accompany Dewan Jowala Sahaie to Jummoo. I received on this day three letters from you,—one on the subject of the *hunoods* and *dhurmurths*, another on that of a new coinage for Cashmere, and the third containing an enquiry from Mr. Secretary Elliot on the subject of the village of Dabur, said to have been

deserted on account of the conduct of some *officers*,—a fact which had been mentioned in Pundit Kunhya Lall's diaries.

3. *31st August 1847.*—Wrote to the Maharajah communicating your opinion that the half share was far too high for the Government demand, and that in your opinion it ought to be reduced to $\frac{2}{5}$ths or $\frac{1}{3}$rd; that such a reduction would conduce much to his honour and glory, increase the prosperity of the country and affect the happiness of every individual in it. I remarked that, as you had had the management of several large districts and had gained great credit from Government for increasing their prosperity and value, your recommendation of the course to be pursued was conclusive in my mind and quite removed any doubts I might previously have had of the prudence of a sudden and extensive reduction, and that I therefore hoped that he would take into consideration the propriety of reducing the, at present, enormously high Government demand still further than he had already done. I never cherished any hopes of getting him to reduce it even to one-half, as I knew that he would consider it just so much standing income relinquished and lost to him and his heirs for ever, but I hoped to obtain some further remission by a fresh attack, and accordingly after some days' consideration he granted me one *munwutta* in addition to the two he had before remitted. One *munwutta* amounts to a reduction of something more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. Wrote to Mr. Currie on the subject of receiving *russud* gratis, and to Mr. Melvill about the village of Dabur above mentioned.

5. *1st September.*—Received an answer from Mr. Currie couched in mild and sensible terms, saying that he had given orders to his people not to take *russud*, but did not think that he, as a stranger in the country and not belonging to any service, was bound to conform to the wishes of Government in the matter. I resolved to send up the correspondence to Government, as unless men are told before they come to the country how they are to act they will never exert themselves to break through the custom.

6. Pundit Raj Kak and Dewan Jowala Sahaie came in the evening.

7. *2nd September.*—The *Junum Ushtomee*, and no work done. The moment of Sri Krishn's birth announced by a salvo from the Hurree Purbut guns in the middle of the night.

8. *3rd September 1847.*—Received a letter from Major Macgregor, calling for a statement of the extent of force kept up by Maharajah Golab Singh.

9. *5th, 6th & 7th September.*—During these three days I was so fully employed that I did not find time to make daily notes, and after leaving Cashmere on the evening of the 9th I could only venture to write back to the 8th.

10. *8th September.*—I had intended to have left on this day and had made preparations for so doing. Pundit Raj Kak came for the last time bringing nearly all the required papers, leaving, however, the *Hunood* question to be settled in presence of the Maharajah himself. I wrote a brief description to Colonel Lawrence of all that had been done and made it over to Raj Kak to be sent through Jowala Sahaie.

11. Captain George Biddulph, of the 45th Native Infantry and 2nd-in-Command of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and Lieutenant Thompson, of the 2nd Grenadiers, arrived from Iskardoo. They left Mussoorie in the spring and travelled first to Gungootri, then across to Shipki, and from thence *viâ* Spittee and Ludakh to Iskardoo, from which place they descended to Cashmere.

12. Went to take leave of the Maharajah in the evening. Settled the *Hunood* question: the result will appear in my reports. The Maharajah harped upon his three requests, as he called them, which were as follows:—*1st*, that when a man had received the *ijarah* or contract of a village he was not in the second year to become the owner of it and call it *hunood* or *zer-i-niaz*; *2ndly*, when a man had received a grant of 5,000 rupees he was not to be allowed to absorb 10,000 rupees; *3rdly*, that when evil-doers misbehaved they have to be punished in proportion to their misdemeanours. I allowed him all his counts, but with regard to the drift of the second said that I thought that where a man had many years ago received a particular village or villages in lieu of a certain amount of jageer that the boundaries of those villages should be clearly defined, but that I did not think that it would be fair to measure them with a view to cutting down the possessor to the limits of the original grant.

13. I asked the Maharajah what he meant to do with regard to the Sudhuns. He said he had referred the case to Meean Jowahir Singh, in whose *ilaquah* the district was situated, and that he was

awaiting his answer on the subject, but that he still adhered to his intention of sending Kurrum Chund with a force against them.

14. I begged the Maharajah to carry out all the arrangements that had been made as speedily as possible, especially in the matters of rice revenue and *begaree.* Several orders that have been issued by the Maharajah in the matter of rice have been virtually rendered nugatory by the conduct of Wuzeer Rutnoo, to whom the superintendence of the sale of it has always been entrusted. (Whether he may not have been acting on private orders is difficult to say.) I had several times noticed this, and on this occasion summoned him before the Maharajah and myself and told him all that I had heard and what I believed to be the case, and that now new arrangements had been made by which, as far as my sense would carry me, it was difficult to suppose but that every man would be enabled to purchase his fill of food cheaply; but, as I had found that there was some unseen devil at work in this particular matter of the sale of rice, which had given his master a bad name from one end of the world to the other, I could not help fearing that some unforeseen way of frustrating the spirit of the new arrangements might yet be discovered, and told him if he was that *Shaitan* and it was his particular wish to ruin the country and his master at the same time he had better continue in the same course; that plenty of warning against it had been given, and if it was now disregarded, the Governor-General and Resident would despair of accomplishing anything further by that, etc. The whole import of this speech was not, as you will suppose, intended for the person to whom it was addressed. The Wuzeer, Raj Kak and the Maharajah were the only persons present, and I suppose *palmam qui meruit tulit*, and the Wuzeer, being either the instrument or originator in working the evil, was deservedly the scapegoat. When business was finished, my *rukhsutana* was presented, and consisted of the articles detailed in the accompanying Persian list. It was then about half past nine P.M., and I had some three or four people waiting for me on my return home; so, as the Maharajah was very anxious that I should stay one more day, as it was his wish to give Mr. Currie and myself an entertainment, I at length consented, and his glee in giving directions for a dinner and fireworks amused me much.

15. *9th September 1847.*—Wrote to you on the subject of the shawl goats, which I had recommended should not be sent down till the

cold weather. It was distressing to see how even in the then cool climate of Cashmere the poor beasts crowded into the shade and quite panted with the heat. Went in the evening to the Maharajah's entertainment. On leaving the Shere Gurhee after it, Mr. Currie and myself entered our boats and dropped down the river to Simbhul, a place about 20 miles distant by water from Cashmere.

16. *10th September 1847.*—Parted from Mr. Currie, who intended visiting the Manus Bul, and started down the river for Baramulah *viâ* the Wulur lake and Sopore or Sheopore. Towards evening I left the main river and navigated a small canal which led from it to the lake, into which we soon after emerged and for a long time could push our way but slowly through tangled weeds and beds of *singharas.* At length, however, we pulled out into the middle expanse of water, and then I certainly was agreeably surprised by the general appearance of the Wulur lake, which I have generally heard spoken of in rather disparaging terms. I should reckon the whole surface covered by water and *singharas* at about 25 miles in circumference, and in the centre of this is a clear space of water, without a sign of a weed, of 12 or 15 miles in circumference, and this when you are on it apparently stretches from the Baramulah pass on one side of the valley to the foot of the Caucasian range on the other, and there being no reeds or high weeds and rushes as in the city lakes the effect of a vast expanse of water is not spoilt by them. When I passed over the lake the sun had just gone down behind the Baramulah mountains, which stood out dark and clear against the evening sky, while of the north-eastern ranges behind me the bases were in deep shadow and the summits and snow of the inner ranges still lighted up brightly by the sun which had set to rise behind the mountains on the opposite side. The wind was blowing freshly, and a sea running that, had not its head been pointed to the wind's eye, might have endangered the equilibrium of our clumsy boat. Altogether the scene was as fine a one as could be witnessed, and I think the Wulur lake has been maligned. The natives fear the wind very much on this lake, and can only be prevailed upon to venture into the middle of it at particular seasons. The *singhara* beds here are quite a sight. The Government takes a *three-fourths* share of them, and they say that the Government share amounts sometimes to a lakh of *khurwars.* They will keep four or five months and the people dry them and grind them into flour. The quantity of wild

geese, wild fowl, cranes, heron, tern and other birds that floated on the lake or passed through the air was something incredible. The latter (the little white fairy bird seen on large rivers and *jheels*) were very numerous, and I observed one species as large as the English sea mew and almost exactly resembling it in appearance. I arrived at Sheopore, which is at the extremity of the lake nearest to the Baramulah pass, after dark. I, however, continued travelling all night, and on the morning of the 11th found myself at Baramulah. The town of that name is situated on the right bank of the Jhelum just where it enters the high hills. The fort is on the left bank and is connected with the town by one of the wooden bridges so common in Cashmere, and which have been fully described by Moorcroft and others.

17. *11th September 1847.*—The wind in the Baramulah gorge is quite a phenomenon. Mr. Melvill, I remember, remarked upon it. The mornings are generally fine and calm, and if any wind at all blows it is generally a gentle breeze from the north-east, namely out of the valley of Cashmere; but about 1 o'clock in the day a perfect hurricane comes on from the south-westward, blowing up the gorge and into the valley. The violence of it is at times very great. I have seen a gust unroof a boat, and have had considerable difficulty in keeping my legs against it. On requesting the aborigines to account for this, I was told that it was an especial favour conferred by a holy man on the inhabitants of the place, which was to ensure them against fever and sickness, which I have no doubt it does, but the remedy or prevention is almost as inconvenient as the disease. It lasts till 10 or 11 o'clock at night and then all is hushed again. I observed that the cavity made in a fakeer's tomb for the *dia* or tomb-light was on the opposite side to that from which this daily hurricane blew, and argued therefrom that it was always blowing the same way at night, and the idea was confirmed by the evidence of the inhabitants of the place.

18. The Kardar of Baramulah, which is a separate *Kusbah* attached to no *purgunnah*, presented himself, and I wrote out the scale of customs taken at Baramulah. In the evening I talked with Gholam Mohioodeen, Commandant of a regiment of which Dewan Kurrum Chund is Colonel. I wrote out the present state of the regiment.

19. *12th September.*—Went in the morning to inspect the fort of Baramulah, in which Gholam Mohioodeen's regiment is quartered. It is a square fort enclosing an area of about 40 square yards having

bastions of unequal sizes at each angle. The walls are of stonework, thick and strong, and about 35 feet in height, pierced all round for musketry and surrounded by the remains of a wet ditch into which the water of the river was formerly introduced. Three of the bastions are roofed over; the fourth and largest, which has been embrasured for cannon, is much dilapidated and has no roof. To the eastward of the fort and bounded by the river lies a beautiful grass plain of considerable extent and well adapted for a parade ground for either Infantry, Artillery or Cavalry. Artillery might practise at any range and yet have their shot stopped by the foot of the mountain. The fort of Baramulah is not ill-placed ; it commands the gorge, is actually on the river, and has the fine open plain above mentioned on the other side of it; but as a protection to the town against an enemy approaching from the plains it is useless.

20. Wrote to Colonel Lawrence about Mirza Saifoodeen, the letter to be sent by his own *kassid*.

21. Dooloo, Commandant of the other regiment stationed at Baramulah, attended with his Moonshee, and I wrote out the present state of the regiment. This man Dooloo has been wounded no less than seven times, and one of his arms is weak and powerless in consequence. He has received a jageer from the Maharajah for his services.

22. Had some conversation with Toolsee Shah, merchant of this town and also of Huzarah. I asked him what he thought of the plan of establishing one or two principal posts for the collection of the customs and doing away with the minor ones. He said that it would not answer on his line, as it would not do away with the customs levied by the petty Sooltans and Hill Rajahs on the road, and it would be hard after a man had run the gauntlet through their territories, and who only intended to bring his goods through the passes to Baramulah, as was much their custom, to make him pay the dues the whole way to Cashmere; and until some arrangement is made by which Maharajah Golab Singh can take the whole of the customs of the hills into his own management and then can be induced greatly to reduce the number of things taxed and the number of stations at which they are to be levied, there is no hope of real relief to the trader.

HUZARAH: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 5th October 1847. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 17.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere, from the 13th of September to the 11th of October 1847.

1. *13th September 1847.*—Marched to Ginglun, distance 18 miles. After leaving Baramulah it is some time before you come to the fine imposing scenery of the pass. The first part put me much in mind of descriptions of scenery on some of the American rivers, low spurs of the hills covered with pine running down to the water's edge. The hollows of the valleys are richly cultivated with rice and Indian corn. The river begins to fall rapidly about two miles from Baramulah, and continues to increase in velocity every mile it goes.

2. The pathway follows the course of the river and either passes along its edge or along the sides of the mountains overhanging it, but you never lose sight of the river.

3. After a time the wide open valleys cease, and the stream beginning to cut its way through the chain of mountains the scenery becomes very grand indeed. In the Pir Punjal pass water is wanting to complete the beauty of the scene; in that of Baramulah, however, no such deficit exists, and the Jhelum in the hills making its way through masses of rock, the banks heavy with massive pine and oak forests and the waters overhung by butting precipices, may vie in beauty, I should think, with any mountain stream in the world.

4. At about eight miles from Baramulah I came upon the ruins noted in Walker's map, and thought them very interesting and curious. The most remarkable are those of a small square temple composed of enormous blocks of stone roughly hewn and bearing very slight appearance of any attempt at ornamental carving. The temple must have been considerably raised above the plain, being placed on an artificial mound of large stones: some of the blocks which composed the arches and door-posts of the temple (and which must have been thrown down by force) that I measured were upwards of 16 feet in length and as much in circumference.

5. The people call this the *Deota Mukan*, and one man told me that it was built by Rajah Bidheegin in the time of the Pandoos.

6. The stones were probably brought from the bed of the rivers, but how it is difficult to imagine. The outer circle of Stonehenge is composed of stones 17 feet in length.

7. The people who collected round me talked of two teeth of the *Deota* formerly preserved at Baramulah, which some professed to have seen, one of which they said was 9 seers in weight. These were probably some fossil bones. They accused Rajah Golab Singh of having removed them some years ago.

8. Near this building is another of different character, a small square chamber very strongly built with square blocks of a yellowish stone, to cement which a large quantity of mortar had been used. In one corner were the remains of what I believed to be a Mahomedan arch. This was probably one of those little fortlets built by the Emperors to secure the roads through the passes.

9. A third building, apparently of the same description as the latter mentioned, stood at a little distance from the temple, and this I did not examine. These ruins are near the village of Jehanpore, which is, however, at some distance from the road, and I merely mention it as a landmark, as they are so covered and concealed by trees that a traveller might easily pass them without notice.

10. At Shunkurgurh I passed above an old royal *seraie*. This is properly the first march from Baramulah.

11. The crops in the valleys consisted of Indian corn, rice and cotton,—the first very luxuriant, in fact I think the finest I have ever seen; the second good; and the third miserable. Every inch of ground is taken advantage of for cultivation, and the crops are watered, as in the Rujawar country, by ducts from the river or springs.

12. In one valley I saw a number of trees which I took to be the cedar. They were at a great height above the road. The poplar holds its place for a considerable distance down the pass, but scantily.

13. At Ginglun Sooltan Zubburdust Khan of Kathai came to visit me. I complimented him on the thriving appearance of his valleys, and discovered that he made the land over to his soldiers in jageer, taking from them a certain fixed sum in money to make up the Government tribute.

14. He interceded for one Ahmed Khan, brother of Ata Mahomed Khan of Doputtah, who he said had a fair claim to half of all that had been given to the latter. This man has only now presented himself, though summoned long ago, and has little chance of establishing his claims.

Zubburdust Khan and Ata Mahomed are at enmity, and hence his (Zubburdust's) advocacy of the cause of the other's rival.

15. *14th September 1847.*—Marched to Uri. Road bad, so narrow in some places that there is scarcely room for a loaded animal to pass between the cliff and the precipice. One of my baggage *tattoos* fell over the edge and was dashed to pieces.

16. *15th September.*—Marched to Shahderah, distance 14 miles. After leaving the *Khangah*, where I slept, about two miles in the rear, I turned to the right, where the pathway led over a chain of the hills, on surmounting which I came suddenly upon the fort of Uri, which occupies a conspicuous, if not a commanding, position on the left bank of the river which runs immediately at the base of the cliff on which it stands. There is a small fort on the right bank opposite it which is much lower. The river is crossed by a rope bridge similar to one that I shall subsequently have occasion to describe at Doputtah.

17. The fort of Uri seemed to be much like that of Baramulah, square with roofed round towers at the angles; it is garrisoned by the Maharajah's troops. Being on the further side of the river, I did not inspect it.

18. At the fort of Uri the river makes an abrupt turn to the westward and my road of course turned with it. The Poonch road here crosses the river and passes down the valley in a southerly direction.

19. Shahderah is a small *Khangah* in a nook in the hills.

20. *16th September.*—Marched to Kathai, distance 16 miles. Road very bad, being nearly the whole way over craggy, jagged rocks. I took up my quarters in the Kathai fort garrisoned by a party of 70 men of the Maharajah's troops.

21. The fort of Kathai is like that of Baramulah. It contains, however, a reservoir of water partly filled by percolation from the hills and partly by *mussucks* of water.

22. *17th September.*—I intended to have marched to a place called Tanda, 6 *koss* from Kathai, but by some accident I missed it, and was eventually obliged to halt under a tree about 3 *koss* short of Doputtah. The *koss* in these hills are very long, two good English miles. The road very bad and rocky. The country very scantily inhabited.

23. *18th September 1847.*—Marched to Doputtah. Ata Mahomed Khan sent his son to meet me. In the course of the day he himself came to pay his respects.

24. He wanted me to intercede with the Maharajah for the increase of his *rozinah* to the same amount as that received by Zubburdust Khan of Kathai. Ata Mahomed received in General Meean Singh's time a *rozinah* of 5 rupees, which in Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen's time was increased to 19 rupees. Zubburdust Khan also originally received 5 rupees, which was increased by the Sheikh to 19. The Maharajah has now fixed 11 on the latter, namely 10 to himself and 1 to his Vakeel; while to Ata Mahomed he has only allowed 7; and this he is dissatisfied with, not so much on account of the amount as on account of being put so much below his rival Zubburdust Khan. I had always understood from the Maharajah and others that Zubburdust Khan had been the first of all the Kukka Bumba Chiefs to tender his allegiance to Maharajah Golab Singh, but Ata Mahomed Khan asserted on this occasion that he had been the first, and that he had joined the Maharajah at Ryassee on his march to Cashmere. From subsequent enquiries I believe this statement to be correct, but still, as I told him, as the *rozinahs* of General Meean Singh's time had been the standard taken, anything beyond that entirely depended on the will and pleasure of the Maharajah. I eventually consented to mention his request in writing to the Maharajah.

25. With reference to the claims of Ahmed Khan, his uncle, before mentioned, he stated that he, Ahmed Khan, had never been in possession since Runjeet Singh's death, nor in fact previously.

26. *19th September.*—Halt.

27. *20th September.*—Marched to Mozufferabad. The distance 15 miles. The road still very hilly and bad. At about 5 miles from Mozufferabad came upon the *suro ka bootah*, a remarkable cypress tree in the middle of the road.

28. Mozufferabad is situated about ¾ths of a mile above the junction of the Cashmere river, Vehut, Jhelum or Roodh Gungah, with the Kishengungah or Doodh Gungah, both of which names it bears, and the latter not unnaturally, as its waters are as white and milky as if they flowed out of a chalk pit.

29. The fort stands on an elbow of the Kishengungah and is about a mile from the town and immediately opposite the formidable Doob ridge which now forms the boundary between Mozufferabad and Sikh Huzarah.

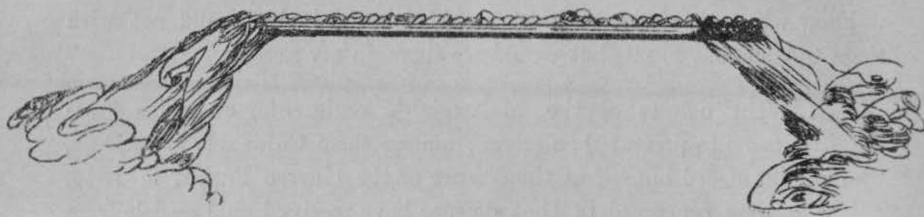
30. I was met by messengers from Sooltan Hussein Khan of Mozufferabad and Ameen Khan of Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee, requesting to know where they were to meet me. I answered that I did not wish them to come out to me, but would see them on my arrival.

31. The officers of the Maharajah's regiments, of which there are five, came to present themselves; among them Colonel Muttra Dass, who distinguished himself at the defence of the Hurree Purbut in 1846. All who were concerned in that defence have received gold medals from the Maharajah. I saw four of the regiments on parade in the evening and had them marched round. They looked well and soldierly enough, but they are miserably armed and equipped.

32. Sooltan Hussein Khan and Ameen Khan came to visit me. The former, one of the finest looking men I have seen for some time, was in considerable anxiety about the line of the new boundary, which he feared would deprive him of a considerable portion of his possession. This alarm of his proceeded from a misconception on his part: Captain Abbott having written to him that the water of the river would in future form the boundary, meaning the Koonhar, he had imagined that perhaps the Kishengungah was intended. I promised to find out the real state of the case from Captain Abbott and let him know, and eventually did so, thereby considerably relieving his mind. The new boundary follows the Koonhar river a short distance and then turns northward up the Doob ridge, dividing Hussein Khan's and Ameen Khan's hereditary possessions. I studied the line from the summit of the Doob and thought it very good. Sooltan Hussein Khan only loses immediate possession of Beerungullee and ¾ths of Zoharputh, both of which lie south of the Koonhar, and for these he will have to depute some brother or near relation to be a servant of the Sikh Government, and this he is content to do.

33. *21st September 1847.*—Marched to Hubeeboolah ke Gurhee, the hereditary property of Ameen Khan, son of Hubeeboolah Khan. The fort is now garrisoned by the Sikhs.

34. *22nd September 1847.*—Marched to Manserah, crossing the Nynsukh or Koonhar by a bridge made of long deodar logs supported on others thrown out in tiers from the banks, the latter being kept firm by large heaps of stones. The stream is very rapid and deep, and the bridge is often carried away, but soon replaced again.



35. *23rd September.*—Marched to Nowa Shuhur. The cultivation very fine. That in the valley of Nowa Shuhur extremely rich. All the people that I spoke to seemed much pleased with the new state of things.

36. *24th September.*—Marched to Chumba and then rode on to Hurkishengurh, where I joined Captain Abbott.

37. *25th September.*—Halt. Heard for the first time of the abolition of the customs in the Punjab, or rather their great reduction, and in writing to Maharajah Golab Singh I mentioned the good news I had received, and added that now his country would enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the only one in which these drawbacks to commerce and improvement would remain unreduced.

38. With reference to the Kurna case, I wrote from Hurkishengurh to the effect that, after consulting with Captain Abbott, I did not think that any great evil would attend his reinstating Moizoodeen Khan if he particularly wished it.

39. *26th September.*—Halt. Wrote to Major Lawrence saying that it was my intention to march next day for Peshawur. In the evening, however, I received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes conveying the Resident's approval to my attempting to effect a peaceful settlement of the Maharajah's differences with the Sudhuns. I have in my letters fully detailed my reasons for deciding on going on the mission and the subsequent events which led to a second change of my plans.

40. *27th September 1847.*—Wrote to Major Lawrence announcing the change in my destination.

41. *28th September.*—Halt. Wrote to Mr. John Lawrence detailing my reasons for undertaking the Sudhun expedition.

42. *29th September.*—Halt.

43. *1st October.*—Halt.

44. *2nd October.*—Halt.

45. *3rd October.*—Halt. I should mention that an answer could not reach me at Poonch from Cashmere under 15 days, and I could cross over to that place in 10. Received a public letter from Major Lawrence directing me to join him in the Eusufzye country without delay.

46. Wrote to Maharajah Golab Singh informing him that I could not undertake to mediate between him and the Sudhuns.

47. *4th October.*—Wrote to Major Lawrence to say that I should comply with his orders without delay and to Mr. John Lawrence to announce the second change in my plans.

48. *5th October.*—Despatched diary 16.

49. *6th October.*—Sent off all my things in the morning, having at length succeeded in getting in the camels after they had been promised hourly for two days. My tents were to reach Barookote that night and march next day for Torbela, where I was to overtake them next day.

50. *7th October.*—Rode to Torbela on the Indus. The rivers Dor and Sirun meet at Barookote and flow on under the latter name to the Indus at Torbela.

51. *8th October.*—Marched to Ghazee, where I had hoped to find boats, but heard that there were none to be had nearer than Oondh, two marches down the river. The road from Torbela to Ghazee passes between the spurs of the Gundgurh and Srikot mountains and the river. The Indian corn, bajra and jowar cultivation good. Soon after leaving Torbela, however, the land becomes what the people call *Dunyabund* and so stony as to be scarcely culturable.

52. I saw the gold washers at work, but they were across the river. The gold is extracted from the sand by quicksilver. A good day's work produces a piece about the size of a No. 1 shot.

53. At Ghazee there is a ferry where the people cross themselves and goods on inflated skins.

54. *9th October 1847.*—Marched to Nagurebi. Passed some very rich cultivation on the road, and the people seem happy. Their anxiety to show respect to the Sahib is gratifying. They come running out of the villages headed by the *Mokuddums*. On one occasion to-day such haste was displayed that I thought there surely must be some complaint, and reined up my horse to know what was the matter. The answer to my enquiry was *"fukut salam ke waste aia,"* and I passed on.

55. *10th October.*—Marched to Oondh, crossing the Indus by a single boat.

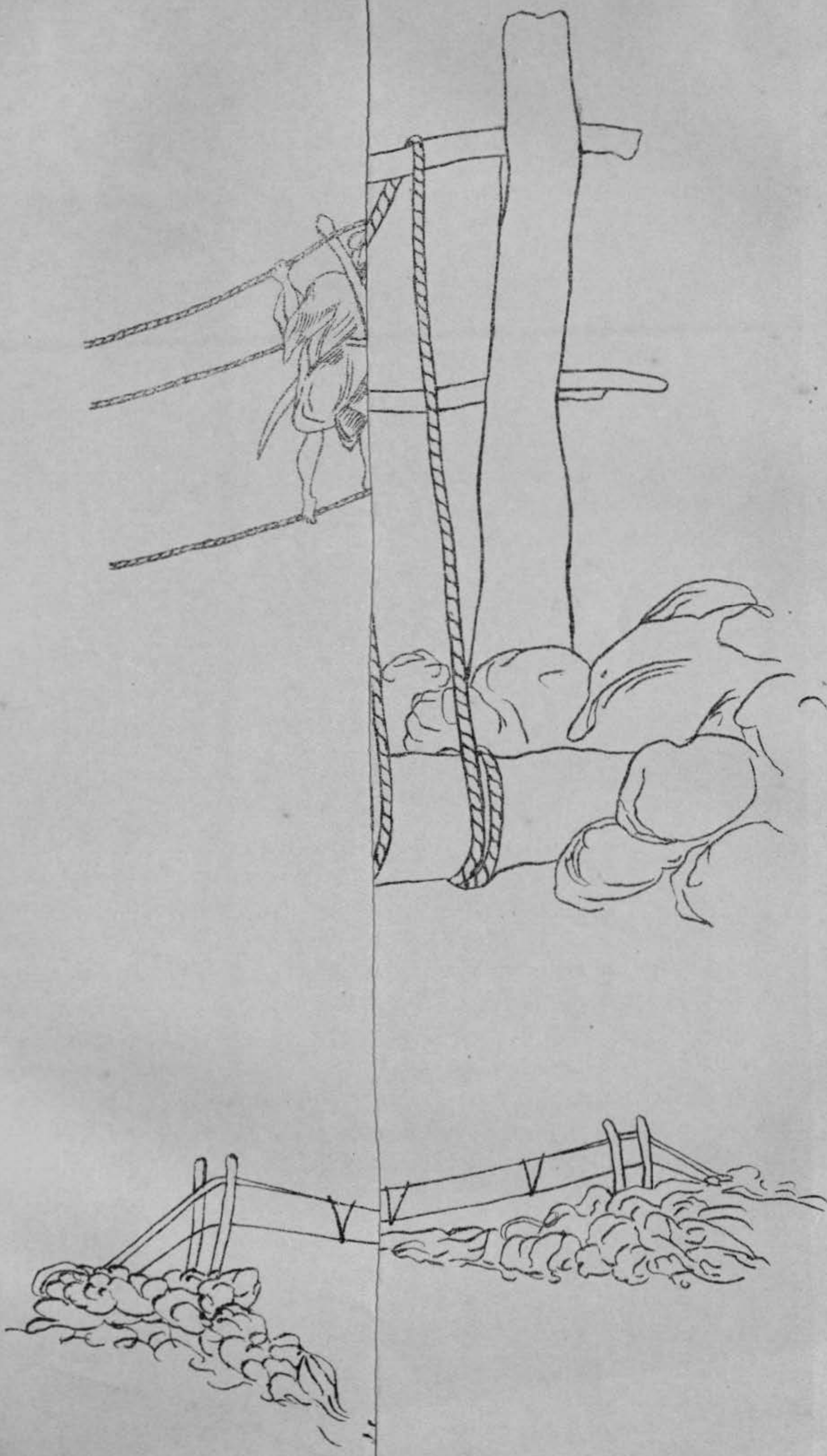
56. *11th October.*—Intended to have marched to Yar Hussein, but on the road I met a messenger whom I had sent a few days before to Major Lawrence bearing his answer; it was dated Cutelung, about 18 miles from my halting-ground, and mentioned that he intended attacking a *yagee* village that very morning. I procured horses from the Khans and rode on to his camp, but arrived too late to be of any use.

PESHAWUR:
The 26th October 1847.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

P.S.—I subjoin a sketch of the rope bridge over the Jhelum at Doputtah. The whole length of the bridge is about 80 feet. The ropes are strong, double thongs of buffalo hide; they pass over the cross bars of gallows erected on each bank, and are firmly bound on the stem of a tree buried in heaps of stones. The hand ropes are kept apart by a number of natural forks of wood placed at equal distances, the angles of which serve to keep the foot rope steady. These bridges are at a considerable height above the water and dance about most unpleasantly with the weight of one man, add to which that the foot rope is sometimes so slack that the highest stretch of the arms above the head is necessary to keep a hold of the hand ropes. The inhabitants of the country cross them with burdens on their heads.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
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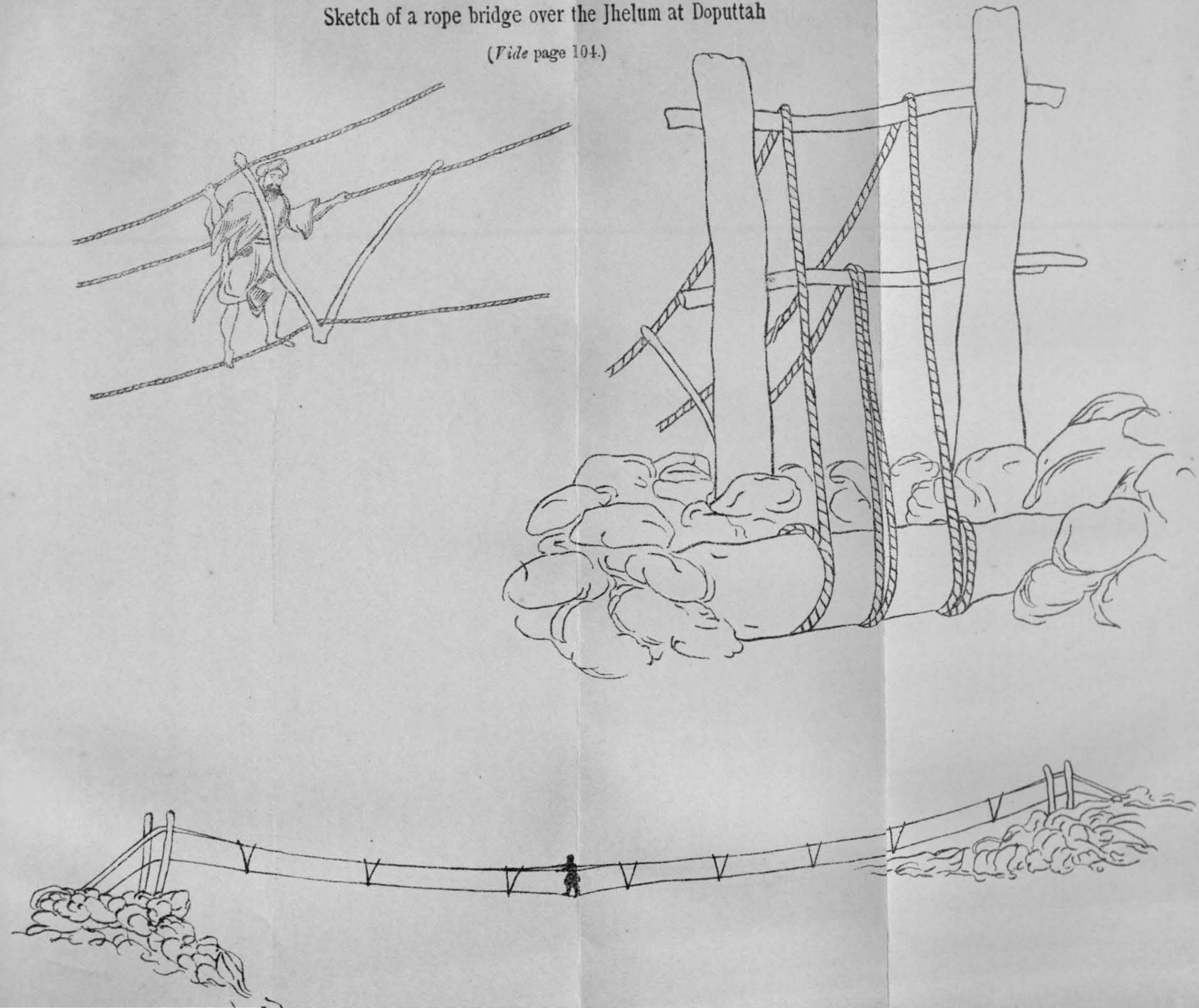
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R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

Sketch of a rope bridge over the Jhelum at Doputtah

(*Vide* page 104.)



Diary by Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor of a march, with a Brigade of Sikh troops, from Peshawur to Bunnoo, 1847.

No.	Period.		Page.	Remarks.
	From	To		
	19th November 1847	8th December 1847 ...	105	With sketch map.

Diary by Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, of a march, with a Brigade of Sikh Troops, from Peshawur to Bunnoo via Kohat and the Khurruk Pass, from the 19th of November to the 8th of December 1847.

19th November 1847.—The Brigade, consisting of 3 regiments of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry, and 1 troop of Horse Artillery, to be subsequently augmented by 1,000 Afghan horse, broke ground this day and marched to a plain a short distance from Wuzeeree Bagh.

20th November.—The Brigade marched to Budabur, about 4 *koss.*

21st November.—The Brigade marched to Muttunee, 5 *koss.*

22nd November.—The Brigade halted at Muttunee.

23rd November.—The Brigade marched to Zeroon Khail, distance 6 *koss*, where I joined it from Peshawur. Zeroon Khail is situated at about the centre of the Kohat Durrah, a long narrow defile, leaving the south-western corner of the Peshawur plain near the village of Akhor, and after winding through the hills terminating in the formidable Kohat Kothul. The valley of the Durrah varies from one to eight hundred yards in breadth; the mountains overhanging it are very rugged and precipitous, and the road is always within matchlock range of them. At Zeroon Khail (according to Elphinstone, Zurghoon Khail) there is a large tank of rain water formed by an artificial *bund.* The rains are frequent and the soil very tenacious, and this tank is reported never to be without water. Both the villages of Akhor at the entrance of the Durrah and Zeroon Khail are strongly situated in recesses of the hills: the villages present a singular appearance from the number of round towers built for individual

defence in them. The inhabitants of these villages pay no revenue; and from the strength of their position, resting as it does on the mountains inhabited by the Ourukhzyes and Afreedees of the Khyber, with whom they are on good terms, it would be no easy task to make them do so. As it is, they entirely command the entrance to Kohat from Peshawur, and have always received a money consideration from the master of the former place as an indemnification for their refraining from stopping his communications. Zeroon Khail is about four miles from the foot of the Kothul. The force was encamped in an open space in the Durrah, and the surrounding hills were occupied during the night by large pickets of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's Bungush and Khuttuck subjects.

24th November 1847.—I sent on the guns before daylight with the elephants, protected by two companies from each of the Infantry regiments and some Cavalry, to commence the ascent, the guns to be placed on the elephants. I brought up the main column in rear of the ammunition hackeries at daylight. The Kohat pass forms, as I have said, the termination of the Durrah; it has an ascent of about half a mile on the Peshawur side, and this is rough and bad enough, and the descent into the Kohat plain on the further side, which is not more than a mile in length, is very steep, rocky and precipitous. In the way of wheeled carriages we had six guns, six *petees* or ammunition waggons drawn by bullocks, and 24 hackeries of ammunition. It was dusk after a day of hard labour, in which every man in the Infantry regiments and Artillery had joined, before we succeeded in getting the whole of the guns and one *petee* to the plain beneath the pass and in dragging the ammunition hackeries to the summit of it, where they were collected under the protection of the *burj*, and I left two companies of Infantry under Colonel Holmes, with large parties of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's men for their protection, and marched with the guns and the remainder of the force into camp at Kohat, which is about 2½ miles from the foot of the pass.

25th November.—I was employed early in the morning in getting the camp into good order. I sent off two companies from each regiment as fatigue parties to the pass to assist in getting down the ammunition. I also sent 60 camels with them to assist in bringing down the shot and powder cases. All these I soon after followed with a regiment

of Infantry and a troop of Cavalry to act as a protecting party to them. The prospect when I ascended the hill was most disheartening. I passed hackery after hackery loaded with shot, and most of them hopelessly stranded, while the bullocks, jaded, tired and half-starved, looked very little equal to the task of getting them to the bottom of the hill. Eventually we were obliged to take every atom of ammunition out of the carts and bring it down on men's heads, in their hands, or on the camels' backs, and thus by dark on that day the last instalment of ammunition reached camp, while the empty and broken carts remained on the pass.

26th November 1847.—Sent Colonel Holmes with fatigue parties and the elephants to bring in the hackeries and *petees*, which they succeeded in doing by nightfall. The damage caused by the passage of the Kothul amounted to a broken gun trail; one ammunition *petee* which fell over the *khud*, broken to pieces; another much injured; and about 20 of the hackeries rendered unserviceable for the time.

I received a letter from General Cortlandt, dated November 24th, from Lukkee, enclosing one from Lieutenant Edwardes from Chuck Ramdass. In reply I wrote to say that I could not possibly be at Khurruk before the 7th of December. I sent on an Adjutant of Artillery with all the *beldars* and a large party of the Sirdar's men, to see, report upon, and, if possible, improve the road in front: the carpenters and smiths hard at work repairing damages.

27th November.—Heavy rain set in before daylight and continued incessantly till about 4 P. M., making everything gloomy, stopping the workshops, and endangering the conglomeration and ruin of the ammunition, which, being of Sikh manufacture, is very susceptible of damp.

28th November.—Morning fine, the hills around beginning to be covered with snow; the thermometer fell to 46 in the night. I dined with Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan in the evening. Among the amusements of the evening I was much interested by a sort of wild war dance performed by the natives of the country (Bungushes). It was performed with naked swords; the women joined in the dance, generally using the scabbards of the men's swords to go through the gestures with. The music was most discordant and singular, at one time soft, measured and

slow, at another most loud and violent; and on these occasions the group of dancers with their flashing swords, dishevelled hair and attire, and almost infuriated gestures, their faces lighted up by the glare of the torches, and the air ringing with their war whoop, presented the wildest and strangest scene that I had ever witnessed. Repairs still going on.

29th November 1847.—When the Brigade marched from Peshawur, the camels belonging to the regiments had not arrived, so they were supplied with those which had recently brought some clothing to Peshawur. While we were at Kohat, a portion of the regimental camels also arrived and were forwarded to us by Sirdar Golab Singh, who requested that a proportionate number of the Government camels might be returned. However, after careful enquiry into the state of the roads in front, I decided on retaining these camels for the conveyance of the shot across the passes, as there was no hope of the bullocks being able to drag the carts when loaded over them, as they had difficulty in doing so on level ground. I wrote to the Sirdar to this effect.

I received a letter from General Cortlandt, dated Lukkee, Esa Khail, 26th, enclosing one from Lieutenant Edwardes. They were to meet the next day. Lieutenant Edwardes said in his letter that he hoped I had received instructions in time to prevent the necessity of the Barukzye Sirdars marching with the force, which was not by any means necessary. I therefore communicated to them that Lieutenant Edwardes merely wished Khwajah Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's son, to accompany the troops with 1,000 horsemen, and that there was no necessity for the brothers attending: this was I think a great relief to all of them.

30th November.—Repairs still going on. In the evening I rode with Khwajah Mahomed Khan to see the springs, the source of the fertility of the Kohat valley. Two gush out at the foot of the mountain to the north of the town, and one large one rises under the fort. I visited the fort, which is a miserable place enough: the upper walls would hardly stop a musket shot.

1st December.—Marched to Gudda Khail, distance 10 miles. Road excellent. Gudda Khail is situated in a small *durrah*. We also passed through another defile on the march, the heights of which might be

easily crowned, as might those of the Gudda Khail *durrah*. The soil in all these valleys between the exterior spurs of the Sufaid Koh, which run out towards the Indus like rocks into the sea, is excellent, but water is not to be had. The Kohat valley is made fertile by springs, but in the others *khurreef* or rain crops can alone be raised. Immediately at Gudda Khail there is a small *nullah* which holds the rain water and enables the inhabitants to cultivate for winter crops. Water is only obtainable in wells at a very great depth, and the inhabitants of the country are too poor to dig them.

2nd December 1847.—Marched to Lachee, distance by the gun road about 11 miles. Three miles from Lachee there is a steep and rugged pass; this we however completely turned. Turning to the left, when we had arrived at the foot of it, we followed a *durrah* for about 1½ miles and then turned sharp round the spur of the hill and came up on the opposite side of the range, very nearly to the spot where the road by the pass descended into the plain. The road, though stony and unmade, very passable for the guns and hackeries. The Kohat valley is inhabited by the Bungush tribe; the Lachee valley and the whole of the country between it and the plains beyond the Salt Range by the Khuttucks. Moostufa Khan, jageerdar of Shukur Durrah, presented himself; his son Gholam Mahomed Khan is now in Lahore.

3rd December.—Marched to Munsoor Gurh, distance 10 miles. Two miles from Lachee we entered a *durrah*, and after crossing the bed of a stream commenced the ascent of the Lachee pass; this is about a mile in length, very rugged and rocky, and having a considerable ascent. When first I saw it I thought it impossible that the guns and wheeled carriages could get over it, but it was found difficult to make use of the elephants, and accordingly the Sikh gunners went at it in good style, and after a great deal of labour and difficulty, the Infantry being again obliged to put their shoulders to the wheel, the whole of the carriages were brought over, and the rear of the column did not reach till nightfall. We left Ismael Khail, the place we were to have halted at, on our left: it was found that water was scarce there.

Ismael Khail is the place from whence the salt sold in this part of the country is procured.

4th December.—Marched to Khujjooree, a short march of about five miles, which was acceptable after the fatigues of the day before. Road

good. Khujjooree derives its name from a small clump of *khujjoor* trees, about 8 in number, near it, these being the only trees of that description in the country. It is opposite the large village of Teeree, and about 8 *koss* from it. I had hoped to have been able to divide the march from Khujjooree to Chounterah into two, but there is no water to be had on the road, or at least none that is not impregnated with salt. The three Sirdars took their leave. Sirdar Syed Mahomed Khan has not brought his quota of horsemen. His brothers say that his share is properly a third; he declares a fourth; but were the latter true, he would still be short of his complement, as he only mustered 220 men out of the 1,000, and Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan had to make them good.

5th December 1847.—Marched to Chounterah. The first four miles stony and rough, and one bad ravine to cross, after which we struck into the bed of a salt river and followed it for eight or nine miles, the salt in many places covering the ground of the bed of the river like snow. From this we were led into a narrow passage where the road became extremely difficult for wheeled carriages; it had been made in some places, or they could never have passed it. After following this for 1½ mile we came to the famous Koonh-i-gou, a singular cleft in a long blade-like ridge of rock, through which the road passes. It had been filled up some five or six feet with stones, earth, &c., and yet would only just admit of the passage of a gun, and I saw several camel loads nearly knocked off by the sides of the aperture in going through. A few hundreds might defend this pass against armies, and strange to say it is the only passage existing through this part of the Salt Range. The hackeries not in till nightfall.

6th December.—I was obliged to halt to-day, both men and animals being much jaded by the long and toilsome march of the day before, which was called 12 *koss* and could not have been less than 16 or 17 miles. Lieutenant Edwardes came into camp in the course of the morning, having ridden from his own camp at Joor, two marches off. Chounterah is well out in the plain, and the descent from thence to Bunnoo is easy and gradual.

7th December.—Marched to Khurruk. Lieutenant Edwardes rejoined his own camp. Chounterah, Khurruk and Kummur and some

SKETCH MAP

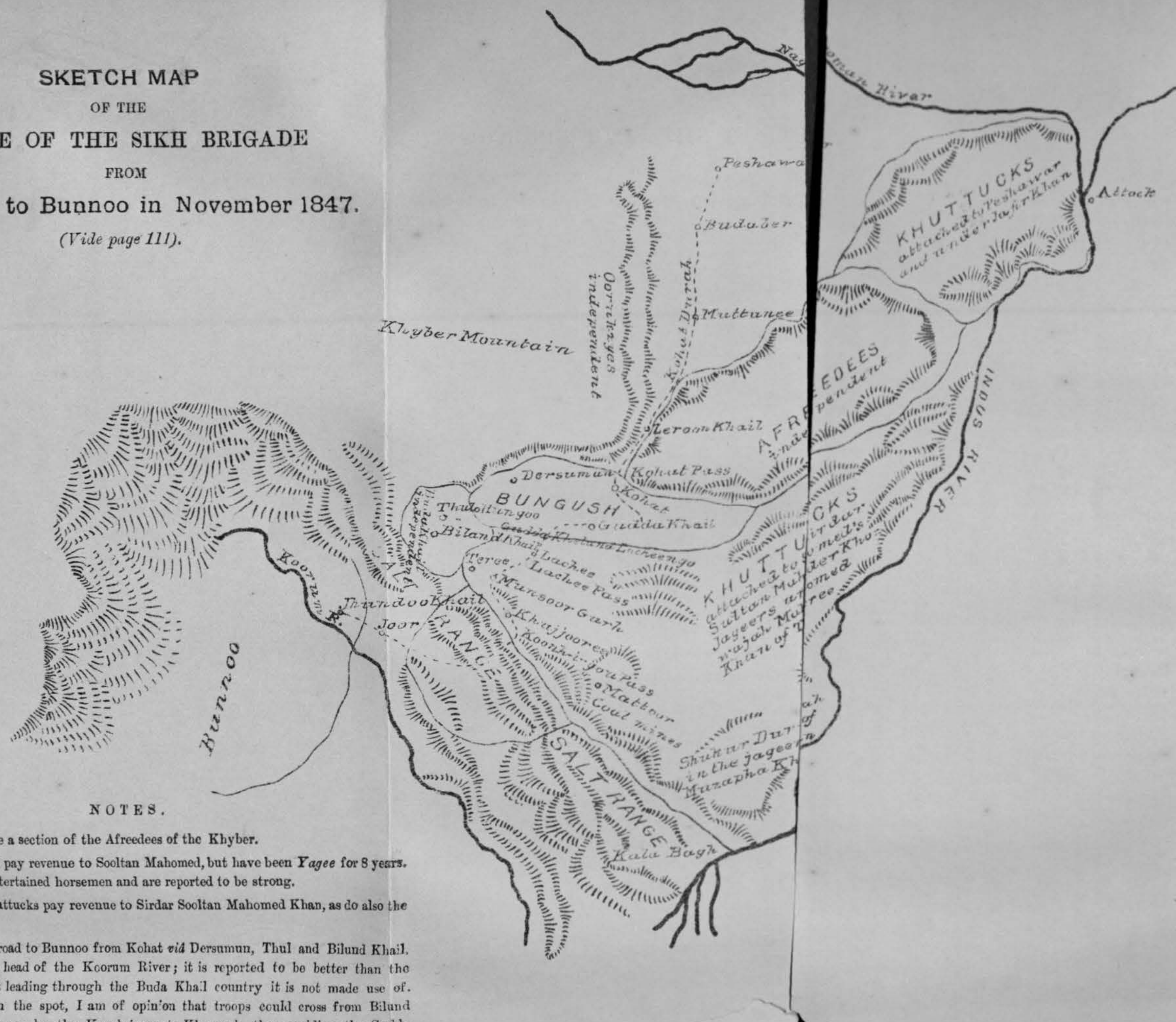
OF THE

ROUTE OF THE SIKH BRIGADE

FROM

Peshawar to Bunnoo in November 1847.

(Vide page 111).



NOTES.

The Oorukzyes are a section of the Afreedees of the Khyber.

The Bungushes all pay revenue to Sooltan Mahomed, but have been ***Yagee*** for 8 years. They have built forts, entertained horsemen and are reported to be strong.

The Southern Khuttucks pay revenue to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, as do also the Burrucks.

There is another road to Bunnoo from Kohat *viâ* Dersumun, Thul and Bilund Khail. This road leads upon the head of the Koorum River; it is reported to be better than the Lachee Teeree Road, but leading through the Buda Khail country it is not made use of. From enquiries made on the spot, I am of opinion that troops could cross from Bilund Khail to Teeree and thence by the Koonh-i-gou to Khurruck, thus avoiding the Gudda Khail.

other villages between the Koonh-i-gou and Thul of Bunnoo are inhabited by the Baruks, a section of the Khuttuck tribe. The Baruks pay revenue to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan.

8th December 1847.—Marched to Joor, where Lieutenant Edwardes' force was encamped; and I made over the Brigade to him. Joor is in the Thul of Bunnoo, a large tract of high unwatered land, much frequented by the Wuzeerees for pasture.

9th December.—Marched to Jhundoo Khail in Bunnoo.

10th December.—Halt.

11th December.—I quitted Lieutenant Edwardes' camp, and returned by the same route to Peshawur, accompanied by Sirdar Yahyah Khan, son of Sooltan Mahomed Khan. I reached Peshawur by double marches on the 15th.

I enclose a sketch from memory of the country passed over with the distances, nature of the road, &c. The portions of the country inhabited by the various tribes I have laid down from information gained on the spot, which I believe to be correct.

During the whole of the difficulties encountered on the march I received the greatest assistance from Colonel John Holmes and the rest of the Sikh officers: to the energy and activity of Colonel Holmes I was very much indebted, especially in the passage of the Kohat Kothul.

The soldiery worked like coolies through whole days, without a word of discontent: had they not done so, the difficulties would have been doubled.

Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Thompson accompanied me as far as Chounterah for the purpose of inspecting the coal mine at Muttoor, about 12 miles to the eastward of that place. He reports the coal to be in considerable quantities and of good quality. The distance of Muttoor from the river must be about 16 miles.

I must not omit to mention that the arrangements made by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, Barukzye, for the march of the Brigade and passage of the Kothuls were excellent, and that he spared no labour or trouble to ensure its safe transit through his lands.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

Diaries of Lieutenant REYNELL G. TAYLOR, *Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo—1848.*

Note.—No other Diaries of the year 1848 are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 28th of February to the 4th of March 1848.

1. *28th February 1848.*—This was the day fixed for Lieutenant Edwardes' departure for Tank, Kolachee, &c., and accordingly, after making over the Mullicks of Bunnoo and other political dependants to me, he started for his first halting ground, accompanied for about 10 miles by General Cortlandt and myself. This enabled me to see the ruined city of Akra. These remains are very extraordinary; they cover nearly a square mile of ground. Some of the remains of brick work are quite colossal, reminding one of the pictures of the "Birs Nimrood." The whole ground is covered with the débris of pottery, and I observe that in parts, where the actual burnt brick was absent, the mounds of earth had been originally constructed of unburnt brick, so that in all probability a great part of the present elevation, which is considerable, is artificial.

2. On returning to camp, Sookha Singh, Adjutant of Artillery, brought a letter from his friend in Dour, mentioning new confederacies, collections of fighting men, &c.

3. *29th February.*—Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan's *Motubur* came to enquire what was to be done about the 20 camels that the Wuzeerees had carried off from Luttumber and which were the property of Sirdar Peer Mahomud Khan. These Wuzeerees were of the Gungy Khail section of the Beezund Khail. The Beezund Khail have lands in Bunnoo, but the possessions of the Gungy Khail are entirely confined to the hills. I told Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan that he must make his own arrangements for recovering the camels, as they had

been carried off within his own limits, but promised also to broach and discuss the subject at the approaching meeting of the Wuzeeree Mullicks, and try and make an arrangement for the restoration of the property.

4. Swahn Khan, Wuzeer, arrived in the evening, bringing with him the Mullicks of all the tribes of Wuzeerees in any way connected with the Thul and lands on the northern bank of the Koorrum, with the exception of the Mohmund Khail, the Mullicks of which tribe have, however, since presented themselves. Swahn Khan brought with him about 215 of the tribute *doombahs* with some goats, &c.; the rest are to follow.

5. *1st March 1848.*—Walked to inspect the fort. It will take some time to repair the damage done by the rain. The lines, gateways, &c., which had been run up in unburnt bricks have been much injured by the water and must be rebuilt *de novo*, and the walls and bastions are so much injured that it will be necessary to take them half down before they can be again raised.

The soldiers, who have thus their last six weeks of labour to go through again, have nevertheless set to the task with a good will, and I hope that another fortnight or three weeks will restore Duleepgurh to its former respectable position in the scale of fortresses.

6. Swahn Khan brought the Wuzeeree Mullicks to pay their respects: what with Mullicks and proxies, they amounted in all to 33 individuals. The large tribes represented were as follows:—The Beezund Khail, Omurzye, Paendah Khail, Bodnee Khail, Soodun Khail and Hathee Khail, besides numerous minor divisions.

7. The land-owners belonging to the tribes of Sirkee Khail, Paendah Khail and Hathee Khail have caused difficulty by absenting themselves from their lands on the Thul. When the *jereeb-kushes* went to measure them, some discussion ensued on the subject, in the course of which Swahn Khan produced a petition on the part of the Wuzeeree community, taking up the old and settled question of the liability of their tribe to taxation, and saying that now they had paid in their rent for the grazing of the Thul, and they hoped that if revenue was to be taken from them that it might be taken in camels and cattle, as it would be next to impossible for them to pay in money or grain.

I received this petition with a good deal of affected anger, chiefly on account of their proposing a question to me that they all knew had been finally settled with their own consent before Lieutenant Edwardes. To cut the matter short, I said that it had been decided that every man who held lands in this valley should pay revenue, and that they might depend upon it that that principle would be carried out, and those that did not choose to conform to it must relinquish all claim to Government land. In the course of conversation they said that they were a people of skin and bones, and therefore that it was hard to attempt to get revenue from them, upon which I made Swahn Khan bare his right arm, which might serve for a Hercules, and its muscular proportions were so absurdly at variance with the expression that had just been used that the assembly laughed, and Swahn Khan was obliged to declare vehemently in explanation that he had been fattening on Alum Khan's bread. After discussing the subject for a short time the whole party seemed to relinquish the plea with considerable indifference, and the three before mentioned tribes sent out men with the *jereeb-kushes* to complete the measurement of the lands. I do not fancy that they ever promised themselves any success in the matter, but, it being the occasion of their first payment of tribute, thought they might as well try.

8. A *purwannah* was received by General Cortlandt, telling him to summon the Futteh Pultan to Bunnoo, to send the Khass Pultan to Hussun Abdall if not required, and the Peshawur troop of Horse Artillery back to Peshawur, *viâ* Pind Dadun Khan. This arrangement will eventually be carried out, but the Futteh Pultan will first accompany Lieutenant Edwardes on his tour.

9. *2nd March 1848.*—Had a long conversation with Swahn Khan; told him that Lieutenant Edwardes wished that each tribe of Wuzeerees on the frontier should appoint a man as a *Motubur*, to remain always with the official in charge of Bunnoo and be ready to summon men of his tribe when their presence was required, as also to represent their tribe and watch over its interests in any general questions affecting the Wuzeerees. I said that it was very necessary for the peace of the valley that there should be a good understanding between all the inhabitants of it; that we could be answerable for the Bunnoochees and Murwuts, and, through Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, for the

Khuttucks, and the Wuzeerees must have men with us to answer for themselves. After discussing the subject for a time, he seemed to think the idea a good one, and went away to propose it to the other Mullicks, who have all since agreed to the proposition. Shortly after this, the Mullicks of the three sections of the Bukkee Khail tribe of Wuzeerees, who cultivate some strips of land under the hills to the west of the Tochee or Goombelah, came to sue in a particular case. I told them also to appoint a man, as a representative of their tribe, to remain always at the head-quarters of the force occupying Bunnoo. This they agreed to do.

10. General Cortlandt brought a case to me, the *muzarahs* or actual tillers of the soil against the zemindars or owners of it, in one of the Shoranee *tuppahs*. The former complained that the zemindars wished them to pay a share of the Government revenue, on the ground that they had before shared the produce of the land with them, and that now a third and new party had appeared and claimed ¼th of the whole revenue; that it was but fair that they should both bear a proportion of the burden. The zemindars' argument seemed plausible enough, but talking over the matter it appeared that the share allowed to the *muzarah* was seldom higher than ⅓rd of the produce, and that he found the seed of that share and shared in the expenses of manuring, &c., and therefore that the proportion allowed him of the produce was not more than he was fairly entitled to as a recompense for his labours. Also that whenever a claim had been made on the part of Government that it had always been taken from the lion's share monopolized by the zemindar; that the Mullick in his semi-Imperial exactions squeezed only the zemindar leaving the relations between him and the *muzarah* or labourer untouched. I therefore forbid the Mullicks calling upon the *muzarahs* for revenue, and ordered the zemindars to allow them the same share of the profits that they have always received, and the zemindars to pay the Government revenue out of their handsome division of the spoil.

11. I heard to-day that the Dourees had been deserted by the Muhsood tribe of Wuzeerees, who refused to join in hostilities against us. I also heard that a party of horsemen, about 40, of the Lukhun Peer, came down the bed of the Tochee a few nights ago and wandered about for a short time and then returned. The cause of this is ascribed to their having heard that our force had moved up to the foot of the

pass. These rascally Bunnoochee refugees have, I suspect, spread all kinds of reports among the hill tribes of our intentions of advancing step by step into the hills, and of course that of the occupation of Dour would be the first movement. This has put the whole of the hills in a ferment, and the Dourees look upon themselves as sure to be eventually absorbed, and therefore would gladly, if they could, prevail upon their neighbours to join them and strike a blow that might yet remove the foe far from the portals of their country. This rising they will not be able to accomplish; and after a time, when they see that no intentions are entertained by us of doing more than assuming the direct management of a country over which the Lahore Government has hitherto only exercised an irregular and most injurious influence, their fears will subside, and they will content themselves with the defensive precautions which I hear they have already commenced. It is Lieutenant Edwardes' intention to place a small *chokee* at the head of the Tochee, to control the irrigation afforded by that river, to preserve tranquillity between the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees and the Meeree *tuppahs* of Bunnoo, who have always been at war, and to watch the chief outlet from Dour. The late heavy rains have nearly destroyed the works here, and at the head of the Koorrum have delayed its establishment.

12. *3rd March 1848.*—In the course of the day Dilassah Khan's son, Sitar Khan, who has been mainly instrumental in causing the collections of tribes in the hills, sent to know if he might come in. My answer was, certainly, if he chose. Accordingly in the evening he made his appearance. I asked him what he had been doing lately; he said, attending his father. He said that Dilassah Khan was our servant, and would also present himself, a communication of which I took no notice. I took Sitar's *nuzzur*, and told him it would be carried to the account of the fine for absence, the amount of which I should leave Lieutenant Edwardes to determine upon. He then took his leave, and I ordered him to come in the morning, which he did not do, and has since again gone off to Dour, professing to fetch his property and return, but there may be some deeper game in all this. The whole family appear to be an intriguing, turbulent set, and will give trouble for some time to come.

13. *4th March.*—Zuffer Khan, Mullick of Bazaar in the Daood Shah *tuppah*, who had been in voluntary exile, but who was also supposed

to have been implicated in a conspiracy to assassinate Lieutenant Edwardes on entering the gateway of a fort, came in. I took security from him, and told him Lieutenant Edwardes would fix the amount of his fine, and in the meantime he must go and knock down his fort. He asked for the assistance of a few Government men to enable him to collect his neighbours to perform the work. I gave him four men, and I have since heard that the walls are being rapidly demolished.

R. G. TAYLOR, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 5th to the 11th of March 1848.

1. *5th March 1848.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes from Teetur Khail, dated March 2nd, noting repairs required in the fort of Lukkee, the substance of which I communicated to General Cortlandt.

2. Rozee, servant of Alim Khan of Esa Khail, and generally employed by Swahn Khan as his interpreter, came in the evening, and reported that he had been that day to the Daood Shah *tuppah*, and while sitting in the *gurhee* of Moorsil Wuzeer saw there a stranger armed, and asked who he was that he did not know that carrying arms was contrary to orders in Bunnoo. In the course of conversation he elicited that he was an Akhoonee, had come from Dour; that the people were collecting again; that Dilassah's son, Sitar, had again gone off to join them; and in fact that the invasion was still to come off. As long as this cry of "wolf" (which may yet some day be verified) does not produce negligence, it can do no harm.

3. *6th March.*—There have been a few stray shots fired at and by the sentries lately, and last night a sentry was wounded by a thief while sleeping on his post. The night was cold and rainy, and the two men composing a vedette on the plain beyond the fort were performing their duty so negligently that a man came behind one of them and gave him three blows with a *tulwar*, upon which both he and his companion retreated precipitately towards camp, the wounded man leaving his musket behind. The noise of this affair drew the fire of the neighbouring vedettes, and the pickets first and then the

regiments turned out. These two sepoys are to be tried by a court-martial. They belong to General Bishen Singh's regiment, and I am sorry to hear rather bad accounts of the internal state of discipline in that corps. Not that I consider this case an instance of it, as I fear such an accident might happen to any Sikh sentry on a rainy night.

4. Rode in the morning, accompanied by General Cortlandt, to Mooseh Khan's *tuppah,* in which a great number of Syuds reside. Finding the walls of some of the *gurhees* belonging to the Syuds not sufficiently destroyed, I left horsemen at each to exact fines from them. In the evening three of the offenders came on the part of the whole body to get the fines excused, and promise faithfully that they would level every wall with the plain, if required. In consideration of their completing the work in the course of 6 days, I promised that the fine should not be exacted. They represented very humbly that it would be a great boon to allow them to build small walls as *purdahs* to their houses. I told them they might do so as long as they made each house separate, leaving a road between; but, if these walls ever grew into anything like a village defence, they would be again knocked down. I described to them the plan of a Peshawur village, where there are no walls which encircle the whole village.

5. Meer Baz Khan, Mullick of the Meeree *tuppahs,* wrote in corroborating the report of a fresh movement in Dour, the head mover being as usual the Lukhun Peer. It was said that he intended to move from Dour on Khost and the Koorrum, where he expected to be joined by the tribes of that neighbourhood. I sent to find out whether Dilassah's son, Sitar, had really gone off again. His brother came and said sure enough that he had, but that he had only gone to fetch his family and property; that he had advised him to stay; but he replied that the Sahib had taken his *nuzzur,* so there could be no harm in his going. If this is true, he overlooked the fact of my having directed him to come to me again the next day. Sitar, when he came in, stated positively that his father had gone off in fear of the Sikhs; that he had no fear of the Sahib.

6. *7th March 1848.*—Long conversation with Swahn Khan, the Wuzeeree Mullick. He protested against being held answerable for the revenue or acts of any Wuzeerees besides those of his own especial tribe, though he professed himself to be most willing to be of use in every

possible way in communicating with the Mullicks of tribes, summoning men, &c. I said I believed that nothing further was expected of him, and sent him off to fetch some of the Mullicks who had wandered away, and might, I was afraid, go off altogether without appointing Vakeels,—an arrangement they do not seem very anxious to comply with.

7. Some Syuds of Mooseh Khan's *tuppah* came to complain that they were being called upon for arrears of revenue on land mortgaged to them by Bunnoochees; whereas Lieutenant Edwardes had promised that they should not be called upon at all for arrears, but commence payment with the *khurreef* crop. The case is thus. The amount of arrears of the whole country was divided equally upon the whole of the *tuppahs* without reference to the amount of land contained in each. The Mullick of each *tuppah* then made his own distribution (*tufreek*) of the money upon the inhabitants of his district, and this they seem to have done by dividing it upon the old established partitions of the *tuppahs*, without reference to the proportions of land they contained. It appears, however, that a nominal ½ or ¼ *tuppah* is not an infallible criterion of the proportion the section bears to the whole, as is shown by the accounts of the above-mentioned *tuppah*, where, of two men supposed to be holding each a *pao* or quarter *tuppah*, one had 5,581 *kunals* 10 *murlas* under him and the other 697 *kunals* 15 *murlas*. After going through the whole case there appeared to be a balance of Rs. 268-8 against the *tuppah*, on account of the sum of 6,500 rupees fixed as the amount of arrears to be made good by it, and this Rs. 268-8 was due from the petty Mullicks of the quarter *tuppah*, containing only 697 *kunals* 15 *murlas*. He represented that nominally he certainly was liable for the same share of the revenue as the other quarter, but that, as great portions of his land had long since been absorbed by others, and especially by the Syuds, to whom a great deal of it was mortgaged, it fell heavily on him, as he of course could not take the money twice over from the same zemindars. (The amount of *kunals* in each quarter *tuppah* was proved by the accounts of our own *jereeb-kushes*.) It was on this account that General Cortlandt had directed that the amount due on lands mortgaged by Bunnoochees to Syuds should be recovered from the latter. After consulting with General Cortlandt, I requested him to remit the Rs. 268-8 and thereby relieve the Syuds from the claim complained against. This preserves Lieutenant Edwardes' promise from

being violated, even in the letter. It was impossible to help remarking that the Syuds expected but little consideration from their Pathan neighbours in the matter.

8. *8th March 1848.*—Some thieves came round the new town last night and fired some shots at the people who pass the night there, upon which they of course fired double as many shots in return.

9. Walked to inspect the progress in the new town. The walls are getting up fast, and the people are applying daily for masons, carpenters, &c.

10. *9th March.*—Engaged for a long time with a complaint of the *muzarahs* of Jafir Khan's *tuppah.* The old story, the Mullicks and zemindars had been calling upon them for a share of the Government revenue. I hear that the zemindars think it a very hard case that the whole burden of the new infliction should fall upon them, leaving the *moshukkuttee,* or actual tiller of the soil, in undisputed enjoyment of the same share of the produce as he formerly enjoyed. This share seems to have ranged from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the produce, the commonest rates for good land being $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. Where the former is the case the zemindar thinks it hard that after dividing the produce fairly with the *muzarah* he should have to pay Government $\frac{1}{4}$ and the *muzarah's* share be left untouched, the latter having also carried off $\frac{1}{11}$ before any division took place. In the case in point there were as many as 33 zemindars, some of whom ploughed and sowed their own land, but the majority made them over to *muzarahs* or *moshukkuttees,* as they are here commonly called. These men are the servants of the zemindars, two or three of whom often employ the same man and make use of or turn him out at will. In the *gurhee* in question the *moshukkuttee* provides the seed, and on the crops being gathered in the produce is divided into eleven shares. The Mullick of the *gurhee* takes one, which is called the *lusmah,* and the *moshukkuttees* receive another, which is called the *yo-lusmah,* and the remaining $\frac{9}{11}$ are divided equally between the zemindar and *muzarah,* and out of that share the zemindars have to pay the Government revenue, leaving them altogether less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the produce. Now, though I am quite aware that this is quite as much as is good for them to eat in idleness, still, having so long enjoyed a lion's share, they will feel the falling-off greatly and cannot be expected to see any beauties in the new system as long as the present generation lasts.

11. In some instances the *muzarahs* received a large share of the produce on account of the lands being distant from the fort in which they lived, which rendered the operation of ploughing and sowing them a service of danger, and they always received higher rates for lands adjoining the Murwuts or other wild neighbours. All these irregular features of the case have now been removed, and I therefore think that the share of the *muzarahs* might be fixed at some regular rate for all crops throughout Bunnoo, say $\frac{2}{5}$, the *muzarah* providing seed, or $\frac{1}{3}$, the zemindar providing seed, and let the zemindars, who are undoubtedly the hereditary owners of the soil, pay the Government revenue out of the rest. It would of course be better to deal with the labourers if possible, but it does not appear to me fair to set aside the class of men who have so long owned the land.

12. In case of a money settlement it would be very important that the exact share to be left to the tiller of the soil should be clearly defined, as in the present complicated state of their private systems it would be difficult to redress oppression.

13. Numerous complaints made by Syuds and priests that the $\frac{1}{4}$ is being demanded of them in place of $\frac{1}{6}$, and that, though they pointed out the lands at the time of measurement, they have not been registered. I have called for the *khusrahs* to see if this is the case.

14. *10th March 1848.*—Jan Buhadoor, Quassim and Khan Azad, Mullicks of the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees, came. As they had never restored the cattle nor settled their differences with the men of the Meeree *tuppah*, I reproved them for the delay, telling them that the man of their tribe who was in confinement as concerned in the case in question would not be released until they did so. They promised that, if I would send a man to superintend matters, they would go to Meer Baz and Ghazee, the Mullicks of the Meeree *tuppahs*, and hold a *marekah* or council with them, and try and arrive at an amicable arrangement of differences. I accordingly sent Rozee, Alim Khan's man, with them, and told them, if it was not settled, to bring the parties before me again.

15. To-day I sat for several hours at the fort. The weather is getting warm and the men are a little inclined to slacken their exertions, or at least to devote their energies too much to the building of the lines, to the prejudice of the public work. The health of the troops is something wonderful considering that they have now had two months

and-a-half of incessant labour, most of them up to their knees in mud and water daily; but I believe it is the work that has kept them in health. Why should not our sepoys be exercised in the same way in cantonments? They are taught gunnery, and might as well learn the construction of field works. The work would do them a great deal of good, and prevent their getting fat, fastidious and useless, and on service they would not feel inclined to decline duties that they had performed in cantonments.

16. *11th March 1848.*—Rode in the morning towards the Daood Shah *tuppah*. Sat at the fort for some hours. General Cortlandt referred a case from the *Ilaquah* of Kutchee, where some of the cultivators, encouraged by prospect of profit held out by the three years' settlement, are anxious to break up some of the ground now covered with jungle, and are impeded by a claim for *khuttee*, apparently a species of *mulkeyut* or manorial cess, made by the hereditary Mullicks of Kutchee. This *mulkeyut* involves more than the mere payment of a small percentage on produce; it enables the Mullick at any future period to molest the claim of the settlers to the land itself. I am little conversant with the position of parties in the district in question, and have therefore referred the case to Lieutenant Edwardes; but I should certainly think that, if possible, land reclaimed from such jungles as the Kutchee jungles are described to be should be entirely exempt from taxation of any kind for two or three years at least.

17. I have been trying hard to set apart a certain number of hours daily for the hearing and decision of common civil and criminal cases. The applicants for justice are numerous, but the complaints are generally very trivial, generally old money and land cases. Violence and murder seem for the present completely suppressed and forgotten. The Bunnoochees without their walls, guns and swords are like Sampson shorn of his locks. Each Mullick has appointed a *chuprassee* for the *adalut*, and by their aid witnesses and defendants are brought to the court with great facility and despatch. I have made up breast-belts for the *chuprassees*, and sewn a signed and sealed *purwannah* on the front of it as a *chuprass*, a badge of which the distinguished individuals seem justly proud.

BUNNOO:
The 15th March 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 12th to the 18th of March 1848.

1. *12th March 1848.*—The fort and lines are beginning to make a considerable show.

2. I have been calling on Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan for musters of his horsemen, the show in his lines being very scanty. He reports 61 men absent without leave, having been sent to Peshawur on various errands, and not having returned. I have written to Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan to send them down, and also to send money for the contingents, which they are much in want of. I have also again desired Kwajah Mahomed quickly to summon Kwajah Mahomed Khan of Khuttuck, who should have been here long ere this.

3. I omitted to mention in my last diary that I had received overtures from the Mullicks and land-owners of the *tuppah* of Mumush Khail, who had absconded or rather failed to come forward and give account of their lands, though repeatedly summoned, and on this account the indulgences granted to the other *tuppahs* are not to be allowed to them. Thus the lands of the Syuds resident in it, who have on several occasions shown a disaffected and mutinous spirit, are to be assessed at the same rate as those of the zemindars. A few days ago we commenced cutting their green corn for forage, paying the *muzarahs* their established share of the produce and confiscating the rest to Government. This has immediately produced the desired effect, and they are anxious now to come in and make terms. My answer was that they had better do so quickly and arrange their heavy account, as if they did not the land would be made over in perpetuity to the *muzarahs*.

4. Received a long paper of instructions from Lieutenant Edwardes fully setting forth his views in all matters relating to Bunnoo. I had asked him to write me out his last impressions and wishes on leaving, as his former diaries and papers which I had read could not supply that link. These instructions fully answer the purpose required.

5. *13th March.*—Mullick Swahn Khan came accompanied by a long train of Wuzeeree Mullicks. The old man was in a towering passion when he came to my tent, having just received the butt of

a sentry's musket in his chest. There was something fine and un-Asiatic in his indignation and the way in which he expressed it. He spoke loud and fiercely, but I did not perceive the slightest approach to disrespect, either in his manner or language. It was a long time before I could get him to listen to reason at all. I told him it was quite impossible for every soldier in the camp to know him, and that if he tried to force his way by the sentry the man was quite right to thrust him back and strike him if necessary. This he could not apparently understand, and when I told him that if I were to try and force my way by an English sentry I should probably get run through with a bayonet, I don't think he believed what I said. Swahn Khan has always had free entrée, and I have always directed the free admission of the Bunnoo Mullicks, but it is impossible for the soldiers always to discriminate, and the Wuzeerees especially are of such very suspicious exterior that their being stopped is not surprising. It is to be hoped that the necessity which exists for caution may gradually die out, as it has at Peshawur, where Ghazeeism was at first as much in fashion as it has been here. After Swahn Khan's wrath had a little subsided we entered upon the business of the day, which was the establishment of Vakeels or *Motuburs* from each tribe to remain always at the head-quarters of the Bunnoo *Adalut*; and the Wuzeerees then proceeded to throw every difficulty they possibly could in the way, laying particular stress on the impossibility of a Wuzeeree *subsisting* when separated from his tribe and existing when deprived of the society of his wife and children. They therefore proposed that the emissaries of each tribe should be received every ten days. This I objected to, as it would render the men useless for all practical purposes. The real object of all these difficulties I believe to have been to obtain, if possible, a promise of subsistence allowance from Government for the individuals employed, and this promise (having received Lieutenant Edwardes' instructions on the subject) I did not intend to make. But at last, and partly to shame them, I said that if they could not arrange to feed their own emissaries, I must put them on the same footing as the *chuprassees* of the Bunnoo *tuppahs*, and pay them in the same way. This produced silence at the time, because they saw that I said it in disgust; but I perceived immediately that had this or something like it been done at first they would have thought it quite natural, and I am inclined to think it would have been the best plan. The Mullicks retired,

promising to hold a *marekah* on the subject and to give me a definitive answer in a few days.

6. A man came to complain that the villagers of Drukkee in Murwut had in combination with some Botunnee Wuzeers robbed and beaten him on the highway. A party of horsemen has been sent to demand restoration of property in this and another case from these villagers, and if they refuse more summary measures must be taken. The village of Drukkee is said to be strongly posted under the Botunnee hills, and the inhabitants, trusting to the ready means of escape in their rear, may presume to be insolent.

7. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan applied for a loan of 1,600 rupees from the *petee*, which, as he has already had advances of considerable sums and failed to make them good, I was obliged to refuse. His horsemen are greatly in want of pay, but, the family being already in debt to Government, it is useless to let them run up another score to be a source of fresh difficulty and annoyance.

8. An Artillery sepoy committed suicide; he had for some days been in a wild, unnatural state.

9. *14th March 1848.*—Some rain fell in the night, but not enough to injure the works. Two horses were stolen from Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed's lines last night. These Afghans keep such miserable watch that it is not safe to let them form a side of the camp. We therefore carry our line of sentries inside their pickets.

10. I rode out with General Cortlandt to the *chokee* at the head of the Koorrum; found it in good order and strong, but the work not yet completed.

11. *15th March.*—Heavy rain all last night. The Syuds and Ooluma of Bunnoo came in a body to make several requests. They wanted the regulation of taking only the $\frac{1}{6}$th share from them to be extended to lands which they held in mortgage from Afghans and others. This I said could not possibly be. Next they wanted total immunity from the payment of arrears, which indeed had been promised them, but the Mullicks were daily demanding it of them. In answer to this I said that the whole of the arrears account was for the present in abeyance, and so they need not comply with any demand for money

on account of it, as no one had any right to make one, excepting in the *tuppah* of Mumush Khail. After talking over matters they retired tolerably satisfied with the result of their mission.

12. The Mullicks of Huweyd came for their *khurreef* accounts, which were furnished them.

13. Walked round the works in the evening; some damage done by the rain.

14. *16th March 1848.*—Very heavy rain in the night, which brought down large portions of the wall. I begin to think these walls will never be built; the cheerful alacrity of the men in repairing damages over and over again is admirable.

15. Rozee, Alim Khan's servant, returned from his mission (to settle some cattle-driving cases between the Meerees and Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees), which had been successful, and he brought *razeenamahs* in both cases, the Wuzeerees having made restitution of the cattle in one. I therefore ordered the release of the man of their tribe who was in confinement on account of one of the *mokuddumahs* in question.

16. General Cortlandt having represented that the horsemen of Kader Dad Khan and Hyder Shah, about whom I wrote to you on the 3rd instant, were in extreme want of pay, I sanctioned the issue of one month's pay to them pending your answer.

17. I have received a *roobakaree* from Lieutenant Edwardes forwarding a copy of one from the Officiating Resident, directing the discharge of the sowars of Shahzadah Sooltan Jumal, Shahzadah Fukeer Mahomed and others, but undertaking that their subsistence allowance should be continued to the Shahzadahs themselves. Now there are in all three Shahzadahs and seven horsemen here present. Sooltan Jumal is in Lahore, and another horseman is on leave. Lieutenant Edwardes sent me 10 papers (*batilahs*), on which to enter the dates of dismissal; but, not knowing exactly what to do, I have only dismissed the seven horsemen and have written to Lieutenant Edwardes to enquire whether the Shahzadahs are also to be dismissed or not. I do not exactly understand whether the *rozinah* and service as a horseman are two sources of emolument or one.

18. *17th March 1848.*—Told General Cortlandt to commence cutting the green crops of Sahebdad, Wuzeeree, who has failed to present himself.

19. Received a copy of a *roobakaree* of Mr. John Lawrence through Lieutenant Edwardes, directing the re-entertainment of 40 Rohillahs, part of the garrison that defended the fort of Lukkee last year. In accordance with directions in Lieutenant Edwardes' *roobakaree*, I have requested General Cortlandt to ascertain how many of these 40 men actually belonged to the old garrison and are good, efficient soldiers. As many as appear worthy of it will be eventually put in and a proportionate number of the present Hindoostanee garrison be dismissed.

20. I wanted Swahn Khan to send to Dour to get the fir poles that are collected there and bring them down for our fort. He said that no Wuzeerees could venture into Dour now, as they would assuredly lose their lives. The Dourees are, however, reported to be quieting down.

21. *18th March.*—The Hindoos have two days holiday from the works on account of the *Holee.*

22. Swahn Khan came to beg off Sahebdad's crops, taking it on his own head to bring him in in two days without fail. After a good deal of discussion, I at length agreed, but warned him that, if he did not come, I would send the whole camp to feed on his crops on the third day.

23. In the evening I received a news-letter express from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp at Kolachee, in which it was mentioned that Lieutenant Edwardes had gone out with a party of horsemen to drive off the camels of the Naser tribe of Povindahs, the Mullick of which had refused to come in to him when summoned with the rest. The Povindahs of the *Kirree,* seeing only horsemen, turned out with their matchlocks and attacked the party, killed two men and wounded others, Lieutenant Edwardes himself receiving a severe contusion on the knee from a stone. He succeeded, however, in bringing away 75 camels, and has since possessed himself of some two hundred more and the persons of some of the Mullicks. It is high time that these warlike visitants should be taught obedience to the authorities of the land they sojourn in.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 19th to the 25th of March 1848.

1. *19th March 1848.*—Rozee Khan communicated to me as a great secret the account of Lieutenant Edwardes' skirmish with the Nasers, and seemed rather surprised at my having heard it before.

2. *20th March.*—Swahn Khan brought two Mullicks of the Mohmund Khail Wuzeerees, headed by Moorsil Khan, the Chief Mullick. Complaints had been made that the Mohmund Khail Wuzeerees had absented themselves when their lands were to be measured; also that they had failed to bring the water down to the *chokee* on the Koorrum; also that Sahebdad Wuzeer's fort had not yet been knocked down. I told them to make arrangements for all these matters, which they undertook to do. They then proceeded formally to appoint a Vakeel. The man selected was a relation of Moorsil Khan's, of the Groonee Khail, or chief section of the Mohmund Khail. To give *éclat* to the appointment of the first Vakeel, I sent for a *loongee* and bestowed it on the individual on the spot, and he seemed to receive and display it with great pride.

3. *21st March.*—Swahn Khan seriously advised that the money paid for green corn forage should in no instance be given into the hands of the Wuzeers. He also suggested that when their crops were cut the produce should be collected in one place and entrusted to a Government guard until the demand on both harvests had been settled. I replied that it would very likely be necessary to do this eventually, but that I had no wish to treat the Wuzeerees like thieves, but wished them to understand the matter and make good arrangements and be treated with as much consideration as others. Swahn Khan shook his head and said that he was afraid that would not do, as the Wuzeers were not overwise and would be very likely to confine their ideas to the advantages of making off with our harvest.

4. Syud Gul Mahomed Shah, to whom Lieutenant Edwardes entrusted the task of collecting the revenue of 9 villages inhabited by Syuds in Lall Baz's *tuppah*, came to report that he had paid in the amount and hoped he might receive the established percentage on collection. Now, I did not exactly know whether Lieutenant Edwardes intended that he should receive this percentage, so told him

that it would be issued to him subsequently with the rest *if allowed.* Moollah Mustee, who accompanied him, begged to know whether he was at liberty to cultivate his own ground, as he found that what with the *muzarahs* and the Government claim his land would not afford him a maintenance. I said that if he was well able to cultivate his own ground it would be perhaps allowable, but if any remained uncultivated he would have to answer for it.

5. It appears by the *ukhbars* that the carriage equipment of a troop of Artillery is to be reduced to 1 hackery and 12 camels. One hackery will only carry the *misteree khanah,* and 12 camels would only carry the spare ammunition of one gun. The camels in use in this army are very inferior and cannot be reckoned on to carry 5 maunds; and shot as a load knocks up a camel sooner than any other from being a dead and close weight.

6. *22nd March 1848.*—Fired some shells out of General Cortlandt's howitzers, which answered very well.

7. I told Swahn Khan to send a man and summon the Janee Khail Wuzeers to arrange for their revenue and appoint a Vakeel. The cultivation of this tribe is close under the hills, and it will be rather difficult to ensure the arrangement of their revenue.

8. Swahn Khan asked me what was to be done for him in the way of reward for his services. I replied that I had not heard that anything was to be done for him, and moreover that, if there were any intention of the kind, asking for it would be just the way to prevent its being carried into effect. He then said that, if nothing was to be done for him, he must leave his land and become a wandering merchant in the hills, as it would not be worth his while to retain his land on the present terms. I said that I should be sorry if he decided on doing so, but that of course it was quite an optional matter. On this he left me abruptly, and, as I gave the old man credit for straightforward dealing, I really thought it possible that he intended to wash his hands of us altogether, thereby snapping the most effective link between us and the Wuzeerees. A few hours afterwards, however, Shere Khan and Mahomed Ayaz Khan, of Esa Khail, came to offer a sort of apologetic explanation of Swahn Khan's conduct, and it immediately appeared that his object had been to ascertain whether

Lieutenant Edwardes had left any instructions with me on the subject in question. The old man looked rather ashamed of himself when I next saw him.

9. The Mullicks of *tuppahs* in which the Wuzeerees hold lands were told to consider themselves answerable for the revenue on it, to realize it from the Wuzeerees, and, in the event of their showing signs of an intention to avoid payment, to keep a sharp eye on their *rubbee* crops, and not allow them to touch them without orders. I fear it will be necessary to manage the Thul much as Swahn Khan proposes.

10. *23rd March 1848.*—Pay for the months of *Kartick* and *Magh* has at length arrived and is being distributed.

11. The Bunnoochee Mullicks who had been told to consider themselves answerable for the revenue on Wuzeeree lands came to say that they were perfectly willing to be so, but it must be on condition of the lands being made over entirely to their charge until the demands of Government were satisfied. This I objected to, as I knew that they bore the Wuzeerees no good will, and would be very glad that they should be disgusted and relinquish their Bunnoo lands. I therefore determined on sending them with Swahn Khan to find out what the real intentions of the Wuzeerees were, and to insist finally on their making some arrangement for paying their *khurreef* revenue, either through the *muzarahs*, Hindoo merchants, or Bunnoo Mullicks, and to explain to them that if they failed to do so it would be considered as an earnest of their intentions for the future. Swahn Khan begged that I would send a man of my own with him to hear and see that all this was thoroughly explained to the Wuzeerees. I expect Swahn Khan to make proper arrangements for his own tribe, and I believe that he is anxious that others should make good arrangements, but has not very strong hopes of it himself.

12. *24th March.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp at Kolachee. Not having heard anything since the first exaggerated report, I had begun to be anxious. It appears that the account of two men having been killed in the fray was erroneous.

13. The military road is being carried on towards the *gurhee* on the Koorrum. The workmen are for the present taken from the Shoranee *tuppahs*, who had not previously shared in the labours of it.

14. *25th March 1848.*—Lal Baz Khan of Bazaar complained that Surroop Singh, who has charge of the Khutrees' buildings in the city, had been summoning the Khutrees of his town of Bazaar to come and establish themselves in the new town. On enquiry I found that he had only summoned those who had commenced houses, and by occupying ground which is scarce and valuable had kept others out of it. I therefore eventually did not interfere with that, but forbid his summoning others, as I did not think that Lieutenant Edwardes would wish it.

BUNNOO :
The 30th March 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 26th of March to the 1st of April 1848.

1. *26th March 1848.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

2. *27th March.*—Rode with General Cortlandt to the point of débouchement of the river Tochee, wishing finally to decide on a site for the *chokee*, or small outpost, to control the irrigation and watch the mouth of the Dour pass. I had previously determined to place it in a nearly deserted Wuzeeree fort on this side of the river, but I found that the owner of the fort, who had previously retired in fear to the hills, had returned with his family and people, and was comfortably settled in the fort and watching his cultivation, which is on the hither side of the river and adjoining the Meeree *tuppahs* of Bunnoo. I therefore determined not to turn him out. He is a Mullick, and appears to be a sensible old man, and I think it desirable that he should be allowed to remain in his old place, as it will give us a considerable hold on the tribe. Immediately opposite this fort (which like all others has been levelled) there is a large and singular mound of stones, apparently artificial. This mound occupies a very commanding position. It is about a mile or less from the place where the Tochee leaves the hills, and the aqueducts which flow towards the cultivation of the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees pass within a much less distance of it. The mound is high, and I could see plainly that every native in company thought it, of all others, was the site on which an outpost

might be strongly and securely posted. The water of the river runs at the foot of the mound, and is commanded by it. It will be necessary, however, to have a small round tower at the foot of the pathway to protect members of the garrison when drawing water in troublous times. Here, then, I have finally determined on placing the *chokee*, which will be built of the large stones of which the mound is composed. They tell me that it does occasionally happen that the Tochee dries up altogether; but I think when this occurred there would be little need of the post being garrisoned; such heat would have driven the Wuzeerees' force into the hills. No Afghan army would invade in such weather, and there would be no necessity for watching the irrigation.

3. *28th March 1848.*—Swahn Khan and my own man returned from the expedition on which they had gone, with the Mullicks of the Shoranee *tuppahs*, to ascertain the intentions of the Wuzeerees with regard to the *khurreef* revenue. This was a mistake of mine sending a man of my own with the party; it gave both Swahn Khan and the Shoranee Mullicks a ready answer in difficulties; and I was quickly referred to my own witness for reports of conversations held and to corroborate their statements of the obstinacy and impracticability of the other Wuzeerees; all this removed responsibility from Swahn Khan's head.

4. The Mullicks of the Indee Khail section of the Janee Khail Wuzeerees came in. The Janee Khails have only one fort, which belongs to the Indee Khail, and they were very anxious that they might be allowed to keep their walls up to the height of a man's head, as they said that they were at enmity both with the Botunnees and Povindahs. The fort is, I believe, a wretched little place. I sent a man of my own with the Mullicks to see and report upon the fort, and when he returned I gave them permission to keep the walls up to the height mentioned. The Indee Khail have been nearly exterminated by the Murwuts and claim land from them.

5. Shortly before Lieutenant Edwardes' departure 10 camels were carried off by the Janee Khail as was supposed from Murwut. These have been restored, but the Janee Khails accuse another tribe named the Zullee Khail of the robbery in question. I have ascertained from the Murwutees that these camels have actually been restored.

6. I summoned the Mullicks of the Meeree *tuppahs* and told them that they must send 200 men daily to assist in building the new fort on the Tochee, as they had not as yet assisted in any public work, and this one was entirely for their benefit and advantage. They readily complied with the demand.

7. The Hathee Khail Wuzeerees, who seized some grain which was being brought to Bunnoo for sale by the Syuds of Manjee Khail in the Khuttuck country, and did not release it till they had taken a promissory note from them for Rs. 160, have restored the paper and released the merchants from their agreement, and the latter have filed a *razeenamah* in my court and profess the greatest gratitude for the redress they have obtained.

8. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan is very anxious to be allowed to depart, as he represents that the whole of his *khurreef* account for the Kohat district (which he farms from his father) is in abeyance. I asked him if he could not send some one else to collect his *khurreef* or summon another brother to command the contingent. With regard to the first proposition, he explained to me that he unfortunately could not trust any of his brothers to carry on his affairs, as they all envied and disliked him; and with regard to the second, he said that there was not one among them who had sufficient intelligence or capacity for the affairs of the world to enable him to take charge of the troops,—a pleasing picture of brotherly affection, family confidence, etc., truly; but Kwajah Mahomed Khan always has an end to serve in his conversations, and to accomplish it would not scruple at a total misrepresentation of the real facts of the case: so his account of matters is little to be depended upon, and the key to the whole is probably his own dislike to allowing his brothers to share in two responsible and power-bestowing offices which he prefers keeping to himself. I told him I would mention his wishes to Lieutenant Edwardes, but that for my own part I should not consider everything settled till the fort was built, the two outposts established on the Koorrum and Tochee, &c., &c., and he knew that these arrangements could not be completed under several weeks.

9. The money which he had borrowed from General Cortlandt has been paid into the Peshawur treasury by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan.

10. *29th March 1848.*—Sent out Colonel Holmes with 150 labourers, 100 dismounted Dooranee horsemen, 50 mounted ditto, and 25 Rohillah Irregulars to commence the fort on the Tochee. I summoned the Mullicks of the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees and explained to them that they must assist in any way required in making the fort. They promised to do so, but begged that I would forbid the Dooranees from molesting them or coming to their *kizhdees*. It is rather satisfactory to find the people of such a country as this fearing and complaining only of the conduct of their own countrymen. Not a single complaint of any sort or kind has been made to me against a member of the Sikh or Hindoostanee force, nor have the latter once complained of insult or ill-treatment on the part of the people of the country, which they now traverse as they would any province of the Punjab. I eventually sent a man of my own to act as go-between between the Wuzeerees and soldiers.

11. These men of my own that I often allude to are members of the detachment of Guides, who are on all occasions of the greatest use, and by thus going about amongst the Wuzeerees are gaining daily useful information.

12. The villagers of Drukkee in Moosah Khail are in an unsettled and half rebellious state. Moosah Khail is a district of Murwut. I sent some time ago to summon some offenders. Part of them have been given up and part have been screened. Meanwhile the lands of the village are being peacefully measured, but there can be no doubt but that their wish is to put off matters till the harvest is ready, cut it, and adjourn to the hills. I have, therefore, after advising with General Cortlandt, ordered Davee Dass, acting Kardar of Murwut, to proceed to the village with 100 horsemen, occupy it, send in the Mullicks to me, and lay hands on the summoned culprits, if possible.

13. Futteh Khan Mushir, a Mullick of the Daood Shah *tuppah*, who ran away once and returned again, has again gone off. They say he is greatly in debt to individuals in the country. There was nothing in his relations with Government to render such a step as he has taken necessary.

14. Ismael Khan, Mullick of a *gurhee* in Lal Baz Khan's *tuppah*, who absconded on account of a heavy debt contracted to Lal Baz Khan of Bazaar through his having paid in the whole of Ismael Khan's revenue

for the *rubbee* of 1904, has returned and made solemn arrangements for the liquidation of his debt and payment of the *khurreef* revenue.

15. *30th March 1848.*—Swahn Khan proposed cutting the Thul crops by force, collecting them under a guard, and then making the necessary arrangements for revenue. This would be a work of great trouble and difficulty.

16. I heard that one Munzur Khan of Hathee Khail on the Thul had not allowed the *jereeb-kushes* to measure his land. This man is a robber, and he says he took his ground with the sword 30 years ago from the Khuttucks, and fears that, if he comes in, claims may be made to the land by its former owners. I have summoned him and told him that if he has really held the land so long there is no fear of its being taken from him, but that he will certainly have to pay revenue either to Government or the jageerdar of Khuttuck.

17. I had summoned the Shoranee Mullicks to consult with Swahn Khan and other Wuzeeree Mullicks on the way in which they were to settle between them for the *khurreef* revenue, the Bunnoochee Mullicks being answerable to Government, and the Wuzeerees satisfying them by security or otherwise. This conclave was an entire failure. The Bunnoochees opposed everything proposed by the Wuzeerees, and the latter declared their total inability to pay and consequent intention of giving up their lands. It ended by my making the Mullicks of the *tuppahs* entirely answerable for the crops that they should not be touched, and ordering the Wuzeeree lands to be measured forthwith to enable me to cut their green corn without injuring their neighbours.

18. I to-day received a missive that I had long heard was coming from the Tooree tribe of Bungush, a strong clan numbering, they say, about 7,000 men, whose lands are situated on the Koorrum between the Budda Khail and Puwar or Powar. I will forward a copy and translation of the papers. It shows clearly that the belief so general that Bunnoo is to be one of our grand depôts in the next Afghan campaign is as much entertained above the line of hills as below it.

19. I wrote an answer to the Toorees. I have said that I had received intelligence from three different sources that the communication in question was coming. I therefore was of opinion that it would be best to answer it openly, as Afghans would never believe that *no answer* had been sent, and would attribute its not being known to

the vast political importance of the communication. My answer was dictated in the presence of several casual witnesses. I had previously told one of my informants of the approach of the letter to tell them to keep away, as I did not want to have anything to say to them.

20. Finding that the Wuzeerees and Shoranees playing into each other's hands, though at the same time each seeking their own interests, were daily creating unnecessary difficulties, I made them over to General Cortlandt, who from greater experience in revenue matters would be better able to refute the excuses put forth by both sides and keep them to the point, and constituted myself the court of appeal in the matter. General Cortlandt quickly recovered the ground which I had partially lost, and the Shoranee Mullicks have become entirely answerable for the revenue on the Wuzeeree lands. This insures the Government revenue, but I am still uncertain as to what the Wuzeerees mean to do.

21. A murder was committed last night on the person of one of the Dooranee *tehleahs*. Three of them were returning after watch-setting with their *tatoos* laden, when 7 men sprung out upon them, killed one man and seized the three *tatoos*. This occurred close outside the pickets, and a party went in pursuit and recovered two of the *tatoos* left by the thieves in their hurry. The latter on the same night attempted to rob a mill, but were kept off by the millers. They have since attempted to enter the little *gurhee* in which Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan is encamped. The men at the mill said they recognised two Wuzeerees of the Omurzye tribe among the thieves. I have therefore summoned them, and if they do not appear shall confiscate their land.

22. Shere Khan of Esa Khail asked leave for 15 days to proceed to Esa Khail on some family business. By the new road a mounted traveller reaches Esa Khail on the evening of the second day.

23. *1st April 1848.*—I rode out on the new road as far as the Daood Shah *tuppah*, reaching it with my escort in about 20 minutes. When the road is completed a force with Infantry and guns might be at the Koorrum fort in three hours.

24. On returning I found that Swahn Khan had been making more difficulties in the revenue matter, and a conversation ensued, which brought matters to a crisis, and Swahn Khan saying that he thought the Wuzeerees would relinquish their lands rather than pay the revenue,

General Cortlandt asked him if he would sign a paper to that effect. Brought thus to the point, he asked for three days' leave to enable him to get a decided answer from the Mullicks of other tribes. General Cortlandt, therefore, brought him to me and a paper was prepared containing three several questions to all the tribes of Wuzeerees, as through their having so palpably attempted to shirk the collar in the case of the revenue, I had no confidence whatever in any of their arrangements :—

1st.—Whether they wished to retain their lands in Bunnoo, of which their paying up their *khurreef* revenue and making arrangements for that of the *rubbee* was the prescribed test.

2nd.—Whether they wished to retain their Thul land and the privilege of grazing on it. Of this, their sending in hostages as security for the payment of the *rubbee* revenue would be the test.

3rd.—Whether they meant to leave Bunnoo and the Thul and become enemies of the Government.

A copy of this paper has been already forwarded to you by Lieutenant Edwardes. I send copies of two on the same subject subsequently sent to the Bukkee Khail and Janee Khail Wuzeerees.

25. Swahn Khan went off to propound these questions to the Wuzeerees. We shall see the result. If it ends in their giving good security for the payment of their revenue there will be nothing lost.

26. At night Swahn Khan, who was to start in the morning, came to know whether cattle (horses, camels, &c.) would be received in part payment of the *khurreef*, which being partially arrear and retrospective, he had said in the morning, rather sorrowfully, that he feared his countrymen either could not or would not disgorge in money, and that they would probably give up their lands first. I agreed to take horses, camels, &c., if I could obtain a price for them on the spot.

R. G. TAYLOR, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

N. B.—The rough copy of this diary was sent last week to Lieutenant Edwardes, as I thought it extremely important that he should know

how matters were going on, and with the great press of work that I have on my hands I was unable to make a fair copy for transmission to you until the paper returned.

BUNNOO: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 14th April 1848. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 2nd to the 9th of April 1848.

1. *2nd April 1848.*—Rode with General Cortlandt through the Shoranee *tuppahs*. The crops are still very low and backward.

2. Nothing can exceed the rural beauty of some of the villages, surrounded with groves of *sheeshum*, hung with wild vines forming regular arches over the brooks of water.

3. *3rd April.*—Received intelligence that, notwithstanding all their professions, the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees had made difficulties about the measurement of the lands; so I thought it a good opportunity for demanding from them the same security that I had required of the Wuzeerees on the Thul, which, on account of the hitherto unexceptionable conduct of the Bukkee Khail, I have thought it not so necessary to demand from them, though I felt great misgivings as to their real intentions with regard to the revenue. I at the same time sent a similar paper to the Janee Khails, who have never yet been in. I entrusted both documents to Rozee Khan, who is an intelligent man, and told him to explain clearly to both tribes that their answers must be either "yes," or "no"; if "yes," namely, that they intended to pay Government revenue and be good subjects, that they should instantly send in hostages as security for the fulfilment of their engagements. If "no," that they would be considered to have forfeited all right to cultivate or graze cattle in the valley of Bunnoo from that time.

4. *4th April.*—Nizamoodeen came in bringing Khan Ahzad, Mullick of the Bukkee Khail, along with him. It appears from his account that the Wuzeerees had made no difficulties whatever with regard

to the measurement, but that the fact was that the moonshee was in a great state of alarm, and in a manner begged the question, and was most anxious that they should refuse. I did not receive this explanation as entirely satisfactory, as I wished to obtain security which I knew would set at rest these eternal disputes and difficulties.

5. The fort on the Tochee is rising rapidly. In digging for mud in the centre of the mound, a quantity of old wheat and wood has been found, the former bearing the appearance of having been charred by fire, and the latter crumbling to snuff on the slightest pressure. The mound is undoubtedly the site of some military post of former days.

6. *5th April 1848.*—Last night we caught a thief in camp. He proved to be a Wuzeeree from (he said) Dour. He said he had heard that some other Wuzeerees had carried off a horse and sold it in Khost to great profit; so he had thought he might as well try his hand, and he accordingly came ready prepared with a bridle with which he intended to ride back his prize. His friendly informant had, however, failed to tell him that the Dooranee camp was the one to go to for a play of the kind, and he tried to loose an Artillery horse from his pickets. The *tehleah* was roused and gave the alarm. The thief ran off and attempted to get out of camp, but was seized by a sentry, who held him fast, though the Wuzeeree struck him a heavy blow in the face with a stone.

7. The Moosah Khail, a section of the Hathee Khail Wuzeerees, sent a hostage for the payment of the revenue. This was the first fruit of the demand which Swahn Khan had gone to propound to the tribe.

8. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan came again to urge his request for leave to depart, which I said I could not grant, but expected Lieutenant Edwardes' answer on the subject daily. I mentioned to him the communication I had received from the Tooree tribe of Bungush, and caused it and my answer to be read to him. He said he thought it would be a very good thing if all the hill tribes would come in and tender their allegiance.

9. *6th April.*—Heard that the dâk had been robbed near Shaderah, which accounted for the delay of a day which we had experienced.

10. *7th April 1848.*—Hostages have now come in from the four large divisions of the Hathee Khail, namely,—

(1) The Khiddur Khan Khail, which includes the Dodee Khail and Puttol Khail.

(2) The Poorbuh Khail, which includes the Zira Khail.

(3) The Iddal Khail.

(4) The Moosah Khail, which includes the Allizye.

11. The Sirkee Khail have also given hostages.

12. The Bodnee Khail have given the same security.

13. Thus, with one exception, all the tribes of the Northern Thul have given security; and we may confidently hope that there will be no difficulty in realizing their *rubbee* revenue. The exception is the Paendah Khail, and their man is coming.

14. With reference to the Bunnoo lands, only one small section of the Beezund Khail have sent in a man as their security: this is called the Indee Khail. The rest, namely the rest of the Beezund Khail and the Omurzye, have failed to make arrangements, though duly warned; and I have no alternative but to sentence their lands to confiscation. They have been accordingly made over to the Mullicks of *tuppahs* for the present, who are to pay in the *khurreef* revenue on them and realize it and the *rubbee* out of the latter crop. At the same time, in the case of any Wuzeeree wishing to redeem his land, he may do so by paying up his revenue. The curious feature in the case is that the Hathee Khail, who have made good arrangements for their Thul possessions, have relinquished their lands in Bunnoo. Either they think the Thul at a $\frac{1}{6}$th assessment is likely to afford them more profit than Bunnoo lands assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$th; or the Wuzeerees are *really* proud and are willing to sacrifice direct gain to avoid a partial loss of independence; and this I am loth to admit. I should mention on the other hand that, since the order for confiscation, several individuals have signified a wish to redeem their lands and have of course met with a ready hearing. I should not be surprized at the whole being eventually rescued.

15. The three tribes of the Bukkee Khail, namely the Tukhtee Khail, Nurmee Khail and Surdee Khail, have severally sent in hostages.

16. The four tribes of the Janee Khail, namely the Idyah Khail, Mullickshaie, Indee Khail and Buchakye, have severally sent in hostages. This completes the arrangement of the Southern Thul.

17. The fort, belonging to the Indee Khail above mentioned, has been knocked down to the extent I directed, namely to the height that a man's head can reach when standing by the wall.

18. *8th April 1848.*—I hear that the Dourees sent a message to the Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees to the effect that if they would stand aloof they (the Dourees) would come down and attack the party employed in building the outpost on the Tochee. It is said that the Bukkee Khail returned an unfavourable answer to this.

19. *9th April.*—Moved into a corner of one of the sepoy lines. These buildings are very cool and comfortable.

20. I told Swahn Khan that the Beezund Khail and Omurzye must send in security for payment of their revenue on the Sudarawan lands, and also to hasten in the man from the Paendah Khail.

21. The *rubbee* measurement is going on in some twelve places at once. I had hoped to be able to watch this accurately, but find that I am obliged to trust greatly to the servants employed. I have given the moonshees a distinct written list of instructions, and carefully enjoined the Mullicks to see that every man's land and grain is measured and estimated before him, and the amount explained to him at the time, the *Dhurwaies* (Putwarees) to take memos of the same. I may mention that few or no complaints of unfair measurement were made to me with regard to the *khurreef* measurement; and I should say that the people were throughout satisfied that it is the wish and intention of Government to exact the revenue on just principles and according to the means of the landowner.

22. It is remarked by the people that the whole country is now well covered with grass and liberally watered. Before, each man was so uncertain of his irrigation that he could not afford to expend any on grazing lands. This fact, and the security from internal feuds and violence afforded by the presence of a strong paramount power, will probably lead to the Bunnoochees keeping up more cattle than they have hitherto done.

DULEEPGURH, BUNNOO: \
The 10th April 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT., \
Assistant to Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 9th to the 15th of April 1848.

1. *9th April 1848.*—I moved into a corner of one of the sepoy lines in the cantonment. These are excellent buildings, very cool and commodious.

2. A complaint made by three old women that the Omurzye Wuzeerees had plundered their donkeys laden with salt.

3. I told Swahn Khan that the Beezund Khail and Omurzye tribes must send in security for their Sudarawan lands.

4. *10th April.*—The camp moved to the west front of the fort and is now in a manner pitched round the south-east and south-west angles of it.

5. One of the Wuzeeree hostages absconded, and Swahn Khan was directed to bring him back. I had allowed them considerable liberty, and the act of this man in breaking his parole seemed to be regarded with proper horror by the rest. I told Swahn Khan to tell the Beezund Khail and Omurzye Wuzeerees that, though they had relinquished their lands in Bunnoo, they must make arrangements for those they hold in the Sudarawan and give security for the payment of the revenue.

6. Several cases occurred of Wuzeerees coming forward to free their lands.

7. *11th April.*—I hear that Moorsil Khan, head of the Mohmund Khail tribe of Wuzeerees, has gone off. He held a most desirable little estate in the bed of the Koorrum detached from all the *tuppahs* of Bunnoo, beautiful land bearing at the present moment a plentiful crop of wheat and barley. He promised to make good his *khurreef* revenue, and I really believe intended to do so, but some difference with his own people occurred in the interim, and he saw a prospect of his being made answerable for the whole amount of revenue, though unable to realize it from the landowners of his tribe, and therefore resorted to the old established remedy in such cases, namely, retirement to the hills. This horrid system makes the surrounding hills a sort of insolvent court to Bunnoo, and leads to endless difficulties in revenue matters.

8. The rest of the Mohmund Khail who hold extensive lands in Daood Shah and Mumush Khail are paying up their *khurreef*, and have given hostages for the payment of the *rubbee* revenue.

9. *12th April 1848.*—Sent the Artillery grass-cutters to cut and bring away the green crops on Moorsil Khan's lands.

10. The *ukhbars* mention that Sirdar Uttur Singh, Kallewallah, had received orders from the Durbar to pay the sowars of Kader Dad Khan and Hyder Shah. These sowars are attached to the Derah *Ilaquah*, and therefore it is extremely inconvenient that their pay should be issued from Lahore. Lungur Khan's horsemen belong to Sirdar Ram Singh's *missal*, and are only here on service, and for these the Durbar have ruled that they should be paid from the Derah treasury.

11. *13th April.*—Rode with General Cortlandt to inspect the crops on the Sudarawan lands, occupied and sown by Swahn Khan, and a portion of the Beezund Khail and Omurzyes. It is a long strip of land adjoining the Jhundoo Khail *tuppahs*; the crops on it are still very low and backward. The two forts on the edge of it belonging to the Wuzeerees have both been razed.

12. The *tunkhahs* for the forage of the Artillery horses for the past month have been received on the reduced scale, for which no previous order had been forwarded. It cannot be intended to make it retrospective after the horses and cattle have been receiving food at the old rates during the month. The *tehleahs* will scarcely be able to perform the duties now imposed upon them, as they will have to do the work accomplished by the syce (*gorawallah*), grass-cutter, and Commissariat *gomashtah* in our own service. Thus the 50 *tehleahs* will have to dress and attend to 100 horses and 50 *yaboos*, to fetch their grain (often from considerable distances) and to cut grass for them at the rate of three horses per man, as the *yaboo* of a Sikh *tehleah* requires good feeding, and whatever may be the orders will always get his share.

13. Davee Dass, acting Kardar of Lukkee, whom I have sent with 100 horsemen to bring in the refractoy Mullicks of Moosah Khail in Murwut, arrived with his charge. One only, a Mullick of the village of Walee, against whom there is a charge of murder, has disobeyed the order.

14. *14th April 1848.*—Swahn Khan brought hostages from the Beezund Khail and Omurzye Wuzeerees for their Sudarawan lands and brought back the runaway.

15. The *gurhee* on the Koorrum was attacked, or at least fired on heavily, last night, and one of the garrison, a sowar of the Khass regiment, was wounded. Thieving is becoming rather frequent in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills, and I hear that a party of the discontented spirits among the Wuzeerees have banded themselves together for petty enterprises of the kind.

16. *15th April.*—Rode, accompanied by General Cortlandt, to visit the *gurhee* on the Tochee which has been in progress some time. I was much pleased with it. It is very strongly built of stone and mud. The walls are high, and its whole position so commanding that it is the admiration of the natives of the country and others. It is clearly visible both from the fort and the *chokee* on the Koorrum, and forms an excellent landmark. Most unequivocal signs have been found of the mound having been formerly occupied by a fort or building of some kind: charcoal, ornamented tiles, a grindstone, a coin, and a stone apparently used as a rough mortar wherein to bruise materials for food are among the evidences of its former occupation.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 16th to the 22nd of April 1848.

1. *16th April 1848.*—I hear a party of disaffected Wuzeerees have formed themselves into a band for plunder and robbery.

2. *17th April.*—I was employed all day giving the Bozah Khail tribe of Omurzye Wuzeerees their *khurreef* account. It is very necessary to keep in mind that this is the first revenue ever paid by Wuzeerees. In dealing with these wild people nothing can exceed the trouble and difficulty they make. Every little point is contested; if a man allows that his quantity of land is correctly registered, he denies that it bore the crop named in the papers, or asserts loudly that the amount has been much overstated. If he allows

that the land, the crop and the estimate are correctly set down, he calls heaven to witness that he did not sow or reap it, though a relation of his, who is now somewhere near Ghuznee, did, but how is he to pay for what he never shared in?

3. *18th April 1848.*—Swahn Khan applied for the services of 30 horsemen to enable him to arrange the crops of the Sirkee Khail, Soodun Khail and Paendah Khail Wuzeerees on the Thul. This he proposes doing by collecting their harvests in one spot and not allowing them to be carried away until the Government demand has been satisfied. I think our having hostages from each tribe has rendered the heads of them more anxious to make good, practical arrangements among themselves to ensure the payment of his share by each individual of the tribe, and it has, moreover, prevented frivolous delays and difficulties in the measurement of the lands and secured our people who are employed on it from insult and ill-usage.

4. *19th April.*—Rode in the morning to the *gurhee* of Moorsil Khan, Wuzeeree, situated in the Koorrum. I have before mentioned this man's case. I had the night before sanctioned the now deserted houses of his *gurhee* being despoiled of their beams and rafters for the public service, and as I had heard that the Wuzeerees themselves were carrying them off I therefore rode to the spot to ascertain in person the real state of affairs. I found the houses quite deserted, but as yet uninjured; a large portion of the crops still uncut. The village is shaded by beautiful groups of mulberry trees now loaded with fruit, and the whole place looked so much as if it ought to be inhabited that I repented of my order of the night before and thought it better to lose the advantage of a few timbers for the public works than that Government should come out in the character of destroyer even on so small a scale.

5. After this I visited the Koorrum *gurhee,* which is now completed and in good order.

6. I sent a message to Moorsil Khan telling him to come back and occupy his house and make arrangements for his revenue.

7. I received intelligence that, the Mumush Khail Mullicks having commenced cutting the Wuzeeree crops in order to collect

them under their own eyes and secure the Government revenue, the latter had gone off. These men are of the Mohmund Khail, a section of the Spirkye. I sent Swahn Khan to them to explain to them how they might redeem their lands, namely by giving good security for, or by paying up, their *khurreef* revenue and giving security for the *rubbee.* In this *tuppah,* owing to the improper conduct of its inhabitants, it has as yet been impossible clearly to make out the *khurreef* account.

8. The Mullicks of Murwut are making difficulties about the measurement with the object of getting it put off till the crops are cut, when the estimation of the amount of grain may be contested with more plausibility than it can at present be. I have summoned the chief offender, and have sent Dhurm Singh, Commandant, to reason with the others and bring them to their senses.

9. *20th April 1848.*—I have before mentioned the Moosah Khail *tuppah* of Murwut as not being in a properly submissive state, and that I had sent Lallah Davee Dass with 100 horsemen to summon the Mullicks of it, and especially of the hill village of Drukkee, which has always been independent and rebellious. The Mullicks after some hesitation obeyed the summons and came in to the number of 14, and this morning General Cortlandt brought them to me to explain the arrangements that he had entered into with them. They have completely succumbed. They are to knock down the defences of the village of Drukkee, the only one which has any defences, and they are to open the road to it. They are to be answerable for the surrender of offenders, and to allow their lands to be measured, and pay up their revenue like good subjects. In consideration of their duly performing all these several articles, they are to be allowed a part of the indulgences enjoyed by the Mullicks of the other *tuppah* of Murwut in the way of *barat* (a money allowance answering to *inam* in other places) and 6 sowars, at Rs. 10 per mensem each. When the conference was over we gave them each a *loongee* and sent them off well pleased.

10. I received an answer from Moorsil Khan to the effect that he was anxious to return, but could only be answerable for the land he actually himself owns, but that he would gladly redeem that and claim no more in future.

11. *21st April 1848.*—Having carefully examined the case of Sheikh Gholam Hosein, Kardar of Murwut, Lukkee and Esa Khail, charged by Lieutenant Edwardes with participation in a fraud on Government in the measurement of the *khurreef* crop of Murwut, I have acquitted him of any connection with the evil practices of the men immediately engaged in the measurement and estimation of the crops. I have, therefore, requested General Cortlandt to release Sheikh Gholam Hosein from arrest. A copy of my *roobakaree* in this case will accompany this diary. The enquiry in the case of his subordinates has not yet been quite completed, and therefore final orders cannot be given in it at present. I have myself seen in the measurement of Bunnoo now in progress how very difficult, if not impossible, it is to keep in check the carelessness and negligence or direct fraud of the ill-educated and ill-paid agents that it is often necessary to employ in a task requiring great honesty, firmness and judgment, but especially the first quality, as a few rupees judiciously laid out by a zemindar may eventually halve the amount of the revenue on his land.

12. Swahn Khan came bringing the Omurzye Wuzeerees, or rather a part of them, to receive their *khurreef* accounts. A great number of the Wuzeerees are now paying up their revenue and redeeming their lands. It is a confused and difficult business, though, as no two of them agree upon the way in which to do it, and as some pay through Hindoos, some through the Mullicks and some direct, the accounts are difficult to keep; but the great object is to get them to pay up in one way or another and thus break the ice, and this will enable us to show that our intentions towards them are good, and that there is nothing ruinous in the rate of assessment imposed by Government.

13. I hear that two men were killed by the Khuttucks on the Thul a few days ago. The Khuttucks are great robbers.

14. Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan has, I believe, ejected Kwajah Mahomed Khan, Khuttuck, from the charge and contract of Teeree, and it has, I believe, been made over to Mahomed Surwar Khan, a son of the Sirdar's, for the present, until the son of Russool Khan, the former Hakim, who is a minor, is fit to undertake the management of it.

15. *22nd April 1848.*—The zemindars and *muzarahs* of Jafir Khan's *tuppah*, or rather of a portion of it which borders on Murwut, came to settle differences that had occurred between them on the subject of the share of the produce that each was entitled to. The lands in question were formerly much exposed to inroads from the Murwuttees, and the cultivation of them was a service of danger, and on this account the share received by the actual tillers of the soil was very large, amounting to $\frac{3}{4}$ths, and as the zemindar only received $\frac{1}{4}$th, and has now to pay that sum to Government, his prayer for a hearing and consideration was unanswerable. After a great deal of discussion, both parties saying they would abide by my decision, I gave it as my opinion that the zemindars ought to receive $\frac{1}{3}$rd, as the danger on account of which the *muzarahs* had formerly received so large a share was now removed. This decision was received by both parties with considerable surprise, and I was rather astonished to find that they had previously agreed among themselves to halve the produce equally, and that the *muzarahs* had been satisfied with this. I eventually settled that the *muzarahs* should receive $\frac{3}{5}$ths and the zemindar $\frac{2}{5}$ths, as the lands were still distant and not of the best description. Both parties went away well satisfied with this decision. The fact of the *muzarahs* agreeing to halve the profits with the zemindars is strong evidence of the change produced on Bunnoo in the value of labour and land by the presence of a strong ruling power.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 23rd of April to the 6th of May 1848.

1. *23rd April 1848.*—Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan, Barukzye, tells me that his namesake Kwajah Mahomed Khan of Khuttuck has been put in confinement by Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan on account of heavy balances in revenue accounts.

2. *24th April.*—Employed all day in settling a scale of rates to be paid by the Wuzeeree zemindars on the Thul to their *muzarahs*.

3. *25th April 1848.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes that Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, deputed to Mooltan with the new Nazim, Sirdar Kanh Singh, had both been cut down, and wounded, and that the whole of the Mooltan troops had mutinied and turned the Government garrison out of the fort. Lieutenant Edwardes stated his intention of crossing the river into the Mooltan *ilaquah* at once, and called upon me to despatch Subhan Khan's regiment of Infantry and 4 guns to reinforce him, which I immediately made arrangements for doing.

4. *26th April.*—I resolved on sending General Cortlandt with the reinforcements to Lieutenant Edwardes. The camels did not come in till midnight, but had they not come at all the troops would not have waited for them.

5. *27th April.*—General Cortlandt left with the troops intending to make five marches to Derah.

6. I have consented to take grain from the Wuzeerees for this harvest. We require grain for our stores, and the Thul grain is very fine. Moreover, I believe that pressing payment in money under the peculiar circumstances of the case would be a failure.

7. I heard that the Hathee Khail Wuzeerees were cutting their crops and running away to the hills. There is not a shadow of a hope of these tribes complying with the terms of the most solemn agreements, unless they consider it their interest to do so.

8. *28th April.*—Received a letter from General Cortlandt enclosing some Government *purwannahs*, one of which directed him to proceed at once to Mooltan with three regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry and a troop of Horse Artillery. I have already written you a detailed account of the arrangements that I had made before the arrival of this *purwannah*, which I did not think it desirable to alter in consequence of it.

9. A grand consultation of Wuzeerees held under Swahn Khan to consult upon how the long talked of revenue was to be paid. These people can do nothing without a *marekah* (*jirga* or consultation) and even after its decision often fail to act up to it.

10. *29th April.*—The Hathee Khail, who were sitting in *marekah* yesterday and agreed to all the arrangements made by

the others, went off this morning without satisfying Swahn Khan as to their real intentions. This was unfortunate, as I particularly wished to avoid the necessity of making an expedition to seize their crops.

11. Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan applied for a loan from the *petee* of rupees 2,000, which I granted.

12. The Hathee Khail sent to say that they had no intention of avoiding the payment of the revenue, and would come in; such is the childish uncertain game they have played from first to last.

13. *30th April and 1st May 1848.*—Heard in the morning from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp melancholy intelligence from Mooltan, both officers having been subsequently murdered, and the escort that accompanied them having gone over to the rebels. Lieutenant Edwardes had himself taken up a position at Leiah, by which he hoped to keep the rebels in check in that direction and hold the Doab for the Maharajah.

14. Swahn Khan came to say that the Hathee Khail Mullicks, who had accompanied him part of the way from their tribe with the intention of coming in to make arrangements for paying their revenue, had been fetched back on the road by their friends, and that he had now no confidence in their professions of intending to pay, and that I must either be content with them and holding their hostages or cut their crops by force. This was rather perplexing, as their lands were distant and the clan strong, and the difficulty of cutting and carrying off a crop very great. Still I had so strong a feeling that this was but a beginning of difficulties, and that if the contumacious conduct of the Hathee Khail were not noticed it would lead to further evil, that I resolved to take out a force and if possible bring away their crops. I accordingly marched at about 1 A. M. with 1,000 Infantry, 500 Cavalry and 25 *zumboorahs*, all the regimental grass-cutters, 50 camels and a number of volunteers, and reached the spot at about 11 A. M. The Hathee Khail number about 1,000 matchlocks, but I thought it very possible that they might be joined by other tribes to resist this first attempt at coercion. I therefore thought it best to take a strong force. Not a Wuzeeree was to be seen, and the object of my journey might have been accomplished without difficulty, but just as I reached the

ground I received an express from my own camp to the effect that the Dourees and Khostees to the number of 9,000 men had come down to the mouth of the pass and had shown themselves in small parties round the outpost held by us on the Tochee. This intelligence obliged me to return at once, and, as such was to be the result, it was a great pity that I had ever undertaken the task. On reaching camp I found that the report was perfectly correct, and that shots had been exchanged between the invading tribes and the garrison of the *gurhee,* the Commander of which wrote to say that they were collected in great numbers in the pass, but showed no intention of coming out on to the plain. I had some days previously supplied both the outposts with grain and other stores.

15. I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes, who requested me to send another regiment, if I could spare it, to reinforce the Derah Ghazee Khan frontier, which he feared might become disturbed. I resolved to comply with this request, but rather with misgivings concerning the effect it might have both on my own troops and the surrounding Mussulman tribes.

16. *2nd May 1848.*—I ordered the Mullicks to send in each 200 maunds of barley per *tuppah* on account of the *rubbee* revenue, for the fort stores. I am also buying grain.

17. I wrote to General Cortlandt to inform him that I intended immediately to despatch a regiment towards the Girung and Derah Ghazee Khan frontier.

18. I am sorry to say that Murwut is beginning to partake of the rebellious spirit of the times. I hope this kind of thing is not going to begin behind us instead of in front. If so, our communications with the rear will speedily suffer.

19. *3rd May.*—I have commenced distributing the amount of *inam* fixed for the present by Lieutenant Edwardes for the Mullicks of *tuppahs* and Mullicks of the smaller *goondees,* namely, 5 per cent. on the whole collections of the *tuppahs* to the former and 5 per cent. of ditto to the latter.

20. *4th May.*—I received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes in which he expressed his belief that the present rebellion in Mooltan

would very probably spread further and be joined by the Sikh soldiery on all sides. I also heard from General Cortlandt that he had received orders to remain in his own *ilaquah* and preserve tranquillity in it.

21. On a subsequent requisition from Lieutenant Edwardes I added 2 guns and 100 horse to the reinforcement proceeding to the Girung frontier. My lines are getting terribly thinned, but *per contra* my walls are getting up. I have not yet moved the troops into the fort, there being no lines ready for them, and the probability is that the move would have a bad effect.

22. *5th May 1848.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes to the effect that he had been obliged to recross the river from Leiah to Girung, Moolraj having detached a large force well provided with Artillery, &c., to annihilate him before the approach of troops from Lahore.

23. *6th May.*—The Dourees still remain encamped a short way up the pass, but do not seem to be able to organize an attack on us in the plain. Time will show. A strong outpost like that on the Tochee is a great thorn in the side of a native attacking or plundering force. It is almost as difficult for them to take that as to endanger Duleepgurh, but yet, had it not been there, I am convinced that these people would have made serious inroads into the country and perhaps have tried to insult the main army.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 7th to the 13th of May 1848.

1. *7th May* 1848.—I moved into Lieutenant Edwardes' house in the fort and gave up my former quarters in one of the lines of the cantonment to Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan.

2. Heard from Lieutenant Edwardes that he had been obliged to recross the Indus from Leiah to Girung, the Mooltan rebels having

detached a large force well provided with guns to crush his small force. General Cortlandt had joined him with the reinforcement which accompanied him from this.

3. *8th May 1848.*—Sirdar Kwajah Mahomed Khan came to inform me that Yahyah Khan, his brother, was coming to take charge of the horsemen on duty here, and that he should not therefore wish for leave till his arrival.

4. Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes to the effect that the rebel army was encamped in Leiah, and that General Cortlandt's spies stated it to consist of 6 horse guns, 2 heavy ditto, 4 *zumboorahs*, 2 more heavy guns coming up, 4 regiments of Infantry, 2,000 Puthan horse, 1,000 ditto Punjabee and Sikh and other Irregulars.

5. In the evening I received intimation that it was the intention of the Sirkee Khail and Hathee Khail Wuzeerees to unite and attack the sowars employed in assisting to watch the grain and then carry it off. I immediately sent out a reinforcement of 110 horsemen to protect these parties from assault and take care of the grain.

6. *9th May.*—My measures for protecting my men on the Thul came too late, as a few hours before the arrival of the reinforcement the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail cruelly butchered 3 Sikh Ghorechurrahs and carried off a sowar of mine belonging to the Guides, together with some Khutrees. The Wuzeerees then collected in considerable numbers round the little fort in which the horsemen collected at night, and would doubtless have overpowered and killed them, when most opportunely the coming relief sounded a trumpet as a signal, and the Wuzeerees, understanding that support had arrived, made off. This is an unfortunate event, but it would be in vain to hope that, under the present circumstances, the withdrawal of troops and unsettled state of other parts of the country, things could go on in their former even course. I only hope that this is not a prelude to more murders of the sort. In collecting revenue, carrying on a measurement, &c., in a wild country like this, one is obliged to trust numbers of men with little or no protection in all parts of it. I have 6 men as hostages from these two tribes and expect to negotiate the release of my horseman without difficulty. On receiving intelligence of this affair, and of course a fully embellished account of the extent of the assembled tribes, I sent

off Colonel Cheit Singh with a regiment of Cavalry and some Dooranee horse to bring in the whole detachment from their isolated position on the Thul; and, hearing that a large portion of the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail grain was still on the ground, I resolved to seize it, and accordingly marched out at night with 700 Infantry, 200 Cavalry and 25 *zumboorahs*. I also took with me the whole of the Artillery and Cavalry grass-cutters and about 2,000 Bunnoochee volunteers unarmed. We marched at about 12 o'clock at night.

7. *10th May 1848.*—On arriving shortly after daylight at the lands of the Sirkee Khail and Hathee Khail, we found them quite deserted, the Wuzeerees having taken to the hills. We laid hands on the grain which had been thrashed and collected in heaps, and every man brought away as much as he could carry, and, as the *tatoos*, mules, &c., of the camp followers were all fully loaded, the quantity brought away must have been considerable. We did not reach camp again till evening, having been out all day in a burning sun with no shade. The Infantry were a good deal fatigued and harrassed. I cannot afford more of these very distant expeditions: the spot must have been 14 miles from camp.

8. *11th May.*—I excused the troops employed the day before labour on the works for two days on account of the hard day's work they had had.

9. I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes in the morning the welcome news that Moolraj's army had retreated hurriedly from Leiah on Mooltan. I have previously forwarded an extract of this letter to you with remarks on the effect produced in my camp, &c.

10. No *ukhbar* has been received for several days from Lahore.

11. *12th May.*—I received intelligence that the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail Wuzeerees intended to plunder a caravan of grain on its way from Peshawur to this, and which had in fact arrived at Luttumber; also that they intended to plunder some of the bordering Bunnoo villages. There is no doubt but that these wild tribes could do us infinite mischief at present, if they organized their plans well, as they have the hills so near them to retire to on the approach of Government troops. They have large bodies of horse, and in the prevailing opinion one Wuzeeree is equal to about 3 other men, but the season is against them. They cannot bear the heat, and cannot depend on one another; so

any combination they might make would not be likely to last long. Their punishment will be easy by and by, when they wish to return to their grazing lands on the Thul; but they say plainly that if our *Raj* remains they will give up all idea of doing so.

12. *13th May 1848.*—The Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail were reported to have called down the Bungush to their assistance, intending to make a campaign of it.

13. The zemindars of several *tuppahs* came to make a bold stroke for a reduction of revenue, saying that they would rather surrender the whole than submit to be mulcted to the extent done by the moonshees in the measurement and estimation of the crops.

14. The Mohmund Khail and Bukkee Khail Wuzeerees are giving a great deal of trouble about their crops. I shall be greatly surprised if they pay up all their dues.

CAMP DULEEPGURH: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 18th May 1848. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 14th to the 20th of May 1848.

1. *14th May 1848.*—Bazeed Khan, Mullick, sent rather an insolent answer to me about his revenue: this man would be the first rebel in case of a disturbance. I have since put him under restraint, allowing his son to carry on the affairs of the *tuppah.*

2. *15th May.*—Rode towards the Daood Shah *tuppah* in the morning.

3. Heard from Captain Edwardes that he had sent me back the regiment of Infantry that I had detached to reinforce him, but had summoned the 2 guns and 100 horse.

4. More calls for horsemen to join Sirdar Uttur Singh's camp. Twenty-five go off to-morrow, pick up 12 more at Gundee, and then go on to Derah. In their place I am obliged to detach sowars from the regular Cavalry : my mounted force is being daily reduced.

5. *16th May 1848.*—Admitted a number of recruits for the Infantry regiments.

6. I received intelligence that the Hathee Khail Wuzeerees had carried off two Khutrees belonging to the Shoranee *tuppahs*, and I received intelligence in the evening that it was their intention to come down and attack the border villages of Bunnoo in the night. Khallil Khan, Mullick of the Shoranee *tuppahs*, asked permission on this account to put a thorn fence round his village and prepare to receive them, which I gave. It will be very perplexing if these strong hill tribes take to desultory plundering at this juncture.

7. I received overtures from the Sirkee Khail for an exchange of prisoners. They have a Guide of mine in confinement, and I have a hostage of theirs. They have threatened to kill my man if the latter is not released in five days.

8. *17th May.*—Received intelligence from Lieutenant Edwardes to the effect that Moolraj, finding he had recalled the Sindh Sagur force on a false alarm, had halted it on the right bank of the Chenab.

9. I heard from Lieutenant Lumsden that there was no intention of sending a force against Mooltan till after the rains.

10. I ordered Mullick Allayar Khan of Kala Bagh to raise 200 horse with as little delay as possible, and I also gave a further commission to Mahomed Khan of Esa Khail and his sons to raise 110 horse. This together with the former 100 will make in all 410 horsemen, new levies, and it is much under the number I require even to keep these districts in order. If the rebels cross and press Lieutenant Edwardes on this bank of the river the whole country must be thrown into confusion.

11. I heard that my Guide had escaped from the Sirkee Khail Wuzeerees and was well on his way to camp, when he was pursued and overtaken by the Hathee Khail, who now wished to treat for the release of their hostages.

12. Some Sikhs and Poorbeahs serving in my outposts on the Tochee and Koorrum, hearing of the enlistment of soldiers in the line regiments, quitted their posts without orders or leave, and presented themselves here for service. I have put them in irons to work on the fort and have confiscated their arms and property.

13. *18th May 1848.*—I hear from the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein, that Swahn Khan has been talking loftily of the 50,000 men in the hills who are ready to obey his beck and call. He hints also that we shall know his importance when he has broken with us.

14. Heard from Major Lawrence.

15. The Wuzeerees are plundering the road between this and the Kohat frontier.

16. *19th May.*—A suspicion, mentioned by the news-writer in to-day's *ukhbar*, that the force with Rajah Shere Singh will not fight against the rebels. They say that in Moolraj has appeared the Moollah Khutree foretold by one of their *Gooroos* as the person to restore the Khalsah after its misfortunes. This prophecy I hear is visible in black and white written in the *Sakhee* of the *Gooroo* in question in the possession of an Adjutant of Artillery in my camp.

17. I have started the collection of an instalment of the *rubbee*. We may as well get as much money out of the Bunnoochees and as much treasure in the chest as we can while things remain quiet, and the zemindars can pay with greater ease to themselves when the corn is just ready than afterwards when it is sold or eaten.

18. *20th May.*—I received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes announcing that a picket of his in Leiah had beaten back a much superior party of the rebel army and seized their *zumboorahs*. A postscript informed me that the rebels had assembled in force to avenge this insult and had crossed a large force with 12 guns into the Derah Ghazee Khan *ilaquah*, and that he (Lieutenant Edwardes) intended to draw his force together and consult with General Cortlandt what was best to be done. On receiving this intelligence I determined to send Lieutenant Edwardes two more guns to complete his ranks to two troops. I also warned the horsemen which I have been raising here from the Bunnoo Mullicks to be in readiness to march with them the next morning. I send with

these guns Hafiz Buksh, the best Commandant I have here, a man well known and trusted by General Cortlandt. Two companies of Infantry also accompany the guns. I also determined on sending all the spare hackeries here to be laden at Lukkee with the spare gun and musket ammunition in that fort and then driven on to the fort of Derah Ishmael Khan, which is at present ill-provided.

19. I heard from Major Lawrence from Peshawur to the effect that all was then quiet there, and that he intended sending me 400 Irregulars lately enlisted. I hope he will do so.

20. I have negociated the release of my captive Guide by the liberation of one out of five of the Hathee Khail hostages.

R. G. TAYLOR, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 21st to the 27th of May 1848.

1. *21st May 1848.*—Hafiz Buksh, Commandant of the right troop of General Cortlandt's Artillery, marched for Lieutenant Edwardes' camp with the two remaining guns of his troop, escorted by two companies of Infantry and about 80 Bunnoochee horse, *raised and officered by the Mullicks of Bunnoo* for service on the Indus, the officers being in most instances sons or brothers of the Mullicks themselves.

2. *22nd May.*—Rode in the morning. This is the day said to be fixed for the general rising of the Sikhs, and really if I was inclined to be superstitious I might believe that the atmosphere was loaded with some dire calamity to man. Not a breath of air is stirring, the heat is intense, and the sun is obscured by a thick lurid haze, which prevents one from seeing a quarter of a mile in front. I cannot describe the oppression to the spirits caused by this appearance. The natives say it denotes a battle. Galloping up a slight eminence, my horse lost his footing and came heavily to the ground, giving me a severish purl. I suppose this will be looked upon as a bad omen too by my followers. My chief endeavours are directed to carrying on everything as if all was right, and the whole army as much to be depended

upon as *British Grenadiers*. The above are *verbatim* extracts from my journal.

3. Advanced 250 rupees to Shere Khan of Esa Khail on account of his horsemen. The collecting of these men near Lukkee has had the effect of awing the Murwut Puthans into obedience. They were beginning to show signs of a mutinous disposition, knowing that there were no troops in their rear, and that none could be detached from Bunnoo for their punishment.

4. I heard from Captain Abbott that all in Huzarah was at present quiet.

5. *23rd May 1848.*—Meah Singh returned with the regiment of Infantry which I had sent to Lieutenant Edwardes, and which he returned thinking my force too much weakened. I am not sorry to get it back just at this time, as the Wuzeerees may give trouble about their revenue. I was pleased to find that only one man, a noted bad character, had deserted. I have since heard that the Sikh companies were inclined to be rebellious when ordered back to Bunnoo, and wished to go on to the scene of action and *see what the Punches were doing*. I did not hear this till a considerable time after the arrival of the regiment, and, as it arrived in good order and has since behaved well, I have thought it better not to enquire into occurrences on the road, which no one here knows that I am acquainted with.

6. *24th May.*—The Beezund Khail and Omurzye tribes of Wuzeerees having paid up their revenue, I released their hostages, gave the Mullicks their established percentage on collections, and sent them off with new *loongees* for turbans, to show to their friends in the hills.

7. *25th May.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

8. *26th May.*—Received a letter from you, informing me of the preparations making to coerce Mooltan, and that you hoped to be able to keep the rebels within their own limits until the British troops were ready and able to march. Situated as I am, I have little opportunity of knowing the state of opinion at head-quarters, and therefore am sometimes totally ignorant whether features of the case which are very apparent to myself are sufficiently known there to be thought worthy of consideration. At any rate, and at the risk of presumption and unnecessary repetition, it must be much more practically useful to you

that even the lowest grades of your Assistants should freely write their opinions on all subjects than refrain from expressing them because they believe your information to be sufficient from other quarters. Were they to act on this principle, you would often lose valuable links to the chain which nothing could supply.

9. Heard both from Major Lawrence and Captain Abbott, who report all quiet in their several Provinces.

10. I hear great complaints against the measurement, which the people declare is ruinously severe; and from the way in which the complaint is made I am inclined to believe it to be a true one. I am not noisily beseeched for a reduction, but I hear from different sources that the grain has really been overestimated, and that the people are very hard put to it to make up the amount. The reason of this is that the *jereeb-kushes* at first commenced by putting a ridiculously small amount of grain on the land; and it appearing by examination, which I ordered in several instances, that there was nearly treble the amount registered actually standing on the land, I called in the *jereeb-kushes* and fixed three distinct rates for good, middling and bad crops, to be universally adopted. These were, *1st*, 2 maunds per *kunal*, or 8 maunds per *beegah*; *2nd*, 1½ maunds per *kunal*; *3rd*, 30 seers per *kunal*; and by these rates the crops have been estimated throughout Bunnoo, and I believe the distress caused in many instances by them, though not loudly expressed (except in a few instances), is deeply felt. The fact is that the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein, is anxious to redeem his character for zeal in behalf of the Government; but it is neither politic nor humane to commence exacting too heavy a revenue from this entirely raw Province, and especially at the present time, when men's minds are unsettled. I therefore intend reducing the demand when I see occasion, and, as it was originally raised by an arbitrary arrangement of my own, I have no fear of the reduction being attributed to weakness, the more especially as I say that the aggrieved parties do not attempt to bring their complaints to me. The *nerrikh* I have fixed on very equitable terms, and all are satisfied with that, and the reduction I propose, as it will come quite unexpectedly, will I am sure cause great satisfaction.

27th May 1848.—Nothing of importance occurred.

BUNNOO: }
The 6th June 1848. }

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 13.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 28th of May to the 3rd of June 1848.

1. *28th May 1848.*—Heard from Mr. Cocks that Bhawul Khan had been directed to cross the Sutlej and assume the offensive.

2. I also received letters from Lieutenant Edwardes, Major Lawrence and Sirdar Jhunda Singh. The latter wrote from Bucher-ka-Wahn, a march from Mittah Towanah, and requested orders as to his further progress. His destination is the Mankerah district, but, as I had reason to believe that the Sikh troops in his camp were not much to be depended upon, and that their own officers distrusted them, and as I know that a large force of the rebels then occupied the lower part of the Sindh Sagur Doab, it appeared to me to be a dangerous, and in no way profitable, attempt to march them close up to the rebel army, as they are not strong enough to cope with the latter in the field, and would run great risk of losing a part of their force by desertion or coalition, if brought into too great proximity. I therefore, in reply, told Jhunda Singh to halt where he was till he received orders from Lieutenant Edwardes, who was best acquainted with the relative positions of the forces of both parties. The country between Mankerah and Mittah Towanah I understand to be almost desert, and therefore it would be unlikely that the rebels would venture out so far merely in the hope of conquering or absorbing Jhunda Singh's force, as they would expose themselves to be attacked in rear by the troops under Lieutenant Edwardes; and yet the presence of a force nominally opposed to them near Mittah Towanah would serve to prevent them from attempting to occupy the higher parts of the Sindh Sagur Doab; and subsequently when Bhawul Khan crosses and the rebels are obliged to draw in their horns, the blockading armies on all sides may be advanced much nearer to the rebel capital. It is very striking in this whole affair the total absence of any anxiety in the minds of the rebel leaders with regard to Rajah Shere Singh's force. I sent on the same day a copy of my letter to Sirdar Jhunda Singh to Lieutenant Edwardes, together with a copy of the Sirdar's letter to me, in order that no time might be lost in giving the latter his orders. Captain Abbott writes in favourable terms of Sirdar Jhunda Singh, as also of the temper of the rest of the officers when they left Huzarah.

3. *29th May.*—Dhurrum Singh, the former *Zukheeradar* of the Shameer Gurh fort at Peshawur, arrived, bringing with him about

410 Irregular footmen raised by Major Lawrence at Peshawur for service in Bunnoo. I have before mentioned that on Lieutenant Edwardes calling upon me for another Infantry regiment I applied to Major Lawrence for one to supply its place. This he was unable to afford me, but raised the Irregulars in question and sent them to me. In the meantime Lieutenant Edwardes has sent me back the regiment, and, though I have since detached guns and cavalry, I think I can now spare him something like an useful reinforcement.

4. *30th May 1848.*—I am thinking of sending the Katar Mukhee Regiment (Poorbeahs) to Lieutenant Edwardes. It is an excellent regiment, strong in numbers, and is one of General Cortlandt's own; and on the other hand, most of the Wuzeeree tribes having paid up their revenue, I am not likely to be called on to undertake any distant and harassing revenue expeditions; and if they collect and attack me, which is not in my opinion in the least probable, I have a good force and excellent fort to fall back upon; while in Bunnoo, by the blessing of Providence, the feeling is almost strangely good towards the Government. The *khurreef* revenue is paid up clear, and a *rubbee* instalment is coming in well; and while other provinces are disturbed, and uneasily watching the progress of events in Mooltan, the Bunnoochees are voluntarily paying in their guns and swords in part payment of revenue,—a course which has always been left optional to them. The Mullicks of the Wuzeeree tribes that have paid their revenue have received their established percentage on collection and silk *loongees* as *khilluts,* and have gone off I think well pleased to the hills. Great eagerness is shown in proving the right to land, and a large tract lately brought under the influence of irrigation is being occupied with avidity. Lastly, crime is at a stand still, and during the four months that I have been in Bunnoo not a murder has occurred, except the one committed by the Hathee Khail Wuzeerees; and I do not remember more than one case of wounding, and in that the offender was a Wuzeeree. No one carries arms and no one seems to feel the want of them, and our Sikh soldiery wander about the country in twos and threes and often alone without the slightest molestation. It is in no boastful spirit that I recount all these favourable features of Bunnoo society. I know that they may prove fallacious, and feel that they must assuredly vanish before serious misfortune or disturbance in other parts of the country, and any credit that is due to human agency in the matter belongs to my predecessor,

whose able and practical arrangements have so completely brought the formerly unruly and vicious Bunnoochees under the yoke. But, excellent as those arrangements were, I think the present peaceful state of Bunnoo and good disposition of its inhabitants to be a position of affairs which no one could have calculated upon or even hoped for. The only drawback to the picture is the presence near the frontier of a considerable body of armed depredators, headed by the sons of the exiled Mullick Dilassah Khan; but they are disappointed, exiled men, and will naturally do as much mischief as they can, and, if at all successful, would I dare say soon collect something like an *army*; but I do not think that they have the sympathy of the generality of the inhabitants of Bunnoo, and do not apprehend their having the daring to do anything sufficiently grand to gain them a name. Under these circumstances I have decided on detaching the Katar Mukhee Regiment, which is the best I have, though Jurakhun Singh's is nearly as good. Perhaps the worst feature of the case is that it leaves me an army composed, with the exception of one regiment, entirely of Sikhs; but my Puthan levies will counterbalance the loss, and the integrity of my position in that point of view depends more on the healthy state of affairs on the Indus and in Mooltan than on the preponderance of loyal troops here.

5. *31st May 1848.*—Employed all day in writing out the accounts of the Wuzeeree lands on the Thul and in the Sudarawan. These tribes have in all instances paid up in full their amount of revenue, and I confess I am rather surprised at their having done so just at this present moment, as had they gone off to the hills with it I could have done nothing now either to prevent or punish them effectually.

6. I sent Nasirudeen, Sheikh Gholam Hosein's Assistant, who was charged, together with his principal, with being concerned in the fraud committed in the measurement of the Murwut district, and is, I thoroughly believe, quite innocent of any such participation, of which, after a careful examination of the case, I have acquitted him and reinstated him in his former employment.

7. *1st June.*—Gave *loongees* to the Mullicks of the Paendah Khail and Bodeen Khail tribes of Wuzeerees, their revenue having been paid up, and released their hostages. Though the hostage system is a bad one, I suspect I owe the fulfilment of their agreements by the Wuzeerees

to these, the only description of securities that they can at present understand.

8. *2nd June 1848.*—Rode in the morning round camp and attended the riding school. I am putting some recruits of the Akal Regiment through the regular drill. The whole regiment require about a year's schooling. Were the regiment well shocked by the onset of a very small body of determined Cavalry, ⅔rds of them would be immediately dismounted. They cannot ride; so there would be very little fear of their fighting till they found themselves on the feet that nature gave them, and then they would do so stubbornly enough.

9. The Katar Mukhee Regiment marched for Lieutenant Edwardes' camp.

10. A party of horsemen last night came to the fort occupied by the son of Dilassah, who has always remained obedient to Government, and carried off a Khutree's child. The people of the fort, being alarmed, raised a hue and cry, and following the horsemen released the child.

After dark I sent a party to take up their quarters in the *gurhee* and be ready to seize any marauders that might come. These robbers are sent by the sons of Dilassah Khan before mentioned.

11. The Hathee Khel Wuzeerees render the Kohat road unsafe. Unless they voluntarily succumb, we shall have some serious trouble with this tribe by and bye, when they wish to return to the Thul, and their corn lands I have by proclamation forbidden all classes from cultivating for them.

12. *3rd June.*—The Bukka Khail Wuzeerees have behaved very well.

13. My picket goes nightly to Dilassah's *gurhee*, but has as yet had no success.

DULEEPGURH,
BUNNOO:
The 7th June 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 14.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 4th to the 10th of June 1848.

1. *4th June 1848.*—Nothing worthy of mention occurred.

2. *5th June.*—The Hathee Khail Wuzeerees are said to be brewing mischief.

3. Sent off a strong escort to meet the pay treasure now on its way from Esa Khail.

4. The whole of the troops paraded for inspection.

5. *6th June.*—Employed the chief part of the day in writing out the accounts of the Thul revenue to be paid by the Wuzeerees. Some *khilluts* arrived from the Durbar forwarded to me by Lieutenant Edwardes.

6. In accordance with a requisition from Lieutenant Edwardes, I have been obliged to send off Lallah Radha Kishen, the most experienced and intelligent assistant in revenue matters that I had, and particularly useful as a check and watch on the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein. Radha Kishen before going told me solemnly that there had been great strictness, if not severity, in the measurement of the Bunnoo lands for this *rubbee* crop, and that the people were in despair about it. I had heard the same from other quarters; and this assurance from a man whose interest in the country was virtually at an end, and who I believed to have good grounds for his assertions, confirmed me in an intention I had for some time formed of releasing the pressure a little. I do not think it politic or humane to commence assessing this raw country too highly. We have made the Mullick and zemindar answerable for the Government revenue, and set the labourer free of all responsibility; and this being the first harvest thus arranged, the former two classes have suffered by the fraud and deception of the latter, who have in many instances made away with considerable portions of the crops before the owners of the lands knew the injury they were suffering. This will make them more careful in future, but at present they have suffered considerably.

7. *7th June.*—Swahn Khan, Wuzeeree, has at length succeeded in realising the whole of the revenue of the Thul and Sudarawan lands, with the exception of course of that of the two tribes in open rebellion. He has certainly done very well under very difficult circumstances. In

the days when our power was greatest I always thought it a very doubtful matter our being able to realize the revenue from the Wuzeerees, especially those on the Thul, and subsequently when the Mooltan outbreak occurred and troops and officials that they have been used to were withdrawn from Bunnoo, I expected no better than avowed mutiny from the Wuzeerees and deceit and difficulty from the Bunnoochees; and when the Hathee Khail and Sirkee Khail did break out, which I believed to be but the beginning of evils, it would have required but a word from Swahn Khan to have induced all the other tribes to follow their example, a result which would have greatly embarrassed me at the time. In place of this, everything has been carried on regularly: the whole revenue has been paid up, and the Government servants have not been molested. It must be remembered also that Swahn Khan has latterly had to struggle against the feeling (produced by the troubles in Mooltan and subsequent uncertainty and disaffection in the army) that he has sold himself and his tribes to rulers whose fortune is not infallibly paramount, and whose hold on the country is still uncertain; and this, joined to his own primitive independence and Wuzeeree detestation of heat and *Hakims* generally, has made his task during the last three weeks a most irksome one, and mine in dealing with him and keeping up the tone of confidence and power most irksome too and difficult. I knew that it had been Lieutenant Edwardes' intention to propose some handsome allowance for Swahn Khan, and in fact had been commissioned by Lieutenant Edwardes to tell him so; but this I had never done for fear of its being considered a bribe for good behaviour in this particular crisis. Now, however, when his duty had been performed and he was going off to the hills for the next 4 or 5 months during which his influence and assistance would avail me nothing, I thought it an appropriate time for showing that we reward good service done, without necessarily a view to future advantage. I therefore resolved to reward him handsomely out of the proceeds of his first collection and give him a written promise of recommending him to Government for a permanent provision to serve as an earnest to future Political officers of the intentions entertained towards him, in case of those with whom he has been acquainted being removed. I impressed upon him the humanity as well as policy of his conduct in assisting Government to the uttermost in preserving peace and good feeling between the Wuzeeree tribes, the Government and the

Bunnoochees, as his pursuing a contrary course could only lead to bloodshed and misery in many ways, the end of which would be that the Wuzeerees would lose their Bunnoo lands and grazing grounds and only appear in this country as robbers and enemies; whereas if they settled down peaceably they would be allowed equal rights with the Bunnoochees and might enjoy all in peace and quietness. The old man assented to the truth of all this and said he had acted on these principles and had done his best to serve the Government, but added that he hoped now that I would take pity on him, wind up his account and let him go off to the hills. Latterly he has carried everywhere with him a large fan which he keeps constantly at work, and I do not believe that the offer of half Bunnoo in jageer would tempt him to stay away another week from his cool native mountains. I am sure I can sympathise with him, and told him so. I made him a present of 500 rupees out of the revenue of his own personal lands and invested him with a *khillut* of five pieces, together with the paper before mentioned, and then gave him his leave to depart. He got up, and walking straight up to me extended his hand, which I took and shook heartily, he uttering at the same time the "Khuda de khair rekee", or "God bless you" of his own language. He is a fine old man, and I feel quite differently towards him than towards Asiatics in general.

8. *8th June 1848.*—The Khyberees and Ramgoles received from Peshawur are an efficient addition to our operative body; the former are the best hands at a long pull and pull all together that I have seen for some time and they run a heavy tree into the fort in no time.

9. *9th June.*—I have ordered an additional portion of land to be enclosed by a wall adjoining the city for the accommodation of the Mullicks and others, and *at their request.* What a pity it is that the minds of the people of Bunnoo should be unsettled by the troubles which must yet I fear occur. They are just in the state now in which continued careful management would ensure a complete change in their manners and feelings, but if arms are again taken up the good impression will be lost.

10. *10th June.*—Pay for the months of *Phagun* and *Cheit* arrived, escorted by 70 Ghorechurrahs.

DULEEPGURH :
The 22nd June 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 15.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 11th to the 17th of June 1848.

1. *11th June 1848.*—Received letters from Major Lawrence announcing the continuation of tranquillity at Peshawur.

2. *12th June.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

3. *13th June.*—A serious disturbance occurred in a *musjeed* near the camp, where some Sikhs, who have, I now learn, for some time been in the habit of treating this *musjeed* and its attendants disrespectfully, tried to interrupt and molest the *Muezzin* in the performance of his office by cries of "*Wah Gooroo, Akal, Akal, &c.*", which were exchanged for more abusive and intemperate expressions when a Mussulman sepoy, who was present and engaged with the rest of his creed in prayer, tried to remonstrate with the leaders of this unwarrantable persecution. The Syuds of the *gurhee* and the rest of the Mussulmans behaved very well, and, finding they could not stem the torrent, came straight away to camp to complain. Colonel Holmes, who received the complaint, sent four *pairahs, i.e.,* 24 men, and seized all those of the Sikh party who had not made their escape in the interim. One of those seized was recognised by General Bishen Singh as a man who had previously before him spoken in praise of the new *Gooroo,* Bhaie Maharaj, and professed himself a disciple of his. This man and another sepoy pointed out by the Syuds as having been particularly forward in the disturbance were immediately placed in close confinement.

4. *14th June.*—Summoned a court-martial on the offenders in the *musjeed* case, in which I soon found that no less than three Jemadars, with some other non-commissioned officers of lesser rank, were implicated.

5. I hear that Bhaie Maharaj Singh is supposed to have been drowned, and at any rate that a large portion of his followers have given up their arms. This comes most opportunely when his crusade has just begun to be preached in my camp.

6. *15th June.*—Rode in the morning to the western extremity of the cultivated land of Bunnoo to see the course of the new canal which is being cut from a high point of the Koorrum, and which, after flowing through or rather round the western edge of the Bunnoo lands,

will become available for the irrigation of an entirely new tract of land which has lain uncultivated for years merely from the inability of the Bunnoo Mullicks to agree among themselves on the subject of the division of water.

7. The court-martial re-assembled for the decision of the *musjeed* case. When the enquiry had been completed I called upon the officers (with one exception all Sikhs) to give in written opinions of the extent of punishment to be awarded. This was a failure in most instances, as not being strong clerks it took some of them a quarter of an hour to write out the names of the delinquents, and the sentence they awarded was generally *great punishment*, as the parties were *very guilty*. Two, however, namely General Bishen Singh and Bundeh Khan, a Commandant and the only Mahomedan on the court, wrote out severally very sensible details of punishment, and that of the former was the one finally adopted by the court. The man who had proclaimed himself a disciple of "Bhaie Maharaj's" proved to be a sepoy of the Ramgoles enlisted by Major Lawrence at Peshawur. He appeared to be scarcely *compos mentis*, and admitted his seditious conversations and gave so plain and true an account of the affair at the *musjeed* when the other Sikhs were uttering falsehood upon falsehood that, despite the conviction I had of the dangerous nature of his misdemeanour, I was inclined to treat him leniently. He eventually got one year upon the roads when he was certainly liable to seven, but I do not think that a certain leniency in this case will have an ill effect.

8. *16th June 1848.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes dated Koreshee on the left bank of the Indus. He had just crossed a part of his force with the intention of closely following up the division of Moolraj's army which was then retreating on the Chenab. He had heard from Futteh Mahomed Ghoree, who was in command of Bhawul Khan's right and main division, to the effect that he could not advance till joined by Lieutenant Edwardes' force. Lieutenant Edwardes was of opinion that had Futteh Mahomed advanced at once the fort of Shoojabad would have been given up to him.

9. *17th June.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

DULEEPGURH,
BUNNOO:
The 24th June 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 18th to the 24th of June 1848.

1. *18th June 1848.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes announcing the desertion of the Churunjeet Regiment of Cavalry from Sirdar Jhunda Singh's camp; also that Futteh Mahomed Ghoree, Bhawul Khan's General, had foolishly halted below Shoojabad and was now calling upon him (Lieutenant Edwardes) for aid and reinforcement. These are depressing items of intelligence, and unless Lieutenant Edwardes can succeed in striking a blow to check this disaffection more troops will follow the example of the sowars above mentioned.

2. Lieutenant Edwardes mentioned a wish that I should proceed to Derah Ishmael Khan in order that from being in a more centrical position I might be better able to manage the whole line of the Derajat, which, from his being obliged to take General Cortlandt with him, was now left without a general court of reference. The advantages of the plan are great, but I think the disadvantages equal them. Could I be relieved by an European officer here it would be well enough, but if I am to make Bunnoo over to native officials I think it probable that difficulty and disturbance may follow. Lieutenant Edwardes talks of sending Futteh Khan, Towanah, to act as Governor of Bunnoo, Murwut and Esa Khail. His name would probably suffice to keep the turbulent in order; what his qualifications as a Governor may be I know not.

3. *19th June.*—Nothing of importance occurred, but I heard that the number of sowars of the Churunjeet Regiment that had deserted amounted only to 290.

4. *20th June.*—Lieutenant Edwardes said he should write me a *roobakaree* on the subject of Futteh Khan's appointment and my removal to Derah, but he has not yet done so. I shall be rather sorry to make over the Bunnoochees to Futteh Khan's tender mercies. He must be well watched.

5. *21st June.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Edwardes dated Khangarh on the right bank of the Chenab, June 16th. The enemy had recrossed the Chenab, and Moolraj, having concentrated his whole force, was bent on defeating Bhawul Khan's army before he (Lieutenant

Edwardes) could effect a junction with it. When Lieutenant Edwardes closed his letter heavy firing was being heard in the direction of the Nawab's camp.

6. Colonel Cheit Singh of the Sikh Cavalry Regiment came to inform me that some of his men, together with others of the Infantry regiments, were planning desertion. I accordingly privately directed Mahomed Azeez Khan of Esa Khail to put men on each of the probable outlets from our present position at night in order that I might have due warning of the decampment of any body of men.

7. *22nd June 1848.*—Alim Khan of Esa Khail arrived.

8. The Janee Khail Wuzeerees are making difficulties about the revenue.

9. *23rd June.*—No news since the 16th from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp, and I am beginning to be anxious and fear that the rebels who fight for their lives may have been successful against the less interested Daoodpootras.

10. *24th June.*—About 11 o'clock received an express from Lieutenant Edwardes' camp announcing that, having formed a partial junction with Bhawul Khan's troops on the 18th instant, they had fought and completely defeated the rebels at a place called Kuneyree on the left bank of the Chenab. He mentioned the capture of six guns and the desertion by the enemy of three more. I immediately ordered a royal salute to be fired by the Horse Artillery, another by the fort guns, and the men themselves added a *feu de joie* from the *zumboorahs*. Nothing but the most unbounded joy and rejoicing was expressed by all parties, and the congratulations and adulatory speeches I received were quite overwhelming. They are most barefaced worshippers of success these Sikhs, fair and false; no one need hope to retain their services or good wishes one day longer than they think it politic to accord them,—and this is the character that they bear among the other classes in their own army. It is a pity, since they are so little to be depended upon, that they are such excellent soldiers.

BUNNOO :
The 4th July 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 17.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 25th of June to the 1st of July 1848.

1. *25th June 1848.*—Received a letter from you on the subject of the *musjeed* disturbance.

2. *26th June.*—Heard from Futteh Khan, Towanah, from Derah Ismael Khan.

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th June.—During these days I was so unwell as to be unable to keep an exact record of events. In the course of them I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes from Shoojabad, from whence he intended to march at once on Mooltan. On Friday, having heard of the near approach of Mullick Futteh Khan, Towanah, I sent out the Kardar, Sheikh Gholam Hosein, with some horsemen and the Khans of Esa Khail to meet and escort him in.

3. *1st July.*—Futteh Khan, Towanah, arrived. He has a large following, and is naturally anxious to get as many of them entertained as possible, and, to admit of a fair proportion being allowed him, I mean to dismiss some of my former levies, which amount in all to 500 footmen and 370 horsemen. I do not think it time yet to quite get rid of our Mussulman levies, but we do not want any more in these parts.

Mullick Futteh Khan seems to be extremely intelligent, and is well acquainted with Bunnoo and its neighbourhood.

BUNNOO: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 5th July 1848. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 18.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 2nd to the 29th of July 1848.

1. *2nd July 1848.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

2. *3rd July.*—Fuzul Allee, Commandant of Artillery, who has been summoned to Mooltan with the mortars, is hard at work preparing

for the march. He is an excellent officer, and has acted in the capacity of Superintendent of Public Works here. He will be a great loss when he goes.

3. *4th July 1848.*—On this day I had a long consultation with Mullick Futteh Khan on the affairs of the country, and was much pleased with his intelligence and apparent knowledge of the country and its people. He has also some acquaintance with the Wuzeerees, and has been in their country. Altogether he is in many ways peculiarly fitted for the charge he has received, and if he can only keep on good terms with the officers and troops, all will go well. One great difficulty is his following, which is considerable, and the office of regulating which Lieutenant Edwardes deputed to me. The Mullick thinks of course that these men (he has some 600 with him) are the very best that can be found for the public service, and I rather agree with him that if occasion occurs the men of his own household and following are likely to be the most useful to him; but it would not be fair to turn out at once the levies of the Esa Khail family, who have done good service and lost a son in the war, to make way for his friends. I have therefore allowed the Mullick 300 horsemen and 100 footmen, and have reduced 200 of the Esa Khail footmen and about 200 horsemen belonging to Mozuffur Khan of Kala Bagh, Shere Khan of Esa Khail and Mahomed Khan, also of Esa Khail. The Mussulman levies therefore stand thus:—Mullick Futteh Khan, Towanah, 300 horsemen and 100 footmen; Mahomed Khan of Esa Khail, 100 horsemen and 300 footmen; Shere Khan of Esa Khail, 50 horsemen; Mozuffur Khan of Kalabagh, 50 horsemen; making a total of 500 horse and 400 foot, to form a nucleus on which I doubt not in case of disturbance Futteh Khan could quickly organize a formidable *Mulkeyah* force. These 900 men cost about 16,000 rupees a month, and are a great drain on the treasury; but I should be greatly averse to their reduction before the conclusion of the Mooltan campaign. The Bunnoo force contains three strong Sikh regiments, one of which has evinced a decidedly mutinous spirit, and a company of a second refused for some time to march back to Bunnoo from Derah when ordered to do so, in which improper conduct it was aided and abetted by a company of General Bishen Singh's Mussulman regiment, otherwise supposed to be well affected. The three regiments I have alluded to above are the Akal Regiment of Cavalry and the Khass and Mehr Singh's Regiments of Infantry,

which are composed entirely of Sikhs. We have weathered a great deal, and I do not at all anticipate any general mutiny at Bunnoo; but I do not think that it would be politic or fair upon Mullick Futteh Khan to deprive him of this small body of troops that he can depend upon, until the final defeat and dispersion of the rebels renders the measure perfectly safe.

4. *5th July 1848.*—A man was murdered last night about 100 yards from one of the pickets.

5. *6th July.*—Colonel Holmes is in great alarm that Lieutenant Edwardes and General Cortlandt may think that he shows a want of zeal in remaining in Bunnoo, instead of joining the army in Mooltan. The fact is, I believe, that he would have preferred doing the latter, but I think it far better that he should remain here for the present, and have promised to clear his character for zeal with the officers in question.

6. *7th July.*—Sirdar Yahyah Khan, the son of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, who is at present on duty here with the Barukzye Contingent, has received intelligence of the dangerous illness of his wife, and has requested leave to return to Peshawur at once, which I have granted on condition of another brother being sent without delay to take his place.

7. I heard from Lieutenant Edwardes of his having fought another decisive action with the troops of Dewan Moolraj, under the walls of Mooltan, in which the rebels were completely defeated and lost two guns. I ordered a salute to be fired in honor of the victory.

8. *8th July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

9. *9th July.*— Ditto ditto.

10. *10th July.*—I directed all the officers of the force to assemble next day at my quarters to pay their respects to Mullick Futteh Khan.

11. *11th July.*—Held the projected levée and introduced all the officers to Mullick Futteh Khan. It was a cold affair, and I was glad when it was over. Sirdar Ram Singh, Chapahwallah, who is much disgusted at being put under Mullick Futteh Khan, came purposely late, for which I reproved him before the whole assembly.

12. *12th July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

13. *13th July 1848.*—I was to have marched on this day, but press of work obliged me to defer my departure one day. The people in camp all much pleased, as they say to-morrow, Friday, is a fortunate day for marching towards the east. I assembled all the Mullicks and made them formally over to Mullick Futteh Khan.

14. *14th July.*—Marched to Ghoreewallah, accompanied by Mullick Futteh Khan, the Esa Khail Khans, the Bunnoo Mullicks, and part of the way by Colonel Holmes and the officers of the regiments.

15. In the evening the Mullicks of Bunnoo made a general request that the ladies of Bunnoo might be forbidden attending the *Adalut* as plaintiffs in civil and other cases, as all good Afghans were put to much shame by the practice, which had of late been much adopted by some shameless members of the community, of sitting at home themselves and sending some female relation with the family petition, partly to save themselves trouble and partly because lady petitioners were generally allowed a priority of hearing. I certainly had observed a great increase of this class of petitioners, especially as the heat became more oppressive daily, and the tyrannical and ease-loving Bunnoochee lords of the creation became less and less disposed to encounter the fatigues of attendance at court themselves; but it never once entered my head that any portion of the community were put to pain by the system, and I blamed the Mullicks for not speaking sooner about it, and promised to issue a proclamation forbidding the practice.

16. *15th July.*—Marched to Gundee.

17. *16th July.*—Marched to Lukkee.

18. The fort of Lukkee is a strong little work on an open plain and close to the river Goombelah. It was successfully defended last year by Nizam Khan, with a small Rohillah garrison, against the insurgent population of the whole district. It requires a great deal of repairing, and I have ordered the work to be put in hand at once, as a heavy fall of rain might cause serious damage and moreover render the place untenable for a time, and the people of Murwut are not to be depended upon.

19. *17th July.*—Halt; nothing worth recording occurred.

20. *18th July.*—Marched to Jhund.

21. *19th July.*—Marched to Esa Khail. The Koorrum and Goombelah join their waters between Lukkee and Jhund and at

about four miles below the former place. Lukkee being now situated in the angle formed by the junction of the two rivers, the former town, part of which still remains, occupied the position given it in the maps, namely on the right bank of the Goombelah.

22. At about five miles from Jhund we crossed the united waters now bearing the name of the larger river, namely the Koorrum.

23. *20th July 1848.*—Halt. Employed the chief part of the day in writing out the revenue system of Esa Khail, which is a most complicated affair.

24. Received intelligence from Bunnoo of some improper conduct on the part of a troop of the Akal Regiment, which did not march (when ordered on treasure escort duty) at the proper time.

25. *21st July.*—Received in the evening a detailed account from the news-writer and from Colonel Holmes of the partial mutiny and disturbance that had occurred in the ranks of the Akal Regiment at Bunnoo. These papers I immediately forwarded to you with a public letter, and at the same time I wrote to Mullick Futteh Khan bidding him not fail to summon me to Bunnoo if he thought my presence likely to be of use. The Mullick seems to have behaved with great firmness and good sense on the occasion, and the men and officers of the other regiments, and indeed the officers of the regiment implicated, seem to have behaved well and to have appeared anxious to clear themselves of suspicion.

26. *22nd July.*—Received a public letter from you on the subject of the state of Bunnoo, march of troops on Mooltan, &c.

27. *23rd July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

28. *24th July.*—At work all day fixing the *jumabundee* of Esa Khail for this harvest. Owing to the confusion that has occurred (first from the intention to take the revenue according to the new settlement, and then that arrangement being set aside because the settlement had not received the sanction of the Durbar, by which time the proper season for measuring and estimating the crops passed by), I have been obliged to merely measure the cultivated land of the whole district and put 1 maund per *kunal* on the whole of it. This gives

a *Sirkaree* share of 29,000 rupees and the various extra cesses make the sum up to Rs. 39,000, which is fully up to the amount fixed in Lieutenant Edwardes' settlement; and it being impossible within the given time to examine all the various cases of *dhurmurth*, I have directed their release, according to the register in the Kardar's office, for this harvest only. The sum in the whole district is not great, and, as in collecting the revenue by the old system several obnoxious imposts are preserved which were to have been abolished by the settlement, I think it politic to allow the people some of the advantages of the arrangement to counterbalance the drawbacks. I left them all very well satisfied with the treatment they had received, and the Government interests have been properly cared for.

29. Great eagerness is being displayed in this district in the good cause of breaking up new ground for cultivation. I must have given some 20 *purwannahs* promising these speculators immunity from revenue for two and in some places three years, but always reserving the power to the Government of fixing a light assessment on the land in case of a settlement of the district being made before the expiration of the period mentioned in the *sunnud*.

30. *25th July 1848.*—I forwarded to you a copy of a *roobakaree* I had addressed to Mullick Futteh Khan, and the officers of the Bunnoo force, on the subject of the late misconduct of the men of the Akal Regiment. They are such strange fellows these Sikhs, and seem to think there is so little crime in sedition, that the best affected will not go out of their way to give information of its existence or progress in their neighbourhood, or even under their very eyes. It was therefore with the wish to point out to the respectable and well affected the great extent to which they, their property and the integrity of the State was likely to be endangered by the turbulent and seditious conduct of even a small number of ill-conditioned characters, who have nothing to lose and flatter themselves they have much to gain; and how imperative therefore it was on all who wished well to themselves and the State to lend hearty assistance in convicting and punishing these evil-disposed persons before the harm they intended could be accomplished, as they would assuredly involve many good and innocent men in their ruin.

31. *26th July.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

32. *27th July 1848.*—Having received satisfactory accounts from Bunnoo of the suppression of the disturbance and confinement of the ringleaders, I moved my camp to the ghat, where my boats were ready for my embarkation. The horsemen go by land.

33. *28th July.*—Unmoored and dropped down the river towards Derah Ishmael Khan. About 12 miles below Esa Khail, and occupying a most commanding position on one of the lower spurs of a chain of rugged barren mountains, which here overhang the waters of the river, are the extensive ruins known by the name of the "Kaffir Kot." They appeared to me to be so well worth visiting that I stopped my boat and ascended the rocky and precipitous mountain on which they are situated. I was well rewarded for my pains. The ruins are most extensive and remarkable. The walls and bastions, which are in many places of great height, solidity and strength, are still very perfect. The former enclose an area of about a mile in circumference. The walls are of cut stone, very firmly and accurately put together; the bastions are very numerous, being placed at intervals of 12 yards all round the walls, which gives the whole a very classic appearance. In the inland extremity of the walls are the remains of a lofty citadel. There are also the remains of five other buildings. One appears to have been a house or hall: another near it has apparently been a square temple; it is much ruined, but parts of the walls and gateways that remain are highly ornamented. There are three other small temples or tombs, all carved and ornamented; the architecture appears to me to be fair. These ornamented buildings are all built of a species of soft brown stone, which has *the appearance* of being honeycombed or worm-eaten by age, and is quite distinct from that of the walls and citadels. There are the remains of a strong gateway in the centre of the northern face. The natives have a tradition that water was raised from the river for the use of the garrison by a succession of platforms and tanks, the water being drawn up from one tank to the other by ropes and skins. They showed me the remains of some of the platforms, and I think their idea is very possibly correct. There are no remains of wells in the fort.

34. Anchored for the night at a place called Shinkee in the jageer of the Khussore family, the head of which, Futteh Khan, Khussore, was killed in one of the late actions with the rebels near

Mooltan, fighting under Lieutenant Edwardes. His brother, Mahomed Khan, visited me in the evening.

29th July 1848.—Dropped down the river to Derah Ishmael Khan. A few miles below Shinkee are the remains of another fort, among which I thought I could discern some buildings like those of the Kaffir Kot. The name of this place is Belote.

DERAH ISHMAEL KHAN :
The 16th August 1848.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

Diaries of Lieutenant REYNELL G. TAYLOR, *Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo—1849.*

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Note.—The above are the only Diaries of the year 1849 which are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 4th to the 10th of February 1849.

1. *4th February 1849.*—Having received some reports of an intention on the part of the Sikhs to descend into the Doab between the Indus and Jhelum, I on this day despatched Hayat Ullah Khan, Suddozye, to Esa Khail there to await the approach of Lieutenant Pollock's force and keep him informed of the state of the country in his front.

2. Assembled the Jemadars of Major Edwardes' force and presented them with the *khilluts* sent for them by that officer.

3. *5th February.*—*Hurkarahs* came in to report that Kwajah Mahomed Khan, son of Sardar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, had arrived at the village of Chounterah, south of the Salt Range, on the 2nd, had marched to Khurruk on the 3rd, and would from thence make two marches to Bunnoo. This is the evil of my position. I am so near the hills that, as in this instance, a force can arrive in my neighbourhood in a manner unawares. I have long known that Kwajah Mahomed Khan was likely to come to Bunnoo, but notwithstanding all precautions he reaches Bunnoo the day I hear of his having crossed the Salt Range.

4. *6th February.*—Kwajah Mahomed Khan having joined his cousin Mahomed Azim Khan, I summoned Lieutenant Pearse, who had hitherto been halted under the Peyzoo Pass, and he accordingly marched in on this day. This makes our force up to 3,300 men and 9 guns. Of these, however, 500 are told off as the garrison of Lukkee.

5. Received an official letter from the Resident forwarding a copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General, conveying His Lordship's approbation of my proceedings at this

place. I am extremely fortunate to have accomplished a desired object and to have gained the approval of my superiors in a matter which at one time held out anything but a cheering prospect.

6. *7th February 1849.*—I have ascertained Kwajah Mahomed Khan's escort—for I cannot call it a force—to consist of about 130 horsemen and 1 gun. There are reports of more troops following him. I understand that he called upon his vassal and namesake Kwajah Mahomed Khan of Teeree for an auxiliary levy of Khuttucks, but the latter managed to evade the duty, and I on this day received a letter from him to say that he had done so. I have also heard from Mustapha Khan of Shukur Durrah that he has acted in the same manner.

7. *8th February.*—Heard that Mohkum Chund, the *Thanadar* of Hurrund, had been murdered by his own jemadars.

8. *9th February.*—Nothing of importance occurred.

9. *10th February.*—Heard that Mahomed Azim Khan intended to send a force to his rear into the Koorrum country to collect the revenue which he remitted on his marching for Bunnoo. I do not believe the report. If any troops are going that way, there is something more in the matter than appears on the surface.

10. Lieutenant Pollock is to-day at Meeanwallee, one march from Esa Khail.

P. S.—What I have said of the position at this place is, I believe, correct (see paragraph 3), and I should have preferred a less advanced one for defensive purposes; but in a country like this anything in the least approaching to a retirement is fraught with more evil consequences and in fact dangers than would be incurred by holding a far less advantageous position than we at present occupy, and thus my project of keeping the main body of troops behind the Peyzoo Pass, which theoretically appeared to me advantageous, I found to be practically impracticable. If our main army crosses the Jhelum, this force could not be better placed than a few days will see it; but should anything occur to delay the progress of the main army, it would be more advantageously placed on the Derah frontier. *It cannot be put there now*, and so we must make the best of our present position.

LUKKEE: } R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
The 10th February 1849. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 11th to the 17th of February 1849.

1. *11th February 1849.*—Heard from Lieutenant Pollock from Meeanwallee, letter dated the 10th. Meeanwallee is immediately opposite Esa Khail. Considering the quantity of heavy baggage in the shape of ammunition, etc., with his camp, Lieutenant Pollock has managed admirably in coming up so quickly.

2. Heard from a spy that some of the Sikhs in my camp were plotting to join Mahomed Azim Khan in Bunnoo. Sent men to them disguised as *hurkarahs* and professing to be messengers of the Sirdar's. Only one man fell into the trap and sent messages to the Sirdar, one of which was to the effect that the asserted capture of Mooltan was a fabrication. This man was seized and has been sent away.

3. *12th February.*—Received letters from Captain Abbott, letters dated Srikot, February 4th. Gholam Khan, Tereen, had gone over to the Ameer Dost Mahomed. There had also been other unpleasant symptoms of disaffection among the hitherto loyal Ooloos of Huzarah, and I fear Captain Abbott's position is likely to become very precarious should circumstances delay our advance to the Attock much longer. My messenger took the Dost's camp on his way back and there heard that a force accompanied by one gun had been detached to Bunnoo to join Mahomed Azim Khan. The Dost's camp was at the Bazar ferry.

4. *13th February.*—There are rumours afloat that the Dooranees are collecting carriage and making preparations for a march. They give out themselves that their destination is Lukkee, but this I believe to be extremely improbable.

5. *14th February.*—Inspected and priced the bullocks of the Derah and Tank guns and directed the amounts to be paid. We have hitherto kept them on hire.

6. Treasure amounting to 50,000 rupees sent by Major Edwardes for the payment of this now large force arrived from Esa Khail escorted by two companies of regular Infantry. Lieutenant Pollock and Doctor Cole rode over from Esa Khail.

7. There seems to be a strong belief in Bunnoo that the Dooranees intend to decamp. There is also a report that a reinforcement under Shuja-ud-Dowlah has reached Kohat on its way to join them. I have ordered carriage for the whole force and detained the Infantry companies in order to induce the belief that we are likely to move immediately on Bunnoo, but I can hardly believe that they will hastily give up so many points in the game.

8. *15th February 1849.*—Heard from Captain Abbott, dated February 5th. He mentions that the Dost had sent 1,500 men to reinforce Mahomed Akram Khan, who is with Chuttur Singh; also that the Sikh force at Hurreepore had marched to join the main army, their places being taken by the Afghans. Captain Abbott mentions that there was a probability of the Dost attacking him, for which event he had made every possible preparation.

9. *16th February.*—There is a report of another battle having been fought on the Jhelum and of our having been worsted in it. One of my *hurkarahs* reports that a number of bodies of slain Dooranees have arrived at Kohat.

10. *17th February.*—Heavy firing in the direction of Bunnoo. Opinions vary as to the probable cause. Some suppose they (the Dooranees) have heard of a victory; some that they mean to march this way; and some that the salute is fired to cover their retreat. I subsequently heard that, true or false, the professed cause was the news of a victory. While Mahomed Azim Khan was sitting in full durbar letters purporting to be from Peshawur were delivered to him, which he retired into private to read, but almost immediately re-entered the *Dewan Am* and gave orders for a salute, announcing at the same time to the assembled durbar that he had just received news of a victory.

R. G. TAYLOR, Lieut.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 18th to the 24th of February 1849.

1. *18th February 1849.*—Received a letter from Mrs. George Lawrence, dated Fort of Sookhoo, February 13th, giving good accounts of the party and mentioning that Major Lawrence had been taken to the Sikh camp probably for the purpose of negotiation.

2. Shahzadah Jumboor, Ahiaudeen Badshah and Mahomed Akber Khan, son of Mahomed Osman Khan, Nizam-ood-Dowlah, arrived from the Khyber mountains. These three men, with the Nizam-ood-Dowlah himself, were Lieutenant Herbert's chief advisers in the fort of Attock, and appear to have behaved very well. They only left him when the case was desperate and the whole of the soldiers of the garrison had deserted the fort. Lieutenant Herbert had originally intended to have escaped with them after sending Sergeant Carthy, who was too ill to move by himself, to Chuttur Singh, who had promised Lieutenant Herbert kind treatment for himself and party. It appears, however, that when Lieutenant Herbert proposed this plan to the Sergeant, the latter positively refused to allow himself to be sent to the Sikh camp. Lieutenant Herbert combated his opposition for some time, and when he found him not to be persuaded he resolved on remaining with him himself, probably hoping thereby to save the sick Sergeant from the death which might so probably befall him if he awaited the first rush of the victors into the fort. The three fugitives have ever since been living in the Teera or Khyber mountains at a place called Baruckee in the country of the Ourukhzyes, from which place they wrote to me begging to know what they had better do, as their lives would not be safe should they fall into the hands of Dost Mahomed. I wrote to them to come through the hills to me if in any danger, which they have done.

3. *19th February.*—While I was sitting in *Cutcherry* a man came struggling through the sentries trying to make his way into the tent, but would not tell his errand, and so of course failed in his object. When therefore he found he could get no nearer, he called out at the top of his voice from the place where he stood that the Dooranees had run away from Bunnoo. This news was quickly confirmed by other messengers,

who arrived with breathless haste and blistered feet, each anxious to be the first to communicate the intelligence. When I had satisfied myself that they had really retired I sent off Jafir Khan with 400 men to the borders of Bunnoo to find out the state of affairs and, if possible, gain possession of the fort.

I wrote to Lieutenant Pollock requesting him to join me at once, as I proposed advancing immediately on Bunnoo.

4. *20th February 1849.*—A number of the Bunnoo Mullicks came in.

5. *21st February.*—Heard from Jafir Khan in the morning that he had succeeded in gaining possession of Duleepgurh.

Lieutenant Pollock with his force arrived at Jhund.

6. *22nd February.*—Dilassah Khan, the famous Bunnoochee Mullick, who several times fought the Sikh armies and never I believe came in to their Sirdars or Generals, arrived at Lukkee this morning and made his *salam*. Dilassah came in to Major Edwardes two years ago when he first marched into Bunnoo, but after remaining some time in camp he again left it, or rather ran away, and last year when Major Edwardes came a second time to Bunnoo Dilassah Khan feared too much the consequences of his former misconduct to venture to appear again before him, and consequently during the whole of last summer he remained in Dour in self-imposed exile. When the Sikhs had beleaguered Futteh Khan, Towanah, in the fort of Duleepgurh Dilassah Khan brought down some volunteers from the hills and joined those Mullicks who were banded together against the Sikhs. He has subsequently kept up a correspondence with me, and now on the Dooranees leaving the country has hastened to tender his allegiance. He says "the Sikhs were his natural enemies. The Dooranees he has several times fought with", but he has no quarrel with the *Sahiblog*, and is perfectly willing to lay hold of the skirt of their garment. He is a fine old man, short in stature, but with a good face and considerable natural dignity of manner. I am very glad that he has come in, and hope he will end his days in peace in his own home.

Lieutenant Pollock marched in and encamped on my right. Sent off Khuda Bukhsh Khan, Khuttuck, with 1,000 men to support Jafir Khan.

23rd February 1849.—Hurkarahs report that Dost Mahomed Khan has recrossed the Cabul river, namely from the Eusufzye to the Khuttuck bank, and also that he has moved the bridge-of-boats from the Bazar to the Attock ferry; both arrangements are attributed to alarm.

24th February.—Heard that Sahib Khan, Towanah, Lungur Khan and others had defeated a party of Sikhs at the village of Kot Beerbul on the left bank of the Jhelum 8 *koss* from Khooshab. They are reported to have taken four *zumboorahs*. Heard that Khuda Bukhsh Khan had joined Jafir Khan in Duleepgurh.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant Reynell G. Taylor, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Bunnoo, from the 25th of February to the 3rd of March 1849.

1. *25th February 1849.*—Resolved on sending Gholam Hosein Khan to Bunnoo with 500 men, 4 guns and 5 *zumboorahs*, which, with the 1,000 men at present in the fort under Khuda Bukhsh Khan, will form a considerable force. I am unanxious to go myself to Bunnoo for a short time, as if I did do so I could not well avoid collecting the revenue from the Bunnoochees and calling for it from the Wuzeerees, and, as that operation would probably lead to dissatisfaction and difficulty which would make the presence of the whole force necessary, I wish to put the whole in abeyance for the present without appearing to do so. Gholam Hosein Khan takes a small *amlah* with him, and will call for the accounts of each *tuppah* and take as much time over the task of examining them as I may recommend.

2. *26th February.*—Received a copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government with the Governor-General to your address, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of yours forwarding my diary, and conveying His Lordship's approbation of the conduct of affairs at Lukkee.

3. *27th February.*—Gholam Hosein Khan marched for Bunnoo with 3 companies of regular Infantry, 2 guns of Fuzul Allee's troop, 2 ditto of Lahorah Singh's, 5 *zumboorahs*, the Sappers and Miners, also 200 Irregular horse and foot. I sent all the chief Mullicks of Bunnoo with him, namely Dilassah Khan, Bazeed Khan, Meer Baz Khan and others.

4. *28th February 1849.*—Two emissaries of Kwajah Mahomed Khan Khuttuck have been with me for some days. They are lavish of promises on the part of their principal, and I am inclined to believe that he would assist us as far as he could as long as his present humour lasts, at any rate.

5. Heard from Shere Mahomed, Towanah, that a battle had been fought on the Chenab at Guzerat in which the Sikhs had been completely defeated.

6. *1st March.*—Received a hurried note from Lieutenant Robinson confirming the news of yesterday, describing the battle as a glorious victory, and saying that the Sikhs had been pursued 14 miles. I ordered salutes to be fired accordingly.

7. *2nd March.*—Received a letter from Lieutenant Hodson describing the battle of the 21st, which seems to have been a most glorious affair.

8. Summoned Mozuffer Khan, son of Allayar Khan of Kala Bagh, Gholam Mahomed Khan, brother of Mustapha Khan of Shukur Durrah, and sent a trustworthy man to Kwajah Mahomed Khan, Khuttuck, to ascertain his position with regard to the Dooranees and to get him to send me a *Motubur* and say what he could undertake to do in the way of assisting a force advancing on Kohat *viâ* Teeree.

9. *3rd March.*—Resolved on detaching Lieutenant Pollock to Esa Khail and Kala Bagh chiefly with the view of gaining intelligence of the state of the enemy and the progress of our armies. He will from thence be able to communicate rapidly with our army advancing on Attock, and also with Lieutenant Coxe, who has probably by this time arrived at Pind Dadun Khan, which I hear has been evacuated by the Sikhs.

LUKKEE :
The 5th March 1849.

R. G. TAYLOR, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

ies of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Cashmere—1847.

iaries of Mr. P. SANDYS *MELVILL, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore on deputation to Cashmere*—*1847.*

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5	29th August 1847 ...	6th September 1847...	223	
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Note.—The above are the only Diaries of Mr. Melvill which are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 29th of June to the 4th of July 1847.

1. *29th June 1847.*—Left Cashmere at 1 o'clock P. M. for Pampoor, distant between five and six miles, having been prevented starting earlier by the rainy state of the weather.

2. The road follows the course of the Jhelum for four miles, when it mounts, by a short ascent, to a *khureva* of triangular form, based by the Jhelum and lying between the retiring sides of the hills in the shape of a wedge. There are only four villages on the roadside.

3. The land is mostly under cultivation, but it does not present the appearance its proximity to a large city would lead one to expect; and, although the *khureva* of Pampoor is famous for the cultivation of saffron, and is called the "Saffron ground" *par excellence*, it would be difficult to say between saffron, corn, and waste land to which of the three the largest space is devoted.

4. Pampoor is a *kusbah*, or market town, of considerable size, and imparts, on first sight, a favorable impression of its prosperity. A closer inspection, however, does not confirm this impression. The houses are, for the most part, decaying; ⅔rds of the shops in the bazar are closed; while the number of people and (that sure criterion of population) the *pariah* dogs are very scarce. It appears to have been a flourishing community not long ago, to have fallen off suddenly, and left to fate the care of its remains. On enquiring as to the cause of this, I was told that a year since numbers of the inhabitants were swept off in the course of two months by a pestilence, and that, at the present time, nearly all the zumeendars are away attending

their lands. Appearances would justify a conclusion from the first reason, and the second will account for the absence of some, at least.

5. The town is situated in a valley formed by the termination of two *khurevas,* that on the eastern side projecting furthest out into the valley, and skirted by the Jhelum. There is a good bridge leading out of the town across the river.

6. *30th June 1847.*—The Kardar's *Gomashtah,* the *Putwarree,* and some *Mokuddums* came, agreeably to my request, for the purpose of affording me some information about the country.

7. There are in the town 250 houses, of which 65 belong to zumeendars, 85 to *naukars,* 8 to shawl-weavers, &c., but I could extract nothing as to the number unoccupied.

8. Besides that appropriated to saffron, there are 415 *khurwars* of land attached to the town, of which 200 are rice lands (100 only cultivated) and 215 corn and other lands (110 only cultivated). Of the 100 *khurwars* of rice, only 50 *khurwars* have this year been taken in hand in consequence of a drought, which has retarded the progress of the crops, in some places most visibly. The people are dependent for irrigation on a spring called the "Sungi Sufed" and the clouds; the former of these has this year failed, as also have other springs in the neighbourhood.

9. Ground intended for the cultivation of saffron is divided into a number of small *parterres* of oblong shape, six feet by four feet, raised in the centre and sloped off at the sides, while the intersecting trench is deeply cut to allow the water to run off freely, as the plant sustains injury from too much moisture. Into each *parterre* (called *chumun*) and in the month of May, five or six seers of seed are sown, which blossom in October. From each *chumun* thus sown a return of a quarter of a seer of flower may be expected, the price of which, when fresh, is 8 annas per seer and when dry Re. 1-8 per seer. The saffron when picked out from the flower is sold at from 15 to 25 rupees per seer, while seed is valued at 1 rupee the *khurwar.* From ½ seer of fresh flower 1 *tola* of saffron, or the 73rd part of a seer, is obtained. The plant is allowed to remain in the ground eight years, at the end of which time seeds are found at its root attached to the parent in the same way as the young potato. As soon as the flower has attained perfection it is cut off from the stem, which is allowed to grow on till winter an[d]

en given to cows. Pampoor is thus celebrated for its *ghee*. There e 454,000 *chumuns* of saffron under cultivation, occupying, however, not more than ⅓rd of the land adapted to its growth. The ıost I could hear of as being in any one zumeendar's possession as 1,000 or 1,200 *chumuns*; and a hired labourer can work over 0 *chumuns* in the day after the crop has appeared above ground. iovernment takes from each zumeendar separately half of the crop in he first instance and a small amount of *khurch*, and does not re-sell : at an enhanced rate. A small guard of soldiers is stationed at ither end of the *khureva* to watch the crops during the flowering time.

10. There is an iron mine in the hills, at a short distance from Pampoor, called the "Shah Ahun." There are only 10 or 12 men employed in digging and extracting the ore, who buy the privilege from Government and pay a tax of 31 *khurwars* annually. The iron is said not to be good.

11. Marched at half past 10 to Awanteepore, a small village seven miles distant.

12. The Pampoor *khureva* continues for about three miles, after which the saffron cultivation ceases and the road descends to the valley, following the course of the river and passing through only three villages. The valley here becomes very narrow, being closed in by a projecting *khureva* from the opposite hills. Two old Hindoo ruins are passed before reaching the unpretending village of Awanteepore.

13. The country lying between the two points seemed very rich (though half of it is neglected), and the fields of ripe barley presented a pleasing variety to the scene; but it was melancholy to learn that the crops, such as Indian corn (of which there is a great deal) and cotton, were very backward. The number of people one meets on the road s very small indeed.

14. *1st July 1847.*—Morning rainy. Marched to Islamabad, 10 or 1 miles distant, out of the *purgunnah* of Vehi, through Trahul, and into that of Islamabad.

15. The road follows, in the main, the course of the Jhelum, crossing over a large tributary stream, the boundary between the *purgunnahs* of Vehi and Trahul, till it is completely cut off by a sharp turn f the river, where it takes two directions, the one winding round

by the foot of the hills, and the other keeping in a direct line for Islamabad, both tending ultimately to the same point. The latter is the preferable one, though the operation of ferrying over one's baggage in a single leaky boat is tedious.

16. From Awanteepore to this ferry the ground appears to have formed but little acquaintance with the plough; and in the *purgunnah* of Trahul ⅘ths of the land is lying fallow. As to the land being culturable, a sufficient proof of this is afforded by the fine crops scattered here and there, without any apparent preference for particular sites, and flourishing: indeed the green crops were finer in this district than any I have hitherto seen, scarce though they be. At a short distance from the ferry and in the direction of Islamabad, however, the country is one mass of rice cultivation, presenting the appearance of a huge swamp, the patches of uncultivated land being scarce.

17. The *kusbah* of Bij Behara lies on the road at a distance of 3½ miles from Islamabad, is larger and better built than Pampoor and claims a decided preference over the latter city in population and the fulness of its bazars. I rode through it *en passant*, and was pleased with its prosperous appearance.

18. The rice *khets* between Bij Behara and Islamabad obtain irrigation from a sizable canal running through a considerable extent of country. It is connected with the river stream of the Jhelum.

19. The river is navigable from Khunabul (a short way down the stream from Islamabad) to the Baramulah pass.

20. The Kardar's *Gomashtah* conducted me through the town to the *dhurmsala* at the foot of the lofty *khureva*, where I took up my quarters. I visited the mosque and *zeearut* of Hurdee Baba in the evening, complying, of course, with the request to take off my shoes before entering. I was afterwards followed by a considerable crowd of people as I walked through the town, from whom I received many a hint regarding the state of the rice market and the impossibility of buying grain of any description. I, therefore, stopped at all the *bunneahs'* shops I saw, and the stock of rice and grain they contained was indeed small. I afterwards learnt that the *zilladars* had issued a *quantum* to the *bunneahs*, by way of making a show against the Sahib's arrival.

21. *2nd July 1847.*—Made an excursion to the village of Martund, distant about three miles, and the magnificent ruins bearing the same name.

22. After breakfast I visited the workshops of Ahmed Reshee, the largest capitalist, in the shawl line, of Islamabad. He has three houses containing altogether 80 *dukans,* besides one or two small establishments in neighbouring villages.

23. A *dukan* consists of three, two, or one man, as they are respectively employed in making shawls or making detached pieces of any article, or the shawl borders, and is merely the apparatus for stretching the warp in the proper direction, all the woof being done by hand unaided by machinery. The *dukans* are closely packed together in sets of two each, facing one another, and in the largest room I saw 30 *dukans.* The rooms were not so close as I expected. Each of the workmen or *shagirds* receives quarter anna four *kowries* for every 1,000 *seekhs* (سیخ) or threads that are woven. A man can generally earn four and five annas a day at this rate.

24. In Colonel Meean Singh's time the *shalbafs* were well off, each man working for whatever master he liked, and receiving for every 1,000 *seekhs* half anna and one *kuseerah* (⅛th anna). Supposing a man to get through 14,000 *seekhs* in the day, he would earn nearly nine annas. Three *khurwars* of *shalee,* or rice in the husk, were given *mobiyah* to each man yearly, at a *nerrikh* of three rupees, the bazar *nerrikh* being two rupees. About one year after he came, the *karkhanadars* were separately bribed not to allow their *shagirds* to work in another man's shop, or employ those belonging to others themselves. Thus the *shagirds* were constrained to serve one master, while their pay was diminished to quarter anna four *kowries,* the present rate. Nine *khurwars* of *shalee* were now forced on them *mobiyah,* at a *nerrikh* of Rs. 2—3, while that of the bazar was one rupee, and at the rate of 15 *hath* to the *khurwar* (16 being the full measure). Before this compulsory system, called the *bundee,* was introduced, it had been customary to allow each Friday as a general holiday, work being entirely suspended, though no pay was given (in the same way an absentee or sick man received no pay) ; but when the *bundee* system was adopted this custom was abandoned. Sheikh Emamoodeen swerved from the practice of his predecessor, released the *bundee,* and restored the liberty of the *shagird* to its pristine state,

increasing his pay by three *kowries*, and granting the *mobiyah* at a fixed *nerrikh* of two rupees the *khurwar*. The Maharajah has continued the pay and *mobiyah* at the same rate, but has reverted to the *bundee* system and imposed (I believe) a fresh tax of 20 rupees on the *karkhanadars*. In Colonel Meean Singh's time 160 rupees tax were taken on every *dukan* of three men, 151 rupees by Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen, and 171 rupees are now taken by the Maharajah. (I cannot, however, vouch for the correctness of this last statement, as it has borne no comparison with the office records, though I have obtained it from two different sources.) Besides this general tax, another of two annas on every rupee's worth of shawl is taken by Government, as also a *nuzzuranah* of eight annas per *dukan* on the occasion of the *Nouroz*.

25. When a *karkhanadar* has put in hand any shawl or shawls, he is obliged to go to the city of Cashmere for the purpose of making and signing a declaration to the effect that he will pay the duty on the articles when completed, and on returning with the shawl to get it stamped and reclaim his declaration he has to pay a tax of two rupees under the denomination of *chuttianah*.

26. The *mukeem* is the appraiser of shawls and middleman between the *karkhanadar* on one side and Government and the merchant on the other. Ordinarily, when a merchant orders a shawl, he advances a proportion of the price beforehand on the understanding that the value placed on it by the *mukeem*, after completion, shall be agreed to by both parties. The tax due to the *mukeem* is half anna on every rupee's worth of shawls that passes through his hands, and the Government tax of two annas per rupee is taken on the *mukeem's* appraisal.

27. Besides the *shagird* or *shalbaf* and the *karkhanadar* or *ustad* there are two other denominations of weavers, *viz.*, the *Jumma khurchee walla*, or the Government servant, who receives a prepayment and works in his own house solely for Government, paying the *mobiyah* in work instead of coin; and the *nukdee walla*, who works (in his own house) for any one, provided prepayment be made, paying the *mobiyah* in coin.

28. The *shagirds* complain of no oppression (in Islamabad) from the Maharajah, but say that they are not regularly paid by the *karkhanadars*, and are left sometimes more than six months in arrears.

They petitioned the Maharajah, and an order was given to Raj Kak on the subject; but he did nothing for them, and they entertain suspicions of his having been bribed by the *karkhanadars.*

29. The *karkhanadars* of Islamabad are all in Cashmere at present regarding the settlement of some other *karkhanadars* from Cashmere in Emamoodeen's time, when free trade was in vogue, and which they are endeavouring to prevent.

30. Islamabad, capital of the *purgunnah* of Ununt Nag, is the next largest *kusbah* to Cashmere, and contains 829 houses, all inhabited, of which 141 belong to *karkhanadars* and *shalbafs*, 51 to *bunneahs*, 7 to zumeendars, 9 to fakeers, 53 to attendants on mosques, 6 to *Rishis*, 65 to Pundits, and among which are 50 *musjids.* There are 6 springs in the town, of the most transparent water.

31. The four *purgunnahs* of Ununt Nag, Brung, Kothar, and Martund constitute one Kardarree, at the head of which is Purree But, Kardar and *Adalutee*, with his *Gomashtah*, Totha Ram, and his Jemmadar Phunga Singh, while Bishen Singh is Thanadar.

32. Purree But has only been in office eight or nine months, having succeeded Wuzeer Singh, who left the valley with Sheikh Emamoodeen. He and the Thanadar have both gone to Cashmere to square up last year's accounts. The office of *Adalutee* has, therefore, been committed to the keeping of the Jemmadar Phunga Singh, a man of by no means a conciliatory address.

33. The cultivation of the *purgunnah* is entirely rice, and it is very fertile.

34. I regret not having applied for information regarding the collection of the revenue in this district, though I question whether I should have been able to get it, as the Kardar has most probably taken the whole *duftur* after him.

35. *3rd July 1847.*—Marched to Shahabad, a distance of 9 or 10 miles, through a continued maze of rice fields nearly the whole way. The bridge over the Jhelum had been swept away by a torrent a few days ago.

36. I spoke to a number of people on the road, and among them to a man who is employed as an *ahunkush* in the iron mines of Sofahun in the *purgunnah* of Brung. I learnt from him that the Sirkar makes a compulsory exchange of 4 *khurwars* of *shalee* for a fixed number of *khurwars* of iron annually with each man, and that the value of a *khurwar* of iron in the bazar is 18 rupees; that there are 60 men employed in working the mine; that Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen demanded 275 *khurwars* per annum from the whole affair, Sheikh Emamoodeen 411 *khurwars*; and that now the Maharajah has called for 475 *khurwars*, who has also imposed a fresh tax to be paid in coin. The miners are obliged to carry the iron themselves to the city of Cashmere, and get no *muzdooree*.

37. Met some *begarees* carrying *pushmeena* destined for Umritsur. They reach Jummoo from Shahabad in eight or ten days, and the goods are then carried on by mules.

38. Visited the celebrated fountain of Ver Nag in the evening. On returning home I was waylaid by a party of men who complained of the tax on land (for the revenue of this *purgunnah* is taken by *mushukhsa* exclusively) having been raised by the Maharajah, particularizing their own instance. The rent of land varies so much that it would be impossible to generalize from this one case; and, as it is the only complaint of the sort that has reached me, and I have heard of no addition having been recently made from the zumeendars whom I have spoken to on the subject, it is but a fair inference that no further assessment has been made generally. From no two people have I received the same answer with regard to their *mushukhsa*; and from the mouth of the Kardar's brother (for the Kardar has gone to Cashmere, and there is no information to be obtained from the *duftur*) I was informed that the price of land varies from 1 to 3 or 3½ rupees per *but*, or 16th part of a *khurwar* of land, which produces from 35 to 40 *khurwars* of *shalee*.

39. *4th July 1847.*—Rode out in the morning to the village of Luk Bowna in company with the Kardar's brother, whom I had requested to attend me, to hear a complaint which the people of that village had yesterday preferred regarding an aqueduct which communicated with their lands from another village, and the water of which they

declared had been stopped up by their neighbours. I found it to be an idle story, originating in the fact of the water having been used for their own purposes by the higher villagers during a season of great dryness, and that, now the rain has fallen, there was no inconvenience felt.

40. In the city of Shahabad, or commonly called Dooroo, there are 161 houses, of which 35 belong to zumeendars, 7 to *karkhanadars*, 11 to fakeers, and 11 *musjids*. There are only 3 uninhabited. The number of *shalbafs' dukans* is 24.

41. Very few petitioners have presented themselves, and I have not received half a dozen complaints between man and man. I have always directed these to go to their own *Adalutees*, and have invariably received the answer "*shahr giya*." I have met two or three men on the road going to Cashmere on a very slight cause, in which an adjustment might have been made with the greatest ease had the *Adalutee* been present to adjudicate. On only two occasions have I been petitioned by a body of men, and on each occasion I have told them at once that I can promise them nothing, and that I can only hear their say.

42. The complaint of the retention of *shalee* on the part of Government is a general one, and ready at the tip of every one's tongue. The zumeendars will not sell their own rice or that belonging to Government, as they are uncertain of how much will be resold to them by the *mobiyah*, or what will be the *nerrikh*, and the Sirkar refuses to sell any. I believe it to be a fact that *shalee* is not to be bought in any of the bazars, excepting now and then in very small quantities; and I have seen quantities of this much coveted food being taken away to Cashmere to be locked up in the Sirkar's godown. There is besides a considerable portion of last year's crop waiting for transmission to Cashmere.

43. Tobacco is monopolized. Government buys it from the zumeendar at 6 rupees per *khurwar* and sells it to the monopolist at 16 rupees per *kharwar*, who again retails it at 15 seers per rupee, thus enjoying a profit of 1 seer on every *truk*. The price of this article in Sheikh Emamoodeen's time was 8 seers per rupee. There is, I believe, one tobacconist in every *kusbah*.

44. The mode of collecting the revenue varies in different *purgunnahs*. In some through which I have passed the most prominent feature has been the *mobiyah*; while in others only a portion of the crop is resold by the *mobiyah*, and varying in many instances, but in only this one *purgunnah* of Shahabad have I seen every other system swallowed up in the *mushukhsa*.

SHAHABAD: *The 4th July 1847.* } P. SANDYS MELVILL, *Extra Assistant to Resident.*

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 4th to the 10th of July 1847.

AFTER the despatch of diary No. 1, dated 4th July, and in the evening of the same day, two men, one of them having a woman on his back, rushed into the compound of the house where I had taken up my quarters, making a most vociferous lamentation. Having placed the woman, who appeared quite senseless, on the ground, they showed me a large wound inflicted on the back part of her head by means of a small hoe, used in rice cultivation, by an irate neighbour. Shortly after, the delinquent and his wife were brought, who both protested their innocence, the latter pointing out her arms and neck covered with blood produced in a quarrel by the other women. As there was no witness procurable at the time, and the parties came from a village some two miles distance, I agreed to go there, in company with the Kardar's brother (the Kardar's *locum tenens* during his absence), on the following morning, being the

5th July 1847.—The plaintiff and his wife accompanied me to the village, named Noapoora, where the defendant was also produced. Two men came forward who said they witnessed the whole affair, which originated in the plaintiff's cattle straying into a rice field of the defendant, whose wife happened to be near at the time. The two women, wives of the parties, came to blows on the matter, and the plaintiff tried to separate them, but without using unnecessary violence, when the defendant came up and struck the plaintiff's wife a severe blow on the back part of her head which caused the wound. The defendant being unable to adduce counter-evidence, I first asked the Kardar's brother to

award a suitable punishment, as he acknowledged his conviction of the defendant's guilt, telling him that he was the *Adalutee*; but, as he seemed quite dumbfoundered at this idea, I *advised* him to fine the defendant five rupees, to be given to the plaintiff, making over to the latter the instrument whereby the wound had been caused, the property of the defendant, with my own hands.

2. Up to the latest moment before leaving Shahabad the Maharajah's proclamation relating to the inquiry proposed to be instituted with regard to the claims of ex-jageedars, &c., had not arrived, although I saw it at Islamabad four days previously.

3. Before quitting the *purgunnah* of Shahabad, I would add that the system of collecting the revenue, which I defined in my last diary as being by the *mushukhsa*, is not so in the full sense of the word. It would have been more correct to have styled the holders of land *ijaradars*, as the lease is given from year to year. The collection by *mobiyah*, however, is wholly unknown in this *purgunnah*.

4. Tobacco sells at six seers per rupee, instead of five seers, as stated by me, and this is the rate fixed throughout the country for the plain tobacco.

5. The march this day was from Shahabad to Deosur, a distance of six or seven miles. The detour to the village of Noapoora took me out of the direct line of march, which branches off near Shahabad, to the foot of the hills, and I did not join it until I reached the village of Chaugan, a village of considerable size, having for its Kardar a Dogra of the Maharajah's creation. The road traverses a country whose almost sole cultivation is rice, and half of which, as far as I could see, is lying fallow.

6. The boundary between the *purgunnahs* of Shahabad and Deosur lies at a distance of about 2½ miles from the former place. The small village of Deosur is not the capital of the *purgunnah*.

7. The *pro tem.* Kardar of Kolgam (for the Kardars themselves seem to be one and all in Cashmere), with some *mokuddums*, came to pay his respects in the early part of the afternoon.

8. *6th July 1847.*—Was prevented marching to-day by the violence of the rain, which poured incessantly.

9. *7th July 1847.*—Raining in the morning, but it cleared up at about 10 o'clock, when I marched to Chungoon, a village opposite to Kolgam, and separated from it by the river Veshau, which here divides into several impetuous streams, on this day impassable.

10. The period of sunshine was of short duration, and it rained more or less the whole day and night too.

11. Some zumeendars came to me in the evening with a petition, the substance of which I mention as exemplifying in a small degree the idea the people have of the authority of the English in this country. They begged that the price of rice, which has been raised from 1 rupee per *khurwar* to Re. 1-6-0 per *khurwar*, might be reduced to its original standard! I told them that it was the Maharajah's pleasure, and that I could do or say nothing. This is the first instance in which a body of men have presented themselves on this subject, although the complaint has met me everywhere from the mouths of individuals, who invariably express their opinion that if the Sahib wills it can be done.

12. *8th July.*—Raining violently in the morning, but a gleam of sunshine at 11 o'clock induced me to prepare for a start. I sent over my baggage to Kolgam by means of coolies provided by the acting Kardar, who also took the trouble to come over in the rain to make his *salam*. The march this day was to Shupeyan.

13. The river Veshau, which takes its rise in the Konsah Nag and joins the Jhelum a short way below Bij Behara, here divides itself into numerous torrents, possessing at this time considerable force. The high road on this side of the valley is thus subject to interruption whenever a flood or increase of waters occurs, though even then the intermediate spaces are not covered, and the streams might be easily bridged over.

14. Kolgam is the *kusbah* of the *purgunnah* Deosur, and is picturesquely situated on the edge of an isolated *khureva* whose base is washed by a tributary to the Veshau. It contains 84 houses, having a poorly supplied bazar of 20 shops and 2 spiral *musjids*, into both of which I entered.

15. With regard to the collection of the revenue the Kardar told me that half is taken by the Government in the first instance from both *surkishts* and *paiekishts* (*khass* zumeendars of the larger villages and

inhabitants of the smaller villages); that from the former a *khurch* of $4\frac{3}{4}$ seers per *khurwar* is taken besides; and that out of every 100 *khurwars* 7 *khurwars* 4 seers are given *mobiyah*, at a *nerrikh* of Rs. 12-12-0, while from the latter a *khurch* of 3 *truks* $5\frac{1}{4}$ seers is demanded, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ *khurwars* out of every 100 are given *mobiyah* at a *nerrikh* of Rs. 7-12-0. This only gives a notion of about the amounts, as the people in the villages and country all give accounts differing from this and from one another.

16. The road leads along the *khureva* of Kolgam for about a mile, when it enters the *purgunnah* of Ardwin (*kusbah* Mohunpoora) and passes through six villages during the whole distance to Shupeyan. The cultivation is entirely that of rice, and, as far as I could discern, a great quantity of the land is lying uncared for, the little partitions for last year's rice still retaining in many places their form, but filled with water and a crop of weeds. I saw no cotton, and only two crops of barley, both of which are grown in far larger quantities on the opposite side of the valley.

17. My attention was arrested in one village by the operation of tying up in sacks a quantity of *shalee* to be forwarded to the Sirkar in Cashmere. It had been lying ever since last October in the same place, in the open air, and covered with a few sheaves of straw. The division of the shares of the Government and zumeendar is made in the month of March, when that belonging to the former is entrusted to the keeping of the *Tahweeldar*, who watches it till it is the Sirkar's pleasure to order it in. The man who was superintending the removal of it acknowledged that not a grain of it could be sold, either when remaining in the village or during its transit to the city: it does not sustain injury from exposure to the weather.

18. The method of preserving bees is very normal. An earthen jar is fixed into either of the walls of the dwelling house, in a horizontal position, with its mouth facing the exterior, which is then covered over with a coating of mud plaster, having its centre perforated. The jar is first rubbed through with milk to induce the insects to build in it and the comb is filled with honey in October. Government takes a tax *in specie* from all preservers of bees.

19. There are no shawl manufactories in *purgunnah* Deosur.

20. *9th July 1847.*—Halted to-day, taking advantage of the sunshine to dry some of my baggage, which fell into the river yesterday.

21. Shupeyan contains 389 houses, of which 145 belong to zumeendars. There are two tobacco shops, but both belong to the same man licensed by the Maharajah; and salt sells at 6 seers per rupee, whereas in other parts of the valley only 5½ seers are given. There is no *shalee* in the bazars, and people who want it must buy from the Kardar, who has charge of the Government stock, at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per *khurwar*, and on the condition that any further payment the Sirkar may demand shall be made good to the Kardar by the purchaser. The *bunneahs*, or, as they are called in this country, the *bukalan*, will not buy on these conditions.

22. The Kardar, who is now in Cashmere, was appointed, I believe, by the Maharajah.

23. The proclamation regarding jageers, &c., arrived this afternoon.

24. I saw various parties of soldiers in the town, who said they belonged to Dewan Hurree Chund's army, and that they were now on their way to Cashmere from Huzarah.

25. *10th July.*—Marched to Cherar or Sirar, a distance of about 10 miles.

26. The bed of the stream which flows through Shupeyan from the Peer Punjal is of great width at a short distance below the former place, and is traversed at this time by a number of streamlets which have broken from the main body: these last are all bridged over. The amount of cultivation on passing over this in an oblique direction is but small, and on reaching the opposite side the road is conducted along the foot of a *khureva*, which stretches out into the valley. The route to Cherar turns off from that leading to the city before reaching Ramoo (the situation of which is wrongly marked in Vigne's map as being nearer to Shupeyon than Drabogam or Nil Nag, the two latter places holding really an intermediate position), and shortly mounts the steep side of this *khureva*, over which it continues its way to Cherar. Indian corn, barley and *ulsee* (from which oil is extracted) are the only crops grown, and they seemed in a thriving state: the barley is quite ready for the sickle. There is more cultivation between the two points than there is on similar spots on the other side of the valley, east of the city.

27. On approaching Cherar the *khureva* is broken by a number of steep ravines, the sides of some of which are nearly wholly devoid of herbage. The town is situated on the edge of one of these, the ascent to which is laborious, unsheltered by any foliage whatever.

28. Cherar is the *kusbah* of the *purgunnah* Nahagam, and contains 232 houses. The bazar has very small pretentions, and a number of the shops are untenanted; but the *zeearut* and *musjid* of Sheikh Nooroodeen is very large indeed.

29. There is no monopolist of the Maharajah's for the sale of tobacco in this town, and the herb is brought from Cashmere by merchants who retail it; neither is there any *shalee* in the bazar, but it can be bought at the neighbouring villages at the rate of 12 *truks* per rupee. The Kardar of this *purgunnah* has held his post since the time of Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen.

30. Not more than half a dozen petitions have reached me during the past week, and in these cases the petitioners have one and all declaimed against the price of *shalee,* the difficulty of getting it at all, and a demand now made by the Sirkar for an extra payment on *shalee* which was sold last winter. It appears that in the *purgunnahs* of Deosur and Ardwin *shalee* (Government) was sold in the winter at one *khurwar* the rupee, and that now four, five, or even six annas per *khurwar* are demanded besides on the same *shalee* that *was sold* for one rupee. It is the uncertainty as to what will be demanded that prevents the Kardars from selling Government grain; for they know not whether they will be called on for *shalee, chawul,* or a money payment, and they are thus constrained to enforce an agreement with the purchasers, having reference to the future demands of the Sirkar, whatever they may be. My moonshee has afforded me hints as to the latter statement, having acquired them himself from the Kardar's Pundits, who seem to become communicative with their own genus, especially in matters with which they are not very well satisfied themselves. It has been the custom in former years for Government to send a person into each *purgunnah* for the purpose of fixing the price of *shalee,* &c., but this was not done last year.

31. The rain which has fallen latterly has been seasonable and much wanted by the country, as, from all accounts, the early season has been one of unusual dryness.

32. I may add that I have perceived the greatest advantage in being independent of the Maharajah and his officials while travelling in this country, in regard to not receiving *russud*, &c. No one knows where the next day's march will be, and consequently people are not on the look out for the Sahib; and the matter of petitions, which would probably come to no satisfactory conclusion for either party, is stopped.

CHERAR:
The 11th July 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to the Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 11th to the 17th of July 1847.

1. *11th July 1847.*—Halted this day at Cherar.

2. *12th July.*—Marched to Khan Baba Sahib, a distance of about eight miles.

3. The road crosses a succession of *khurevas*, the cultivation on which is considerable, rice, barley, Indian corn, &c., being grown on all sides. In the vicinity of villages especially rice is grown in large quantities, but there is also a vast amount of land which has been under tillage in times of yore now lying neglected.

4. In a village named Paterigam some women presented themselves on the subject of the forced labor to which the zumeendars are dragged as coolies. They said that the Sirkar used formerly to send its own wood-cutters, and that the zumeendars were obliged to carry it from village to village towards its destination; but that an order had recently been issued that the zumeendars should both cut and carry the wood. Cultivation of the land was thus at a standstill.

5. In the village of Dreigam I learnt that, besides the Government share of one-half, a *khurch* of 4 *truks* on every *khurwar* is taken, and also 1 *truk* for the Kardar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ *truk* for village tax to the *Putwarree*, &c., and that 31 *khurwars* are given *mobiyah* out of every hundred *khurwars* at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. No *shalee* was to be had in the bazar, and the zumeendars are seized for *begaree* work without receiving any remuneration in coin.

6. A voluntary statement was made that supplies to a considerable amount had been demanded from the several villages of the *zillah*—ten in number—for our use, and that not the least expectation was entertained of any reduction being made in consideration of the *russud* thus supplied. The Thanadar had collected it.

7. *13th July 1847.*—Marched to Khag, about eight miles distant.

8. The route lies over well wooded, sloping sides of the mountains, to whose base it takes a gradual direction, where the village of Khag is situated.

9. There is very little cultivation between Khan Baba Sahib and Khag, and that lies scattered in patches here and there. The chief produce is rice.

10. In the village of Seeul a zumeendar told me that after the half share for Government a *khurch* of 5 *truks* is taken out of every two *khurwars*, and that 15 out of every 100 *khurwars* is given *mobiyah* at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. The *begaree* system is not enforced here. In another village named Mulpoora the entire *khurch* is only 3½ *truks* and only 15 out of every 100 *khurwars* given *mobiyah* (all these instances apply to rice).

11. The amount to which villages and individuals are assessed is the same in hardly any two cases, and a different statement is generally given by zumeendars whose fields even adjoin.

12. *14th July.*—Marched to Baba Marishi, distant about nine miles, over a country possessing much natural beauty, but scantily cultivated. Baba Marishi is a place of pilgrimage, taking its name from a *Rishi* whose tomb is now an object of devotion to a large number of people, and is situated on the mountain side at a considerable elevation, the approach mounting through a forest of pines.

13. The lands and village of Khag are held on a perpetual agreement with the Sirkar, half the produce being first taken and an only *khurch* of 2 *truks* per *khurwar*, there being no *mobiyah*.

14. The quantity of land which has been under tillage at some former period, but now uncultivated, is large; and the proportion of cultivated to other land cannot be more than as 1 to 15.

15. In the village of Kharpoor, 3½ *truks khurch*, besides the usual share of half, is taken by the Sirkar; 1 *truk* is due to the Kardar, and ½ *truk* to *Putwarree*, 30 *khurwars* out of every 100 *khurwars* being given *mobiyah*. No demand is made for *begarees*.

16. A source of complaint arises from the visits of the Government officials, who demand free quarters, *nuzzuranah*, and a fee at the time of making or renewing a *tushkhees*. Twenty-five rupees have thus been extorted from a small village of only ten houses during the past year.

17. On enquiring as to whether *russud* had been taken for us, I was told that from every village in the *purgunnah* of Bingul supplies had been collected on our account, and among the rest, six seers of *ghee* from each. A receipt has been granted, but the people are suspicious of this being of use, and with apparent justice; for they have a precedent in the case of the illustrious travellers of last year, for whose *russud* a Government receipt was granted, but for which no allowance was made in the revenue collection.

18. Not 200 yards from this village some zumeendars, who were at work in their rice *khet*, said the 16 *truks khurch* were taken on every 2 *khurwars*, but that *they did not know the details* or the amount of *mobiyah* they would have to take.

19. The tax on sheep is Rs. 7 per 100 in every village where I have enquired. The original amount was Rs. 12-4-0, but this has been exceeded by 12 annas by the Collectors, whose abuse has now grown into custom.

20. Visited the *zeearut* of Baba Marishi, and afterwards walked to the Gulmurg. This is a large amphitheatre, lying above the *zeearut*, formed by a gentle dip between two hills and surrounded on all sides with densely grown pines and carpeted with the most luxuriant verdure. It is the summer abode of many herds of cattle and their attendant *Goojurs*. A narrow artificial canal meanders through it, said to have been dug by one of the Emperors, who used it for boating excursions. The tax on cows has been raised from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8-0 a head.

21. The number of people congregated in the *dhurmsala* in the evening was very great, for whom a large amount of meat, &c., was being roasted. I afterwards heard it was the occasion of a fair,

The largest portion of the *dhurmurth* attached to the *zeearut* has been resumed by the Maharajah. I therefore advised the *Rishi* to take his *sunnuds*, &c., to Cashmere.

22. At a short distance from Baba Marishi is the village of Ferozepore, at the entrance of a pass to Poonch, which bears the same name. It is a three days' march to Poonch, and the road is impassable for horses. The Tosha Maidan road through the village of Chukurpoor is good for horses, and on this there is considerable traffic.

23. *15th July 1847.*—Marched to Baramulah, a distance of about eight miles, over the mountains and through some very delightful scenery.

24. A little way below Baba Marishi is the village of Kountra, held in jageer by Rajah Mozuffer Khan, Ooreewalla. The appearance of the surrounding land presented a striking contrast to what is generally seen in the country in similar situations, and the abundance of the crops of all sorts gave proof of a more than ordinary emulation among the cultivators of this small village. The only *khurch* which is taken is one of 2 *truks* per *khurwar*, the usual share of half being demanded. No *mobiyah* is given, and *begarees* have not been forced since the time of the Maharajah. There are 8 or 10 villages in this jageer, containing about 200 *khurwars* of land altogether. No *russud* has ever been required gratis for the *Sahiblog*, and the tax on sheep is remitted; while, on the other hand, the zumeendars are all ready to take up arms at their master's call. Rajah Mozuffer Khan has another jageer in Ooree, and is at present living in Dhundhumoo.

25. The revenue of the village of Dhumra, having 3 *khurwars* of land, is held in jageer by one Kesuree Singh, an officer of the Maharajah, and eight individuals employed under him.

26. I met some sepoys of Dewan Kurrum Chund's on their way from Huzarah to Cashmere.

27. The Kardar of Baramulah, Muttra Dass, the *Koomedan* of the fort, and a number of persons met me at a short distance from the town of Baramulah, and a company of Infantry was drawn up in front of the fort to present arms.

28. In the afternoon I visited the fort, which is separated from the town by the river Jhelum and connected with it by a wooden bridge. It is of square structure, having a polygonal bastion at each angle. Only one of the bastions (the one that appeared to me of least use for the defence of the bridge or town) is pierced for cannon, and that mounts but seven, which were all removed to Cashmere last year at the time of Sheikh Emamoodeen's recusancy, and have not since been replaced. The walls are thickly built of rough stone, alternated with layers of pine trees every six or eight feet apart, while a sloping roof or covering from the highest wall affords shelter to the ramparts. The fort contains four small houses, and in these and on the ramparts a regiment of 500 men, composed of Punjabees, Dogras, Ghebees, &c., is quartered. It is a newly formed regiment, having for its Commandant one Gholam Mohioodeen, who served as a subordinate under Sheikh Emamoodeen and was raised to the rank of *Koomedan* by the Maharajah. The fort was built in the time of the Pathan Governor, Utur Mahomed Khan, and contains only a dry well, the garrison trusting to the river for water. It is built close on the river bank.

29. On the opposite side of the river is a cantonment containing 500 men at present. It is a defensible quadrangle, situated on the banks of the river and having two entrances. In this and the fort, notwithstanding the great number of men crowded into so small a space, I could discover nothing offensive either to the sight or smell.

30. I sent two of the Guides to pick up acquaintance with some of the soldiers and find out something about their pay, &c. They reported that the rate of pay to each man in the fort is Rs. 8 per mensem, and to each man in the *Chownee* Rs. 6 per mensem; that to the former only one month's pay has been given since their formation seven months ago; and that to the latter six months' pay is due; that *russud* is given to the amount of one seer of rice (*chawul*), two *pois* weight of *ghee* and ditto of salt to every man per diem; that no leave of absence is granted, and no change of quarters anticipated; and that they are hoping to receive some pay from Dewan Kurrum Chund, who was on this day encamped at Gulgul, 10 *koss* off. There are a number of camp followers on Rs. 4-8-0 a month, but who have received no pay for the last nine months.

31. At the end of the bridge nearest the town is a customs house at which all persons going to Cashmere with excisable commodities are taxed, and at the further end of the town facing the pass is a *chabootra* and apparatus for detecting the weight of merchandize, which is also taxed by the authorities.

32. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon till dark, continual and sudden gusts of wind blow down into the valley from the mountains, which rise very precipitously on all sides. This must be owing to the rarification of the lower atmosphere and the sudden rush of air from above to fill up the vacuum. It is a very disagreeable feature, occasioning much noise and dust, and the people say that it continues the same throughout the summer. The heat was great.

33. Baramulah is a *kusbah*, but unconnected with any *purgunnah*, and is situated at the mouth of the pass which bears its name, through which also the Jhelum finds its way. It contains 499 houses, the larger proportion of which is inhabited by tradesmen and handicraftsmen. There is one vendor of tobacco, who sells at the rate of 5 seers per rupee, being able to find purchasers at this enhanced price on account, as I was told, of the great demand, though I could not understand the reason of there not being a proportionate supply to meet the demand. There is no *shalee* or even fine *chawul* in the bazar, and the people have been obliged to bring *singhara* from Sopoor, on the Wulur lake. The town has relied for *shalee* on the neighbouring *purgunnahs*, but these withheld their contributions last year. A short time since the *bukalan* bought three or four hundred *khurwars* of *shalee* from the city, but they sold it all to rich householders, and none was exposed for public sale. Several of these individuals are now in Cashmere, having gone to prefer a petition on the subject of an increased taxation—to the amount of 25 per cent. Shawls going to Caubul are sent by the Baramulah Pass.

34. I enclose a detailed list of the customs, &c.

35. *16th July 1847.*—Marched to Changul, a distance of 10 miles, lying to the north-west of Baramulah, the road to it stretching right across the valley. About ¼ of the land only through which I passed this

morning is cultivated, a great quantity bearing the impress of former industry. Of the crops that are, *shalee* is the principal with a mixture of barley and Indian corn.

36. Most of the zumeendars had gone with supplies to Dewan Kurrum Chund's camp or else been forced as *begarees*. I met a *soldier* of the Maharajah's who with some others is employed in collecting the tax on sheep. Some zumeendars in a rice *khet* informed me that they had this year come from Peshawur, and that they were re-cultivating the land, being wholly unconscious of what will be required of them by Government this year or next.

37. *17th July 1847.*—Marched to Atragam, a distance of about five miles. I first went to see what is called the "fort of Changul" and was not a little astonished at hearing that a low ruinous tower and some three or four old houses, through which I had innocently ridden, were dignified with the name of "fort." There are at present no soldiers in it, but about 10 men are supposed to be its guardians.

38. The road to Atragam runs through one continuous orchard nearly the whole way, and the scenery on approaching Atragam is highly picturesque.

39. Some men, in number 5, complained that they had been compelled to cut wood for the cantonment at Juloaree for the last seven months without being paid, and receiving only 1 seer of *attah* per diem. They all had their wives with them, and begged me to do something for them or get them a passport for the Punjab.

40. Four of my people have been ill during the past week, having been seized with rheumatic pains followed by fever. The Afghans appear to be as susceptible of change of climate as the Hindoostanees.

ATRAGAM: }
The 18th July 1847. }

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to the Resident.

LIST OF TAXES, CUSTOMS, &c., IMPOSED ON ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND EXPORT AT BARAMULAH.

Imports.

			Goes to	
			Sirkar.	Kanoongo.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salt	0 13 0	per maund	0 11 3	0 1 1
Kiryana . . .	1 8 0	" "	1 6 3	0 1 1
Shukurturree . .	2 8 0	" "	2 6 3	0 1 1
Ushkhur (a kind of mineral alkali) .	1 1 0	" "	0 15 3	0 1 1
Ghee, honey, &c. .	0 15 0	" "	0 13 3	0 1 1
Kussess (vitriol) .	0 2 0	" "	0 1 3	0 0 1
Udhouree (coarse leather) . . .	0 1 3	" *than*	0 1 2	0 0 1
Gosfund and *mawashee* . . .	0 1 3	a head	0 1 2	0 0 1
Post-i-Anar . .	0 4 0	per maund	0 3 1	0 0 3
Black pepper . .	5 0 0	" "	4 6 0	0 10 0
Indigo . . .	10 0 0	" "	8 12 0	1 4 0
Pushm-i-gosfund and cottons . .	1 14 0	" "	1 12 3	0 1 1
Attah and *mung* (kind of pulse) .	0 2 2	" "	0 2 1	0 0 1
White cloths . .	4 6 0	" "	3 12 0	0 10 0
Silk and velvet stuff—Tax fluctuates with price.				
Boots, &c. . .	0 0 2			
Numud (felt) . .	0 3 0	per *than*	0 2 3	0 0 1
Tea	0 4 0	" seer	0 3 3	0 0 1
Nuffarana . .	0 1 0	on every merchant.		

Exports.

			Goes to	
			Sirkar.	Kanoongo.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhang . . .	0 6 0	per seer	0 5 3	0 0 1
Pushmeena . .	1 4 0	„ *than*	1 3 2	0 1 2
Saffron and opium .	0 8 0	„ seer	0 8 0	...
Zeera (mussala) .	0 9 0	„ maund	0 7 3	0 6 1
Ghee and honey .	0 10 0	„ „	0 8 3	0 1 1
Chawul . . .	0 1 2	„ khurwar	0 1 2	...
Boots . . .	0 2 2	„ 10 pairs	0 2 1	0 0 1
Tea	0 4 0	„ seer	0 3 3	0 0 1
Kullumdan . .	0 0 2	apiece	0 0 2	...
Paper . . .	0 0 2	per quire	0 0 2	...
Medicinal herbs .	1 4 0	„ maund	1 2 3	0 0 1
Tax on *saudagari muzdoors* . .	0 8 0	a head	0 6 0	0 2 0
Singhara . . .	0 2 0	per maund	0 1 3	0 0 1

Of goods which have paid the entrance tax at the customs house at Baramulah, the following articles bear a second tax on leaving the town for Cashmere. No tax is taken a second time on goods sold in the town :—

			To	
			Sirkar.	Russoom.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kiryana, honey .	0 5 2		0 5 0	0 0 2
Salt	0 0 3	per maund	0 0 3	...
Martial vitriol .	0 1 1	„ „	0 1 0	0 0 1
Post-i-Anar .	0 1 2	„ „	0 1 1	0 0 1
Cloths . . .	0 0 1	per *than*	0 0 1	...

ATRAGAM :
The 18th July 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 18th to the 27th of July 1847.

1. *18th July 1847.*—Halted at Atragam.

2. *19th July.*—Marched to Mullikpore, about five miles across the hills, which here spread all over the face of the country.

3. Only three villages lie on the roadside, and two of these are held in jageer by Muazzoodeen Khan, a Bumba Rajah, having been bestowed on him, two and three years ago, by Sheikh Emamoodeen, while the third, Mullikpore, is in a complete state of devastation. The inhabitants—Bumbas—all fled some years ago, on what exact account I could not discover, and the revenue, which one old man told me was formerly 50,000 rupees, is now nothing.

4. From the village of Hurndoon, belonging now to Rajah Muazzoodeen Khan, and his nephew, Rajah Shere Ahmed Khan, conjointly, in the time of the Khalsa ½ of the *khurreef* crop was taken by the *Sirkar*, and a *khurch* of altogether 6 *truk trukkee* (every 2 *khurwars*), while *mobiyah* was given at the rate of 25 *khurwars* per cent. at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. The Rajah has only taken the half of the produce since it came into his possession, imposing no burdens on the people in the shape of *khurch* and *mobiyah*.

5. I met a marriage procession near the latter village, differing fro— ·y I have hitherto seen in being headed by a number of men with drawn swords and shields and musqueteers, the swordsmen being very active in their movements of both legs and arms.

6. Raining violently all the afternoon and night.

7. *20th July.*—Marched to Kuryh (*sic.*), about five miles.

8. The cantonment and fort of Suloorce are passed at about two miles from Mullikpore. In both of these there are at present 1,200 men, 500 of whom are quartered in the fort.

9. The cantonment consists of an accumulation of straw and mud huts, painfully pervious to wet, and very small, being totally unguarded, save by the fort. A small stream runs along one side of the cantonment, in which a tank is also being dug, to be supplied from a spring within itself; and there is a small bazar.

10. The fort is an oblong divided in the interior into two unequal parts, one of which forms a perfect square. The other and smaller division looks as if it had been added to the original building, for there are four quadrilateral towers at each of the angles of the square, which is thus made perfect, while two other towers at the angles of the smaller division spoil the uniform appearance the fort would have otherwise maintained. Midway between each of the three interior walls of the square is a raised platform supported on four sides, with an elevated roof, and equidistant from the angular towers of the end wall in the smaller compartment is the only contrivance for mounting cannon, being a rough stone battery without any breastwork. The foundations of the walls are built of rough stone, and the superstructure is of *kucha* brick, with alternate layers of pine trees every six or eight feet apart. The tower and walls are pierced for only small arms. The interior of the walls is entirely built round with houses, having a slanting roof of woodwork, covered with mud, and in the square division there is a detached house. There is one well in the fort, but the water is bad and the garrison is dependent for water on the *nullah* and tank of the cantonment.

The amount of dirt and filth strewed over the courtyards in the interior was considerable, and appearances indicated the absence of much good order. Only one sentry at the gateway was visible throughout the whole fort, who objected to one of the Guides in attendance entering. There are two brass 2-pounders, with a complement of 9 men to each, and 12 *zumboorahs*, with 24 men, attached to the fort. The regiment in the fort is composed exclusively of Dogras, while there is a mixture of materials in the cantonment. Teg Singh is *Koomedan*, and Bejaie Singh Colonel. I spoke to a few of the soldiers in the cantonment and fort *separately*, and, as I obtained the same account from all, may presume as to the truth of the following statement, *viz.*, that four months' pay is due to the troops, but that orders have been issued for its disbursement; that they have been stationed there for nine months, and have no idea as to when a change of quarters will be effected.

11. Very little cultivation observable, though there is a large quantity of fine land (which has only to be broken up and sown to produce fine crops of rice), lying ready for any one who chooses to take the trouble to cultivate it.

12. The village of Trahagam is the chief village, and (styled) *kusbah* of the *purgunnah* of Uttar. Besides the half of the *khurreef* produce, the Sirkar takes a *khurch* of 4 *truk trukkee*, in addition to which there is another *khurch* of 2½ *truk* for the village authorities, while *mobiyah* is taken in the proportion of one quarter on the whole amount of produce. In the Sheikh's time only 4 *truk trukkee* were taken altogether, and the tax on sheep, which is now 8 rupees per 100, was then Rs. 7-8-0. This was the account given by *mokuddums* as well as ordinary zumeendars. Tobacco grown in the village lands is consumed by the inhabitants at their own pleasure.

13. *21st July 1847.*—Raining the whole afternoon and night.

14. Damp, cloudy morning, with rain after sunrise.

15. Marched to Zolur, about eight miles, passing from the *purgunnah* of Uttar to that of Lolab, and crossed the river Lolab in two places. This is a mountain stream, and gives its name to the *purgunnah* and a most picturesque valley, the valley of the Lolab. It is, in shape, a crescent of the most fertile land, surrounded by well wooded and finely formed hills, and when viewed from an eminence is very beautiful.

16. Some zumeendars of the village of Kopwara, whom I met on the road, said that the amount of *khurch* taken from them on the *khurreef* crop was 5 *truk trukkee* to the Sirkar and 5 *munwutta khurch* to *Putwarrees*, &c., &c.; whereas in the Sheikh's time the whole *khurch* was 4½ *truk trukkee*, the rate of *mobiyah* and *nerrikh* being the same now as formerly.

17. One zumeendar in Zolur stated that the *khurch* on the *khurreef* crop is 6 *truk trukkee* altogether, and that *mobiyah* is given at the rate of 25 per cent. at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0, while another declared that 6½ *truk trukk-e* are taken. The tax on sheep is Rs. 7 per 100, the authorized amount being only Rs. 6-4-0.

18. *Bojputtur*, the bark of a kind of birch, is obtained in large quantities in the neighbouring hills, which the zumeendars are obliged to collect and carry to a ghat on the Marwar river for the Sirkar's benefit, one rupee per *khurwar* being given for it, though only 14 annas reaches the zumeendars, who suspect that the Kardar cheats

them out of the other two annas. An order for 7 or 800 *khurwars* has lately been issued by the Sirkar, and the zumeendars complain of this, as their labours are distracted from their rice cultivation, which at this time requires attention.

19. Some land in the neighbourhood of Zolur, which was given in jageer by Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen to Rajah Muazzoodeen Khan, has been resumed by the Maharajah.

20. *22nd July 1847.*—Marched to Tikpoora, about two miles, leaving the valley of the Lolab behind and entering another smaller valley of apparently equally rich land, but with less cultivation.

21. On enquiring from some zumeendars as to the revenue they paid, I was told that 6 *truk trukkee khurch* is taken on the *khurreef* crop, 20 *khurwars* out of every 100 *khurwars* being taken *mobiyah*, at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. This seems the average rate of *khurch* in this *purgunnah*, and was the same in Sheikh Gholam Mohioodeen's time, but altered by Sheikh Emamoodeen, a short time before the former's death, from 6 *truk trukkee* to 4 *truk*, at which rate it remained through the latter's time, but has now been raised to the original standard of 6 *truk* by the Maharajah.

22. *Russud* has been taken for Dewan Kurrum Chund's army, no promise with regard to its payment having been made one way or the other.

23. *Mobiyah* is taken from the village of Tikpoora at an assessment of the whole community, independent of the relative annual amount of produce, at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0. Tax on sheep is Rs. 7-11-0, whereas the true amount is Rs. 6-4-0. The overplus is supposed to be appropriated by the Kardar.

24. There is one house in the village devoted to the preservation of bees, from which 8 to 12 seers of honey are obtained annually. Of this the Sirkar takes 2 seers.

25. Marched to Aloossa, about seven miles, over some very wild mountains; on these there were no traces of human beings save a few casual wayfarers, and it was not until I arrived within half a mile of the village of Aloossa that I saw any people at work in their fields.

26. One man stated that the Sirkar takes 5 *truk trukkee khurch,* the Kardar 1 *truk,* and that other *khurch* amounts to 3 *munwuttas,* or ¾ *truk,* and that a quarter of the whole *khurreef* produce is given *mobiyah* at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-6-0 per *khurwar.*

27. *Begarees* have not been taken since the Maharajah came.

28. The village of Aloossa is in the *purgunnah* of Kohihama, and is situated on the north side of the Wulur Lake.

29. Received a visit from the Kardar in the afternoon; he said he had been only three months in office.

30. The *rubbee* crop is divided into three parts, each assessed at a different valuation, *viz.*, the "*rubbeeas*" consisting of barley, wheat, *goonguloo, sursuf, muttar, khushkhass*; "*ujnass,*" consisting of *kungunee, cheena, mukhaee, troomba, mussoor, mash, moth*; and the "*ujnass-ee-keemutee*" consisting of *kuppass, moong, ich* and *ulsee.* Of the *rubbeea* ½ is taken by the Sirkar, and a *khurch* of 2 *truk trukkee,* while 1 *truk* goes to the Kardar and 1 *truk* is divided amongst the *putwarree, kanoongo, shakdar,* &c., 10 *khurwars* per cent. being given *mobiyah.* The laws for the collection of the *ujnass* are the same as for the *rubbeea*; of the *ujnass-ee-keemutee* the Sirkar takes half and no *khurch,* the latter being taken by the Kardar to the extent of 1 *truk trukkee,* and 1 *truk* for the village expenses of *putwarree,* &c., &c.; all the *Sirkaree* share is usually given *mobiyah* at a *nerrikh* 25 per cent. higher than that of the bazar; but the Sirkar has also the option of withholding the *mobiyah.*

31. The tax on sheep is Rs. 7-13-0 per 100, or 1¼ anna a head. The ¼ anna is taken by the Tahsildar and his *amlah,* who also demand a tax of one sheep out of every *chaupans* flock under the denomination of *ghulla.*

32. *24th July.*—Marched to Sopur, distant about seven or eight miles. The road lies along the banks of the Wulur Lake till it is intercepted by some hills which project to a considerable distance into the lake. These it crosses and enters, on the other side, the *purgunnah* of Zynaghir, situated in the principal valley.

33. I saw a number of stacks of barley in the various fields, which have been lying out for the last month, totally unprotected from the weather, and which will not be threshed till the Sirkar gives the order. The zumeendar does not receive his share till the process of threshing has been performed.

34. The Kardar and some sepoys came out to meet me at a short distance from Sopur.

35. Sopur is a *kusbah*, but unconnected with any *purgunnah*, situated on the banks of the Jhelum at a short distance from its exit from the Wulur Lake, and contains 644 houses, of which 30 are uninhabited. It is a long straggling town, built on the banks of the river. There are no shawl-weavers in it whatever, and the only cloth manufacture is that of *puttoo*. There is one tobacco-seller of the Maharajah's, and there is no *shalee* in the bazars, the people being obliged to purchase it from Cashmere, except occasionally, when the *bukalan* offer it for sale at Re. 1-7-0 the *khurwar*. Salt sells at 6 seers the rupee (½ a seer more than is usually given), *attah* at 20 seers, *maida* at 16 seers, cotton at 4 seers, and *chawul* at 5½ *truk* the rupee.

36. There are at present 300 of Dewan Kurrum Chund's soldiers quartered in various places in and about the town, billeted on the inhabitants, 200 of whom are Rohillas, 57 Ghorechurras, and from 40 to 50 Dogras, and a very wild looking set indeed. They were left behind by the Dewan when on his way to the city, and how long they are likely to remain, I do not know.

37. The *kusbah* of Sopur is under the government of Dewan Kurrum Chund, as also is that of Baramulah, with a number of the *purgunnahs* forming the "Kamraj" or country west of the Jhelum, as it bends across from Sopur to Baramulah.

38. Halted at Sopur.

39. Visited the fort, in the afternoon, in company with the Kardar, who is also Commandant. A company of Infantry was drawn up in front of the gateway, but the style of saluting was anything but soldierlike, some of the men presenting arms, some *salaming*, and others vociferating their benedictions.

40. The fort is a square building surrounded by water, on two sides by the Jhelum, and on the other side by a *nullah* (the depth of which can be increased at pleasure by digging) from the main river. There are hexagonal towers at each of the angles, and another large tower on the south face affords the only entrance. The walls are thickly built of rough stone, alternated with layers of pine, every four feet apart, and are in some places sadly out of repair, being pierced only for small arms, no provision whatever having been made for mounting cannon. The fort was built by Uzeem Khan, one of the Puthan Governors, and betokens greater antiquity than that of Baramulah. The interior is crowded with houses, the four sides being lined with buildings, and another line stretching across from side to side at right angles to the river, dividing the fort into two equal parts. In addition to these, there are several small detached houses, built chiefly of wood, which would burn well, and on the river face there is a small raised *barahdurree* supported on the roofs of the building. Last year, before the Maharajah came to Cashmere, the fort was garrisoned by "Bumbas," who literally tore away all the iron work they could find to sell. The present garrison consists of 120 men, composed of Dogras, Mussalmans, &c., while 40 or 50 more are quartered in a *musjid* on the other side of the river, connected with the fort (which stands on the right and town bank of the river) by a good wooden bridge. This is the only bridge.

41. I sent some of the 'Guides' to find out the rate of pay, &c., of the soldiers, and they reported that each man's monthly pay is Rs. 6, but that they have not been regularly paid for nine months, *russud* and coin having been supplied to the amount of Rs. 3 a month and nothing further. They have been in this fort for four months.

42. In a place set apart for the purpose there is a number of large earthen jars buried in the ground up to the mouth, in which a quantity of *shrab* is annually manufactured by the simple process of throwing in all sorts of fruit together and leaving them till their juices shall have exuded and mixed together. This is distinctly the Sirkar's affair.

43. The number of fakeers in Sopur baffles description, numerous as they are in all parts of the valley; and I was obliged to be-

on the lookout for these worthies, as I discovered one man returning for alms a second time, having his many colored garments turned inside out.

44. *26th July 1847.*—Marched to Puttun, about six miles, lying on the edge of a low *khureva* projecting from the south side of the valley. The direct road to the city of Cashmere is by the course of the river Jhelum; but is said to be bad for travelling, on account of its marshy character.

45. Very little cultivation comparatively, even in the part of the *valley* through which I passed to-day, and which must be fine rice ground.

46. I passed a number of stragglers from Dewan Kurrum Chund's army, wending their way to the city—a semi-barbarous looking set of fellows.

47. There is a fine old Hindoo ruin at Puttun.

48. I have not had a single unelicited complaint from any of the people during the last week. A zumeendar will invariably say there is *zulum* when asked as to what he pays the Sirkar, &c., but he is often at a loss when required to specify.

49. I have multiplied instances of the rates of collection of the *khurreef* crop, &c., at the risk of being tedious, to afford an idea of the want of uniformity and system which pervades the collection of the revenue generally, and more especially this department.

50. *27th July.*—Marched to Cashmere, distant from Puttun about 10 miles. The country bears more the appearance of a wilderness than anything else, the amount of cultivation being very small, though a great portion of the land has been under the plough in former years.

51. I have joined Lieutenant Taylor in Cashmere.

CASHMERE :
The 27th July 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to Resident.

Mal Singhara.

1. The *singhara* is a description of edible water root, and is found in great quantities in the Wulur Lake.

2. Being an article of considerable consumption among the people, it is also a source of revenue to the Sirkar.

3. It is of two descriptions, *viz.*, the *subzginsee,* collected in October, and the *komaie,* collected from November to May.

4. The Sirkar has a number of men employed to collect the *singhara* at the proper season of the year, and besides these, there are three *zillahs* built on the margin of the lake whose inhabitants are specially devoted to the same labour. They are called Rudoogam, Nougam and Soodrookoot.

5. The revenue assessments are different, having been determined by peculiar circumstances, in each village, but only in quantity. The following details of one of the villages will, therefore, serve as a sample of the whole.

6. *Zillah* Rudoogam—each zumeendar is bound to collect 100 *khurwars* of *singhara* annnally for the Sirkar, to be given in the proportions of 25 *khurwars* of *subzginsee* and 75 *khurwars* of *komaie*; of the *subzginsee* ¼ is to be of *mughz* (having the external coating peeled off), and of the *komaie* 5 *truks* 2½ seers per *khurwar* are taken in *mughz*. There are besides various *abwabs, viz* :—

> *Russoom-i-prisee*—2½ *munwutta* on every *khurwar*, of which 1 *mun* goes to *putwarree*, ½ *mun* to *turazoodar*, ½ *mun* to *khizana*, ½ *mun* to *suri suddee.*
>
> *Nukdee* to the amount of Re. 1-9-2, of which Re. 1 is taken for *russudat*, 4 annas for *deoree*, 2 annas for *zurrab khana*, 2 annas *dufturee*, 1 anna 2 pies *russud-i-goont.*

7. *Mobiyah* is taken from each individual at the rate of 1 *khurwar* 4 *truks*, at a *nerrikh* of Re. 1-2-0.

8. The Sirkar remits 10 *khurwars* out of the tribute of 100 *khurwars* per *diem*; so that the real amount is only 90 *khurwars.*

9. The average collection of one man in the year is 133 *khurwars.*

List of customs duties on various articles of import and export levied at Sopur.

Imports by the way of Karna.

	Rs. A. P.	Of which Sirkar takes Rs. A. P.	And to Russoom. Rs A. P.
Zeera and *muiit* (dye)	1 8 0 per maund	...	...
Medicinal herbs	0 5 0 " "	...	...
Honey, salt, &c.	0 6 2 " "	0 6 0	0 0 2
Ghee, (cow) and oil	0 4 0 " "	0 3 2	0 0 2
Ghee, (buffalo)	0 8 0 " "	0 7 0	0 1 0
Attah, wheat	0 1 0 per *khurwar*	...	...
Bojputtur	0 0 2 per load	...	...
Hill goats	0 0 2 per head	...	...
Ushkar—Jagree	0 0 2 per maund	...	...
Coarse leather	0 0 2 and 2 *dumras* per skin.	...	2 *dumras.*
Walnuts, Rodung, Rohel (dyes).	0 1 3 per maund	...	...
Cashmeree goats	1 and 2 *dumras* per head.	1 *dumra*	2 *dumras.*

	Rs A. P.		
Vitriol	0 4 0 per maund	...	...
Sursuf, koot (a bark) and *kuttan.*	0 0 3 " "	...	...
Onions	0 2 2 " "	...	...
Nani Sheer	1 *kussera*	...	...

Imports from Baramulah.

	Rs. A. P.
Kiryana	0 6 0 per maund.
Vitriol, pomegranate shells and *ushkar.*	0 2 0 " "
Coarse leather	0 1 0 per skin.
Salt	0 1 2 per *goonee* of *khurwar* 11 *truk.*
Cheet and *kurpass*	0 0 1 per *than.*
Soap	0 5 0 per maund.

Exports from Sopur by way of the Baramulah Pass.

	Rs. A. P.
Mughz-i-singhara, brinj shalee, moong, singhara-i-sabat.	0 0 1 per *khurwar.*
Kunjara, sursuf	0 0 2
Ghee	0 0 3 per 6 *truk.*
Vegetable seeds	0 2 0 per *khurwar.*

All goods coming to Sopur from Baramulah have been more or less taxed at the latter place,—a circumstance which does not exempt them from a further taxation at Sopur, according to the list above detailed.

CASHMERE: *The 27th July 1847.* } P. SANDYS MELVILL, *Extra Assistant to Resident.*

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 29th August to the 6th of September 1847.

1. *29th August 1847.*—Arrangements had been made yesterday for leaving Cashmere to-day, but a note from Dewan Jowala Sahaie, received in the morning, informed me that he would be unable to start to-day on account of business, and that he should only go to the Ram Bagh, about ¾ths of a mile from the town. The reason of his doing this was that the auspicious time for starting had been fixed on to-day, or the fourth day after, and that unless a *start* were made to-day, he would have to wait till the unlucky interval had elapsed.

2. Paid a visit to the Maharajah, in the afternoon, to take my *rukhsut*. I urged, both on His Highness and Pundit Raj Kak, the advisability of having the tribute shawls ready in time to overtake us before arriving at Pinjore, and I received the strongest assurances from both (especially from the latter, under whose superintendence they are placed) that they should be ready in ten days from the present, and that the arrangements for sending them should be so managed that they should arrive at Jummoo on the fourth day after their leaving Cashmere.

3. The Maharajah presented me with a *rukhsutana*, consisting of 1 *doshalah* (black), 1 piece of *khinkhab*, 1 *doputta pushmeena*, 1 piece *goolbuddun*, 1 piece *maleeda pushmeena*, 1 *doputta* of Benares, 4 pieces of white cloth, 1 *dustar* or turband, a pony and Rs. 500 (Hurreesinghee); and to Pundit Kunhya Lall, who is with me, 1 *doshalah* (yellow), 1 *dustar*, 2 pieces of white cloth, and 1 piece of *goolbuddun*.

4. *30th August.*—Marched to Khanpore Seraie, about eight miles, across the valley, which is now studded with green crops of many descriptions.

5. When Dewan Jowala Sahaie had arrived, he came to my quarters to settle about the marches to Jummoo, and we had up one of his men, from whose description we made out a plan, which, however, circumstances compelled us afterwards to deviate from.

6. A Subahdar with a party of sepoys were appointed by the Dewan to be my guard.

7. The Dewan yesterday proposed marching from Cashmere to Shupeyan in one day, but I objected to this, on the ground that it would be too long a march, considering that we should have a hill journey the next day.

8. *31st August 1847.*—Marched to Shupeyan, about 12 miles, called 8 *koss*. After leaving the *khureva*, or dry land, on which the Khanpore Seraie is situated, the road descends on to the most fertile sloping land, highly cultivated with rice, and, here and there, cotton.

9. *Shalee* there is but little or none of in the bazar of Shupeyan; and *chawul*, or rice freed from the husk, is sold at 6 *truks* the rupee.

10. Wrote a *morasilah* to Meean Runbeer Singh, requesting that no delay might occur on our arrival at Jummoo, and that every arrangement might be made for moving onwards the day next after our reaching that place.

11. Received a public letter from Lieutenant Taylor late in the evening, requesting information concerning the devastation of the villages of Dubb, or Dubba, and others, this circumstance having been mentioned by Pundit Kunhya Lall in his diary. I sent the Pundit (who was wholly uninformed as to the details) to gain the required information from Dewan Jowala Sahaie, who gave him the whole history, which I immediately sent off to Lieutenant Taylor.

12. *1st September.*—Marched into the mountains about 12 miles, a short distance beyond a tower and customs house called the "Hursheean Boorj." The road turns off to the left at about ⅓rd of the distance of Shupeyan from Heerpore (on the Peer Punjal route), and passing through the village of Tedao or Sitan makes away into the mountains.

13. Our encamping-ground presented a very wild scene, 12 *koss* from the nearest village onwards and a long distance from any in the rear. The road good as yet.

14. *2nd September 1847.*—Marched to Boodil, about 13 or 15 miles. The distance from our encamping-ground to the summit of the pass is about 4½ miles, over a very rough road. A small ruinous tower, perched on the top of a low rounded hill, is passed on the right hand at about two miles from the summit, and shortly after, a glacier, sloping down from the highest mountains, is entered on. Over this the road first passes at intervals, but afterwards continuously for about a mile, reaching nearly up to the top.

15. This glacier is formed along the slopes of the mountains, which present the appearance of an amphitheatre crowned with bare rocky peaks, whose sides, gradually separating from each other, afterwards close in and form the sides of the valley. From the even nature of the mountain slopes, the surface of the glacier, which extends for upwards of two miles, is comparatively smooth and free from the fissures so common among the Alpine glaciers, but is, nevertheless, difficult for laden coolies to pass over. These, as well as horses, are obliged to make a long detour over another mountain to the right, partly on account of the glacier and partly owing to the precipitous descent on the other side.

16. The passage of the glacier after snow has fallen must be very difficult; for the sun would melt the snow, which again would become frozen over in the night, leaving the surface even and slippery. It cannot increase on account of the formation of the valley below, which opposes a barrier to its further progress, and it does not decrease. A number of small streams flow from it, which, afterwards uniting in one, form an impetuous torrent.

17. The birch is the first tree one sees after leaving the summit of the pass, but a considerable descent has to be performed before even this hardy tree is visible.

18. Remembering, therefore, that the snow on this pass is perpetual, which it is not on the Peer Punjal, and that the birch forests grow much further from the summit on this than on the latter pass, we may safely assume that it has a superior elevation over that of the Peer Punjal.

19. Boodil is a good six hours' march from the summit. We did not arrive till near sunset, while most of the baggage and horses did not reach till midday to-morrow (*sic*). It is a picturesque village, built on the side of the mountain, surrounded by extensive and luxuriantly cultivated slopes of rice land. The houses are singular, each one built above the other, having its front propped up on the hinder edge of the roof of the one below it, while the roofs run out horizontally from the hill side; so that before each there is a regular open space.

20. Boodil, also, boasts of a small mud fort, which, two years ago, was repaired by Maharajah Golab Singh, and in which twenty-five soldiers are stationed. The Kardar assured me that it was only maintained for the purpose of awing the zumeendars into paying their rent. He also told me that ¼th of the produce is taken from the cultivators, and as much money as can be laid hold of.

21. The country among these hills is under the government of Jummoo, through which place and Rihasi, *viâ* Pownee, it sends box-wood to Umritsur. This wood is taxed at 12 annas the *khurwar* at Pownee, and 5 annas ditto at Rihasi.

22. The pass also takes its name from Boodil, being called the "Way of Boodil." Against the adoption of this pass as a means of communication with Cashmere, in preference to that of the Peer Punjal, the objections,—*viz.*, the difficulties of crossing the pass itself, and the generally bad state of the roads—are decisive. Wuzeer Zorawar, however, told me that he brought some troops over it last year, when Cashmere was given to the Maharajah.

23. The Dewan sent Wuzeer Zorawar to me in the evening, suggesting that the march for to-morrow, which had been fixed on to be as far as Nar, should be shortened. We agreed that it should be to Banda.

24. *3rd September 1847.*—Marched to Banda, 7 *koss*, over which distance it took me upwards of 5 hours to travel in a *jompaun*. On leaving Boodil at about half past 1 o'clock all the baggage had not arrived, and I was compelled to leave my horse behind, as he had gone dead lame. Banda consists of three cottages, situated on the side of a rugged hill. Supplies had been previously collected. The plains of the Punjab were just visible from the tops of the hills near Banda.

25. *4th September 1847.*—Marched to Chandee, said to be 10 or 12 *koss* distant. I am unable to suggest the number of miles, and can only state that we were travelling almost incessantly from before sunrise till after sunset.

26. The mountain roads are very laborious, while the latter half of the journey lay along the broad, dry, bed of a mountain torrent, excessively stony and difficult.

27. A few cottages, with their surrounding patches of cultivation, were seen, here and there, in the hills, but all else was Nature.

28. *5th September.*—Marched from Chandee to Tanda, called 11 or 12 *koss.*

29. The journey of the mountains is finished at Pownee, near and about which some rice cultivation is observable.

30. Pownee is a considerable village, having a few shops, and apparently well built houses. I was surprised at seeing so few traces of the devastation of the place by Rajah Golab Singh's forces (by way of punishment for rebellion) as described by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, who was at Jummoo at the time. A detailed account of this circumstance I wrote officially to Lieutenant Taylor.

31. Lieutenant Garstin met me as I arrived at Pownee. He had travelled from Noushera along the valley in which that place is situated, and which runs in a line parallel with the boundary of the plains of the Punjab. He had marched from—

Noushera to Bul, about	12	miles,
Bul to Leytrie ,,	10	,,
Leytrie to Pownee ,,	10	,,

and describes the valley as richly cultivated with crops of cotton and maize, which flourish.

32. The ruins of the old fort of Pownee are situated on the side of a low hill as you enter the village from the north.

33. The hills between this village and the plains are low and rugged, having apparently a very light soil, covered with low jungly woods.

34. Tanda is distant from Pownee about 6 *koss*, the road following the bed of a torrent, over which travelling is very laborious. We did not reach our camp till dark, and the baggage was not up till midnight. The country appears to be intersected by these torrents or streams, among the dry beds of some of which we lost our way for a short time.

35. *6th September 1847*.—Marched to Uknoor, about five miles. The road, which is level, but very stony, passes through an incessant jungle of low shrubs and tall grass. It emerges fairly from the hills, and at Uknoor one is almost on a level with the plains which are seen stretching away in the distance, while the river Chenab flows on in uninterrupted course under the walls of the imposing-looking fort of that place.

36. I found Dewan Jowala Sahaie arrived and waiting for us in the fort. As he goes on to-day to Jummoo, I took the opportunity of telling him to request the Meean Runbeer Singh to send off the escort the day after to-morrow if he could not then start himself (for he was doubtful whether he would not have to wait for the "auspicious day"), as I should then go myself; and also to have a dawk laid to convey the shawls after us, which ought to reach Jummoo on the 6th day from this, *viz*., the 12th instant.

37. The imposing-looking fort of Uknoor stands slightly elevated above the right bank of the river Chenab, which flows on in a rapid stream towards the south-west. The river front of the fort faces the south-east. The fort is a slight oblong, whose length is about 150 yards. The walls, which have recently undergone repairs, alterations, and additions, are very thin and could not stand against Artillery. In its architecture it bears traces of the times of the Emperors, and is, moreover, well built; but on this point I was unable to get any information. It is wholly unprotected on the other three sides. The gateways are on the south-east and north-west faces.

38. The town of Uknoor, as viewed from the walls of the fort, appears of considerable size, and has a bazar. It is about ¼ of a mile from the fort, but I did not visit it.

39. The heat during the day and early part of the evening was excessive. The range of the thermometer I cannot state, as a quantity of the baggage had not arrived this day.

40. I may mention a fact regarding the river Chenab at Uknoor. Being anxious to start for Jummoo at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 7th September, arrangements had been made for crossing the river by my servants; but a message arrived at that time, stating that the river had risen considerably in the night, and that we must wait till its waters had subsided a little and the force of the current diminished. On enquiry, it appeared that the same process takes place nightly, for which I can only account by the fact of the snow melting in the hills during the day and adding a volume of water to the river, which reaches Uknoor, in its swelled state, during the night.

JUMMOO:
The 7th September 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 7th to the 11th of September 1847.

1. *7th September 1847.*—I marched from Uknoor to Jummoo, about 11 miles. After crossing the river Chenab, we found an elephant and two riding horses sent by the Meean for Lieutenant Garstin and myself, the latter of which we were glad to make use of.

2. The road is good the whole way to Jummoo, and passes through a level country totally uncultivated, with one or two exceptions, a stiff jungle of the *dhak* tree having flourished for many years. There are, however, traces of former cultivation in the well defined hedges of fields, which may be observed regularly separated from each other by the inhospitable looking cactus. The soil is sandy, now light and now heavy, and covered with large rounded stones in the neighbourhood of Jummoo. No attempt has been made at clearing the jungle generally near this place, the approach to which is slightly improved by a few garden trees and a garden belonging to the Maharajah.

3. The low hills forming the boundary of the plains make a large curve inwards, commencing on the west of Uknoor and terminating at the point on which the city of Jummoo itself is built.

4. Two officers and a party of soldiers of the most picturesque appearance were sent to meet us at about a mile from the entranee gate.

To this they conducted us up a rather steep, paved, road, a series of broad, low, steps being formed by rows of larger stones placed after the manner of a staircase. The gateway is situated on the south-west of Jummoo, and is not fortified, but a large number of door-keepers appear to be stationed in it. From the gate there runs, to the left, a wall loosely built of rounded stones, taking a circuit of the brow of the hill as far as the palace, which is placed on the summit of a steep precipice whose base is washed by the river Toe or Tavee. There is also a wall running to the right hand as you enter the gate, but it is of much smaller extent than the other, the side of the hill becoming very steep after a short distance. We were then conducted along the road in a northerly direction to what appeared one of the main entrances to the place, but which proved to be the gateway of an immense quadrangular building, in the centre of which a *barahdurree* has recently been erected. The four walls are built round in the manner of a *seraie*, and afford excellent stabling to a troop of sowars' horses.

5. Some refreshments were obligingly sent us under the charge of a man who seemed proud of his English scholarship. He described himself as a Bengallee ; that he had been five years in the service of the Maharajah ; and that he accompanied the Hon'ble Charles Hardinge into Cashmere last year ; but that he had no employment especially assigned to him.

6. In the afternoon, went with Lieutenant Garstin to visit the Meean Runbeer Singh. Wuzeer Zorawar Singh, with Sheikh Saudagur (an officer) and three or four shabbily dressed soldiers were sent for the *Istikbál*. The only way in which I can account for the poor appearance of our procession is the wish on the part of the Meean to astonish us with the contrast afforded by the finely dressed and soldier-like fellows who were drawn up in the palace yard. Their dress, consisting of a loose white jacket and trowsers, red turband and *kummerbund*, with goodly equipments of sword and the bell-mouthed carbine, showed well and appeared admirably suited to the climate.

7. The palace is, on the whole, a lordly affair, and, when one remembers the royal quarters—for it is impossible to give them another designation—at Cashmere, appears magnificent : everything, to say the least, was in excellent order.

8. The Meean Runbeer Singh, is a young man, apparently between two and four and twenty, and a stylish person, but not possessing in his countenance the signs of superior caste or intellect. His manners appear more easy than ordinary, but in these he is, of course, far behind his accomplished father.

9. I first questioned the Meean and Dewan Jowala Sahaie as to what arrangement had been made about the escort. They replied that they wished it to consist of one entire Infantry regiment, 300 sowars, 200 orderlies, and 2 guns. Remembering that this was 200 above the number mentioned by Colonel Lawrence, I advised that 100 of the orderlies and as many sowars should be cut off the list,—a requisition to which immediate submission was given. I was sorry to find that it would be very difficult to send the escort off to-morrow, as the camels (of which 100 will be required for its carriage, and which belong to the Sirkar) have not yet been collected. I was also disappointed at this, having previously written on from Cashmere to beg that no delay might thus occur. The "*mahoorut*" (auspicious time) for starting of the Meean had been fixed on the 7th day hence, but he said (quite *impromptu*) that he would try and get an earlier day fixed, and that he would speedily catch us up by dawk. I then compared the list of marches between Jummoo and Pinjore, furnished me by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, with that in his possession, and I found them to tally. I explained to the Meean that, as I had been allowed to accompany him, so the responsibility of arranging our arrival at the proper time, &c., rested on me; and that, as the latest date on which the meeting with His Lordship could take place was the 1st October, there was no time to lose, and that he must not think my anxiety to march forwards was in order to inconvenience or hurry him, and that, therefore, he must excuse my leaving Jummoo to-morrow morning. On mentioning the subject of the shawls, he said that a dawk should be laid from Jummoo so as to bring them on, without delay, to our camp after their arrival at that place. I said as much as I could to induce him to send off the escort to-morrow, but left with the impression that nothing would be done, though resolved to move on myself one stage, at any rate, and so give a stimulus to their exertions.

10. Meean Jowahir Singh, nephew of Maharajah Golab Singh, and afterwards a younger brother of his, by name Motee Singh, about 14 years old, came to the Durbar, and seated themselves on chairs at

Meean Runbeer Singh's right hand, but I did not enter into conversation with them.

11. Just as we had mounted the elephant to return, we recollected that we had not mentioned our wish to visit the fort, and I therefore sent back Pundit Kunhya Lall to state it to the Meean. A dubious reply, to the effect that the soldiers would be cooking their dinners and not ready to receive us, was the result; but a moment after the ever-polite Wuzeer Zorawar hurried out and begged us to please ourselves.

12. We accordingly went to this far-famed fort, down the steep descent to the river, to which and a well near its banks were seen numbers of people crowding for water, having crossed which, and the remainder of its broad dry bed on the elephant, we arrived at a steep and winding paved road, the commencement of which lies in the dry bed of another mountain stream running into the Tavee at right angles, and separating the hill of the fort from the one next to it. On arriving at the top of this, and surmounting a slight undulation, we perceived ourselves considerably higher than the moat, and within easy range of the walls, while in the intervening space we saw a dry tank filled with low brushwood.

13. The fort is entered over a firm, fixed bridge, on either side of which runs the moat quite dry and overgrown with shrubs, in breadth about nine yards. This leads to the gate and only entrance, which is placed in the east side of a large bastion. This front of the fort consists of one straight wall facing the south-west, and is also approached by a long path from the plains, lying over the gentle slopes of the hill. Besides the bastions at the angles of this wall (that facing the west being the only one pierced for cannon, of which it mounts seven), there are two intermediate ones, in one of which the gate is fixed.

14. The form of the fort is heptagonal, the sides of which are unequal, being adapted to the nature of the ground on which it is built. We may say that three of these sides are inaccessible from the precipitous character of the hill sides, but the remaining fronts would be easily practicable.

15. The interior is clear of building, with the exception of the *Koomedan's* house, built on one of the unapproachable angles, *viz.*, that at the north, and contains 3 *pucka* tanks (one covered in) which the

people said were supplied by springs within them, but which are evidently unused, as a thick coating of duckweed on the surface of each attests. There are at present 17 guns and 1 howitzer in the fort, all of brass, mostly 6 and 9 pounders, and apparently in good order.

16. The walls are singly pierced for musquetry, but the bastions have three and four tiers of loopholes.

17. A series of store-houses—half of them *pucka* and half *kucha*—are run along 5 sides, the roofing of which forms the parapet, which again is uncovered from above.

18. Placed on the top of the walls, and extending nearly the whole distance round, is a number of *chevaux-de-frise*, made of thick blocks of wood, armed with sharp wooden teeth (called by the natives "Biliranah") which the *Koomedan* told me were prepared for the Sikhs when they advanced against Jummoo with hostile intent in Sumbut 1902, under Sham Singh, Attareewallah, and Rajah Lall Singh.

19. About 200 men are stationed in the fort now (at least the *Koomedan* said so, though I could not discover fifty), which also contains a small temple, on either side of the entrance of which are two extraordinary Hindoo idols.

20. Jummoo is a large town, said by the *Kotwal* to contain 5,317 houses, and has two extensive and well supplied bazars. The streets are narrow, but clean, and the whole of the enclosure of Jummoo, natural and artificial, from the extreme length from the Palace to the gateway at which we first entered, cannot cover an area of more than one square mile. There is one isolated palace—built by some Rajah—standing, in good repair, near our quarters.

21. But, although the present appearance of the town of Jummoo indicates opulence, there are traces of the existence of a much larger community evident in the ruins and foundations of houses lying on the sides of the two roads which lead down from the town to the sole entrance before named. And were there no other evidence of such having once existed, the remains of several large tanks in this now comparatively uninhabited part would at least afford some presumption on the point. Some three or four of the tanks in the whole place are very fine, having been recently lined with good masonry, having lofty flights of steps.

22. Received in the evening a bag of 250 rupees, Hurree Singhee, and a number of jars of sweetmeats. A bag of rupees was also sent for Lieutenant Garstin, which he civilly declined.

23. Very late in the evening a man came with a news-letter from Simla that had just arrived in Jummoo, to the address of the Maharajah, stating that the writer had met Colonel Lawrence in Simla, who had told him that the meeting with the Meean would, *at all events*, be granted in the plains, and not before the middle of October, or a month and-a-half hence. I took a copy of it on the spot, and also had a letter written to Dewan Jowala Sahaie telling him that I should halt to-morrow on the strength of it, more especially in the hopes of having instructions from Lahore, but that I could place no reliance on it, and that he must pay no attention to letters unless authenticated by Colonel Lawrence's or the Resident's signature.

24. *8th September 1847.*—In reply to some questions I had given Pundit Kunhya Lall to investigate, he reported—

(1) that Meean Jowahir Singh spends most of his time in sporting, and holds a separate Durbar from his cousin in the evening; that he has nothing to do with the government of Jummoo, but has the management of the Noushera district, granted him by his uncle some six months ago; that he wishes to refer his quarrel with his uncle to the Resident; that Moonshee Mohur Singh, Joalla Butteala, and Hurnam are all here in constant intercourse with him; and that Mohur Singh, the brother of Prema, is now near Lahore;

(2) that Meean Runbeer Singh holds his Durbar morning and evening, for about one hour each time, and spends the interval with singing women, but that he does not drink spirits; that there are usually about 9,000 soldiers maintained in Jummoo, of which number 6,000 are quartered in 3 cantonments in Jummoo, while the remaining 3,000 are allowed to accommodate themselves in the jungles and elsewhere.

This information was acquired by Pundit Kunhya Lall from the *Kotwal*, who was living in the next room to that assigned to the Pundit over the gateway, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was elicited

from that functionary (who is moreover employed by Meean Jowahir Singh) unsuspectingly, and in such a way as that no offence could be taken; but I must, at the same time, state that I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

25. Ordered Pundit Kunhya Lall to write again to the Dewan to express my hope that the escort would be ready to go off to-morrow. To this the Dewan replied that it should be as I wished.

26. Despatched my *khillut* pieces, received in Cashmere, to the *Toshehkhana* at Lahore.

27. *9th September 1847.*—Marched to Khairee, 8 *kucha koss* and about as many miles. No cultivation observable, with the exception of a field ploughed up here and there, and a few crops of maize and *bajra* round the two or three villages which lie on the roadside.

28. The river is crossed by a ferry at a short distance below Jummoo, and is not more than 40 yards broad at this season, while the stream is not rapid; when full, the force of the stream must be great.

29. The sandy and stony soil is covered with light jungle, whose only tenant seems to be the black partridge. Our route to-day lay in a line parallel with the hills.

30. Colonel Steinbach reached Khairee also, with the greater part of the escort, except the sowars.

31. Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Wuzeer Zorawar wait at Jummoo for two or three days, when they will come up quickly by dawk. The Meean's *mahoorut* has been fixed on for next Sunday, the 12th instant. (Thermometer at midday 91°.)

32. *10th September.*—Marched to Hurmunder, about seven miles and as many *kucha koss*, though it is called 10 *koss*. A few more signs of population and cultivation than yesterday, but still the greater part of the country covered with jungle. Maize, *kungunee* and cotton crops are visible here and there, and about five villages are passed altogether, the road still following the line of the hills, which here take a bend in towards the north-east.

33. Passed on the road a carriage, a compromise between a *palkee garee* and an old fashioned coach, belonging to the Meean. It was drawn by four excellent mules, ridden by postilions; but the vehicle was a very sorry affair. (Thermometer 90° in the shade.)

34. *11th September 1847.*—Marched to Sookoo Chuck, between seven and eight miles. The cultivation of the country is now becoming more extended, and the soil, which is very light and sandy, seems to produce fine crops of *bajra*, maize and *kungunee*. Several fields are now being ploughed up for the *khurreef* crop, and, though a portion of the country is, doubtless, irreclaimable jungle (its desert-like appearance warranting this assertion), I should say, with all humility, that by far the larger portion is culturable. Wells there are none, the soil being too light to retain water, but there are also none at Guzerat and the neighbourhood.

35. Dewan Jowala Sahaie and Wuzeer Zorawar arrived this morning at our camp.

36. Having now entered the Lahore territory, I prohibited the continuance of *russud* being given gratis to myself and servants. I have hitherto accepted it in consequence of a request having been made that I would take it, which I did not deem it civil, under the circumstances in which I was placed, to refuse; but I may be allowed to add that I should never take it as a mere traveller or official, considering that it gives rise to many abuses, and is, besides, opposed to feelings of independence.

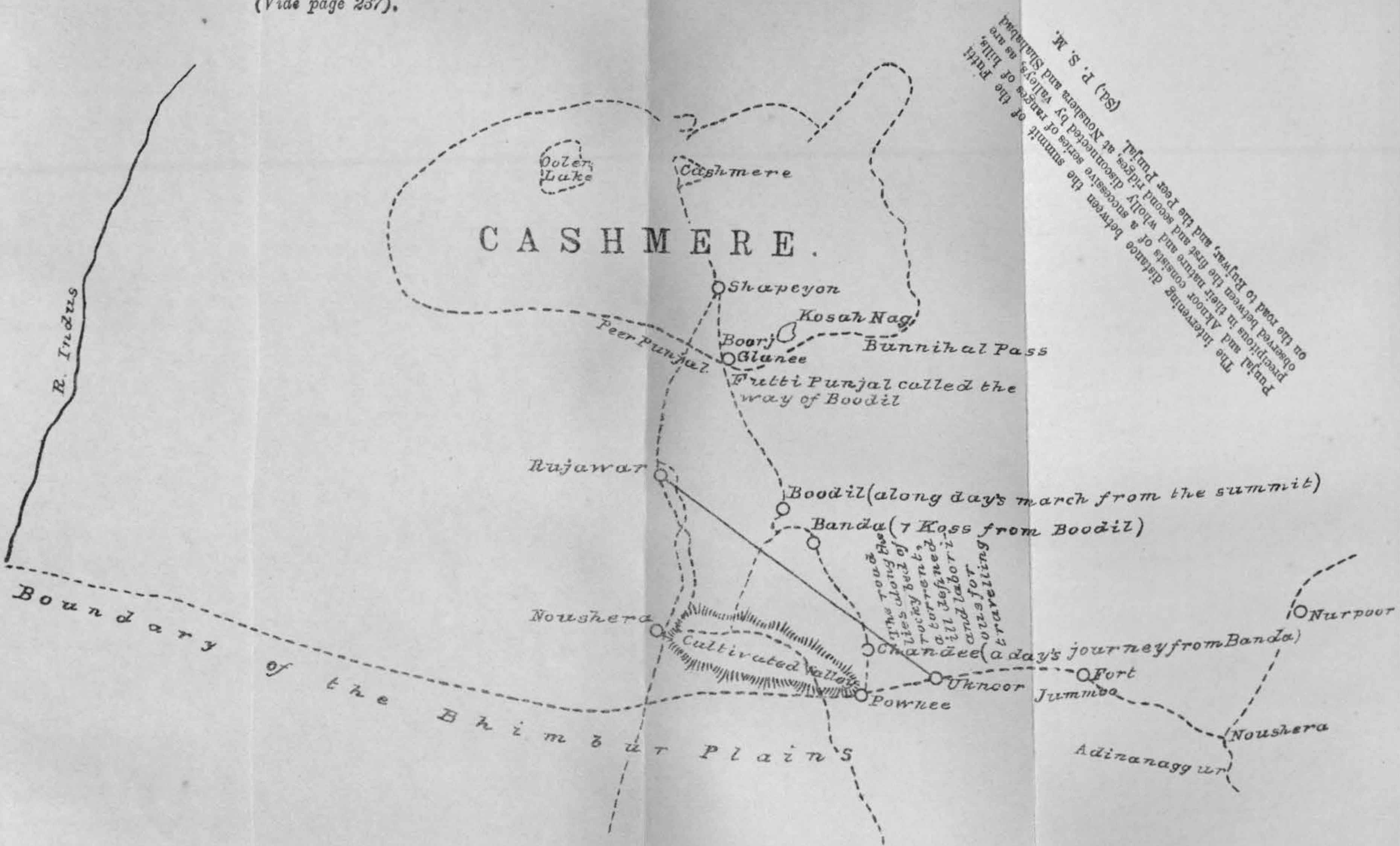
37. The *Koomedan* of the fort of Jummoo having mentioned, on the occasion of my visit, facts connected with the devastation of the villages of Dubb, Pownee, &c., which did not correspond with the account given by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, I sent Pundit Kunhya Lall to get a more explicit statement, in consequence of which the Dewan came to me himself this evening and gave me the following account.

38. When the Sikhs under Sirdar Sham Singh, Attareewallah, and Rajah Lall Singh advanced 50,000 strong against Jummoo in the early part of Sumbut 1902, the Rujawar and Bhimbur Rajahs were prevailed on to join the enemy against Rajah Golab Singh. As the troops of these two Rajahs were on their way to join the besieging army near Jummoo, they laid waste a portion of the villages of Dubb, Pownee, &c., which lay in their route, sparing, however, the lives and property of those individuals of these villages who consented to join them. After the Rajah Golab Singh had, by force of arms and the application of money, obtained the removal of the Lahore army, he sent troops to punish the inhabitants of the villages which had favored the cause of his enemies, and among them Pownee, Dubb and others.

SKETCH MAP

Showing relative positions of two passes in Cashmere.

(Vide page 237).



He described the forces of the Sikhs as amounting to 50,000, while those of Jummoo did not exceed 3,000, which were divided in the following manner:—

500 were in the fort, one column was distributed among the jungle which covers the hill down to the plains, and a second column was held in reserve outside the fort to co-operate with the one in advance. The Sikhs were encamped in the plains at the foot of the hill, and in the only engagement which took place their army was worsted by the two columns conjoined, who eventually came to a hand-in-hand encounter and killed from 3 to 500 of their opponents, sustaining but little loss themselves. After this negotiations were entered into by which the Sikhs were obliged to move off. The Rajah was in the fort the whole time the forces were sitting before it—a period of not more than 20 days, as is now stated—and Dewan Jowala Sahaie was in the garden on the Uknoor road above mentioned.

39. I have the honor to enclose a roughly sketched map, by which the relative positions of the two passes, *viz.*, the Peer Punjal and the "Way of Boodil", will be seen.

CHOON, ON THE BANK OF THE RAVEE: *The 12th September 1847.*

P. SANDYS MELVILL, *Extra Assistant to Resident.*

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 12th to the 18th of September 1847.

1. *12th September 1847.*—Marched to a village called "Choon," on the banks of the Ravee, distant from Sookoo Chuck about eight miles. It is lower down the river than the Jellaluh Ghat, by which we were to have crossed, but which was abandoned on account of there being three streams into which the river is now divided and over which it would have been necessary to pass.

2. The country is assuming, as we daily advance, a more prosperous appearance, the amount of jungle being now very inconsiderable.

3. Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to my quarters in the evening, bringing with him a Simla news-letter confirmatory of the first, which

I mentioned in my Diary No. 6 as having been received before we left Jummoo. It stated that the meeting with His Lordship would not take place before the middle of October. I told the Dewan that my information extended only to the 1st October, and that we must go on as agreed. He mentioned that it was the Meean's wish that the meeting should be allowed in Simla.

4. He afterwards sent to request that I would give a *purwannah* to the Ghat people ordering that no tax be levied on the tribute shawls, &c., which are shortly coming up from Cashmere. This I did.

5. *13th September 1847.*—Marched to Chuppur Kee, about 2½ miles. The village of Choon is as much as ½ mile from the bank of the river, the breadth of which, at this time, is not more than from 80 to 100 yards. There were nine good-sized and well-built boats employed in ferrying over the troops, &c.

6. The land surrounding Chuppur Kee is most highly cultivated, being held in jageer by the sons of Kesree Singh, Sodhee, to whom it was granted some years ago by Runjeet Singh. Within the village are two mud forts, built close to each other by the two sons of Kesree Singh. The bazar is extensive, and outside the walls there is a fine garden, with a small bungalow in its centre.

7. Meean Runbeer Singh, who arrived at our camp at Choon before daylight this morning, did not march on to Chuppur Kee till the evening. He left Jummoo about midday yesterday.

8. Dewan Jowala Sahaie sent to request that to-morrow's march might be only to Adeenanuggur, but a letter which I had desired Pundit Kunhya Lall to write to him, enquiring for the name of the village on the banks of the Beas where we were to encamp to-morrow, crossed his on the road, and so the original plan was adhered to.

9. *14th September.*—Marched to Pindouree, on the west side of the Beas, and distant from Chuppur Kee some ten miles.

10. The village of Behrampoor, which lies on the road at about 1½ miles from Chuppur Kee, boasts of a most picturesque fort, built very much in the fashion of the old English castles, outside the town and in the centre of a small marsh. On enquiring as to its founder, the

people said it was built by Bhoot Bhuga 40 years ago; but it looks twice that age. From what I could gather from the natives it appears that the Sindhanwallea family and Sirdar Runjoor Singh have jageers in the neighbourhood; but I could get no straightforward account.

11. We passed to-day through four or five villages before reaching Adeenanuggur, in all of which (with, I believe, only one exception) there was a small mud fort.

12. Adeenanuggur is a large and—if dependence may be placed on the appearance of its bazar, which, besides being crowded with shops, is traversed by a paved way—a flourishing town. It has no fort, I believe, the only prominent edifice being a *barahdurree* in the interior of the town. In this the Meean and the Dewan remained for the day. There also appears to be a large garden on the east side of the town, on which side, outside the walls, there runs a *nullah*.

13. Pindouree is a small village, about 3½ miles from the bank of the river, and contains a most curious-looking old mud fort. There is also a small *barahdurree* and a large *pucka* tank (the water of which bears a strong vegetable hue) of no very old construction near it.

14. Wuzeer Zorawar Singh came to me late in the afternoon to request that I would send a *chuprassee*, with a *purwannah*, to the Ghat authorities, who should cross the river with the soldiers and see that no opposition was made to their landing on the British side of the river. This I promised to do.

15. Shortly after, Colonel Steinbach arrived with a message from the Meean, stating that he wished two or three days' halt at Hoshiarpoor. I told him that I had already written to Lahore stating that we should arrive at Pinjore on such a day, but that, if it were absolutely necessary to halt, it could be done, provided we reached Pinjore on the 30th and some substantial reason were assigned for the delay.

16. *15th September 1847.*—Marched to Noushera, about four miles. On arriving at the Ghat I found the Meean and his suite already assembled. He was very civil, and we crossed over together in the same boat. I took the opportunity of asking him about the halt at Hoshiarpoor,

of which he seemed very desirous. To judge from his conversation, he appears to have a great taste for sporting, and is, by his own account, a complete Nimrod.

17. On reaching the opposite bank, one of the Customs people came up to say that he could not allow the Meean's soldiers to put up in the Customs house garden without a *purwannah* from me. I instantly rode off to the garden, and, seeing that it was not the proper place for the camp, and that, moreover, it would not contain half the number of the people, I ordered the *chowkeydar* not to allow any one to encamp in it, and also sent back Pundit Kunhya Lall to the Meean to request him to issue orders to the same effect. There are no trees near Noushera under which a tent can be pitched, save those already taken possession of by the Customs people.

18. In consequence of the paucity of boatmen (some three or four boats were left unemployed), the length of the passage across, and the number of people to be crossed, the infantry regiment and sowars pitched their tents on the opposite side, where they made their meal, and the former were ferried over in the afternoon, but the latter and most of the camels had to wait till to-morrow.

19. The Customs *Theekadar*, having applied for the tax usually levied on persons and property crossing the river, was referred to me. I gave him a *purwannah* exempting the camp from tax of any sort.

20. Conformably with a request I made this morning, Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to my quarters in the evening. My wish was to dissuade him from a halt at Hoshiarpoor; for, notwithstanding that it *would* be advisable for the Meean to see the town and cantonments (as he wished), it would be anything but desirable for the soldiers to be encamped near the town. I pointed out the unpleasantness of anything like a bazar disturbance; and, as he readily acquiesced in this, and moreover said that the Meean did not care very much about halting, we finally agreed that there should be no halt at that place. I then asked him for an exact account of the number of the escort, camp followers, cattle, &c., now accompanying us, which he promised to let me have to-morrow. He also told me, in the course of conversation, that the Maharajah wishes the Meean to marry at Kuloora, but that his son is averse to this proceeding, and is very anxious, with the sanction of

Government, to visit the Ganges instead. He mentioned that some of the baggage had been inspected during the day by the Customs officers, whereupon I promised to write to the Patrol. This I immediately did, and received a reply that no further examination or inspection should take place.

21. A few drops of rain fell in the evening.

22. *16th September 1847.*—Marched to Pindouree Bala, a small village, said to be 4 *koss* on the west side of Dessooah. It would have been difficult to accomplish the whole march to Dessooah, as at first intended, owing to a considerable quantity of baggage, &c., having been left on the other side of the Beas from yesterday.

23. I rode down to the Ghat before starting to rouse up the *Theekadar* and his train to a little extra exertion so as to enable all the people to cross early. They all arrived at our camp in the evening.

24. Pundit Kunhya Lall told me that the *Koomedan* of the orderlies had made a request for an order for supplies which the people had had difficulty in getting. As we march to Hurreana to-morrow, where there is a bazar, I said nothing in reply.

25. *17th September.*—Marched to Hurreana. It began to rain at about 7 o'clock, and continued most violently till near 10 o'clock. It was a trying march, both to man and beast, the distance being great and the road very difficult for the camels. It would have been absolutely necessary to halt to-morrow even had not the events of the day changed all our plans, as Colonel Steinbach wrote me.

26. Received, in the afternoon, under an envelope from Mr. Cust, who requested to be informed of the stages between this and Pinjore, a letter from Mr. John Lawrence, the first from Lahore since leaving Cashmere. Its contents rendered a complete alteration of our plans necessary, being to the effect that His Lordship would not receive the deputation till the 25th October, our arrangements having been hitherto made for the 1st October. (It appears that a letter was sent by Mr. Lawrence to my address on the 27th ultimo giving

me the same instructions as the one received to-day. This has never reached me!)

27. I immediately sent to Dewan Jowala Sahaie and requested him to come to my quarters without delay. I apprized him of the news, and requested him to make a fresh list of the marches, shortening each of the old ones, by which means we should lessen the period of rest at Pinjore. I also extracted a fresh promise that the information regarding the number of people in our camp should be furnished me without delay.

28. Acquainted Pundit Kunhya Lall that, agreeably with the wishes of the Resident, he must start for Lahore as quickly as possible.

29. *18th September 1847.*—Halt at Hurreana.

30. In the afternoon I sent Pundit Kunhya Lall to Dewan Jowala Sahaie to get the statistics I yesterday requested, of which the following is a detail.

31. The marches from Hurreana to Pinjore are to be as follows:—

Hurreana to Nya Bussee	4 *koss.*
Burra Bussee	5 "
Malpoor	6 "
Gurh Shunkur	8 "
Bulachor	7 "
Rail	6 "
Opposite Roopur	5 "
Roopur.	
Halt if necessary near Nalahgurh	8 "
Buddiyan	8 "
Midway to Pinjore	6 ".
Pinjore	6 "

32. The following is a detail of the number of soldiers, sowars, cattle, &c., &c., in our camp:—

With whom.	*Ghorechurras.*	Foot *Bundookchees.*	Private servants.	Total of men.	Horses.	Ponies and mules.	Camels.	Elephants.	Oxen.	Buffaloes.
Lubjoo, the Meean's constant attendant.	58	170	377	605	82	89	33	3	1	4
Russalah	145	...	202	347	165	100	12	...	...	...
Wuzeer Zorawar (Toshah-khaneah).	2	15	37	54	2	40	4	...	...	...
Dewan Jowala Sahaie . .	11	42	76	129	23	22	14	1	...	...
Battalion	...	726	56	782	11	...	63	...	...	...
Artillery (2 guns) . . .	...	18	43	61	20	8	...	...	44	...
Ghorechurras . . .	71	...	71	142	71	71	...	...	...	...
Other servants of Meean, not yet joined.	50	...	100	150	50	100	10	1	...	...
Modhees	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonel Steinbach . . .	1	...	10	11	1	3	8	...	...	...
Omra *Darogha* . . .	...	...	23	23	18	6	...	...	...	...
Ghuseeta Khan (*Feelban*) .	...	...	13	13	...	1	...	3	...	...
Total . .	338	971	1,012	2,321	443	440	144	8	45	4

This is the account furnished by Dewan Jowala Sahaie, which I hope is correct, but I have had no means of testing its accuracy.

CAMP BAHADURPOOR BAGH :
The 19th September 1847.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 26th of September 1847.

1. *19th September 1847.*—Marched to Bahadurpoor Bagh, near to the town of Hoshiarpoor. The Meean and his escort encamped at Chota Bussee, about ¾ths of a mile from the town, where there is

a large cluster of shady trees. Meeting the Meean there, I informed him of my intention to halt at Hoshiarpoor to-morrow, and to make a double march the next day after; and told him that if he chose to do the same it would be a good opportunity for him to see the cantonments (he had formerly expressed a wish to see them), but that he could do exactly as he liked. I made one proviso, that the troops should proceed by the regular marches without halting. He said that he would, at all events, come on to Bahadurpoor Bagh in the evening.

2. At about half past 5 in the evening, Messrs. Cust and Lennox, and afterwards Mr. C. Saunders, having come to my quarters with the desire of visiting the Meean (who had shortly before arrived in the Bagh), those gentlemen accompanied me to the Meean's tents, an intimation having been afforded that this time would be convenient for the visit. Colonel Steinbach was present, and had a chair given to him, while Dewan Jowala Sahaie remained standing.

3. A wish was expressed to present *khilluts* to the visitors, but, as a prior reference was made to me, I was able to mention it to them, and they were glad enough to dispense with the ceremony.

4. *20th September 1847.*—Halted to-day.

5. Received letters from Lieutenant Taylor, from which I obtained confirmation of a fact that had previously come to my knowledge, *viz.*, that one of the Agency *chuprassees* with me had accepted presents from the Maharajah before leaving Cashmere. As he had already denied, more than once, having received anything, and persisted in the denial, I dismissed him on the spot.

6. Despatched a public letter to the Resident informing him of our plans for reaching Pinjore, and also my Diary No. 7. Also wrote officially to the Deputy Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, requesting that boats might be collected at the Roopur Ghat on the 25th instant, to the number of 20, for the purpose of crossing over the troops with the Meean, and that arrangements might be made for duly furnishing the camp with supplies during its progress to Pinjore.

7. The *Theekadar* of the Noushera Customs house came to me, requesting payment of the toll and tax leviable on the Meean's camp. I told him that I could not pay him without orders from Lahore.

8. Pundit Kunhya Lall started for Lahore.

9. *21st September 1847.*—Marched to Mailpore—rather a long march, over a heavy and sandy road.

10. Sent a message to Dewan Jowala Sahaie, requesting that he would come to my quarters in the evening. This he accordingly did. I repeated to him that he must not entertain the slightest hope of the meeting with His Lordship being allowed sooner than the 25th proximo, as I had received no letter at Hoshiarpoor on the subject, and that, therefore, there could be no doubt in the matter. He seemed much perplexed, and wished to make another alteration of the marches to Pinjore, which I explained to him was now impossible, especially as he had had his uncontrolled pleasure in drawing up the last plan. I asked him whether the list of people in the camp which he had furnished me the other day was exact. He assured me that it was.

11. The Tehsildar who has collected the supplies for the last two days came to me for a *razeenamah*, on which I sent him to the Dewan, promising to give him one when he had first obtained one from that personage; he accordingly brought me one signed by the Meean.

12. *22nd September.*—Marched to Shunkergurh, distant about ten miles, over a good but sandy road.

13. The Shunkergurh Tehsildar paid me a visit in the evening. He has made suitable provision for the supplies as far as the river Sutlej.

14. Colonel Steinbach shortly after arrived with a message from the Meean, wishing to know whether he would really have to wait till the 25th October for the meeting at Simla. I saw that this was intended as a probe, and felt annoyed that the question should have been put in such a way after the explicit terms in which I spoke to Dewan Jowala Sahaie yesterday evening. I sent an answer in the affirmative.

15. *23rd September.*—Marched to Bulachor—rather a long distance.

16. Immediately on arriving at our camp, I was accosted by Colonel Steinbach, whom the Meean had sent to inform me that a news-letter had just been received from Simla, stating that His Lordship

would receive the Meean directly, provided he arrived within six days from the present time. I told him that I could not act upon such a letter, and that, unless I received orders myself, it would be impossible to go nearer to Simla than Pinjore, to which place, however, I would be happy to go with the Meean as fast as he liked. I requested him to send Dewan Jowala Sahaie to me after breakfast, for the purpose of reading the letter to me. This I heard, and said the same to the Dewan as I had to Colonel Steinbach. I spoke to him about the escort, and advised their remaining at Roopur, but he seemed to wish them to proceed to Pinjore. I also told him that he could not take up more than 30 soldiers with the Meean to Simla, this being the number mentioned by Colonel Lawrence in a letter to Lieutenant Taylor: to this he did not object.

17. Two and-a-half pair of the tribute shawls have arrived, and news of the departure of as many pairs more from Jummoo has been received in our camp. A dawk has been laid all the way from Jummoo to our camp.

18. Was obliged to have recourse to Dewan Jowala Sahaie's moonshee to write *purwannahs*, 1st, to the Tehsildar of Roopur regarding the crossing over the Meean and a few of his people to-morrow; 2nd, to the same individual regarding the mass of the troops, who will follow after, at a day's interval; 3rd, to ditto concerning the tribute shawls, which will probably come last of all. I also wrote officially to the Patrol of Roopur (I now find there is no such officer) requesting a general superintendence over all the arrangements.

19. Received, late in the evening, a demi-official letter from Colonel Lawrence, confirming the statement contained in the Simla news-letter which arrived in the morning. I immediately sent to beg that the Dewan would come to my quarters. On informing him as to its contents, he was highly gratified. (The letter had been eight days on a two days' journey).

20. *24th September 1847.*—Marched to Roopur. On arriving at the Ghat, I received letters from Colonel Lawrence having the same import as the one received yesterday evening, but further specifying the stages to Simla. As the Meean had encamped for the day on the Jullundur side of the river, I took the opportunity of seeing him

and told him the news, among which was the fact that he could take up one company of Infantry and a *russalah* as his escort to Simla, mixed, however, with advice that this number should be diminished as much as possible. Dewan Jowala Sahaie unhesitatingly acquiesced in a proposal that only 30 sowars should go, besides the company.

21. The route mentioned by Colonel Lawrence was by the regular line of dawk stages, which would take us six days in accomplishing if the ordinary marches were made; but we agreed that it should be done in four days, whereby we should reach Simla on the 28th, the 29th being the latest date for our arrival there. The marches, as agreed on, were to be—

From Roopur to Budya, 22 miles.
„ „ „ Kothar 16 „
„ „ „ Syree 18 „
„ „ „ Simla 12 „

It was settled that the large camp should remain at Roopur during the time the Meean is absent, with the exception of a few men and sowars whom he wishes to accompany him as far as Budya.

22. A Tehsildar of Loodeana, sent by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, met me at the Ghat, and informed me that the boats for crossing the troops would be collected to-morrow, being the day named by me. The whole camp has come down to the river to-day, but solely in consequence of the change in our plans; they are to cross to Roopur to-morrow.

23. I told the Tehsildar of Roopur that the camp would remain here till further orders from the Meean, and that arrangements must be made for furnishing supplies day by day.

24. Wrote, by return messenger, a demi-official letter to Colonel Lawrence informing him that we should arrive at Simla on the 28th instant.

25. *25th September 1847.*—Marched to Budya, said to be 22 miles from Roopur. On arriving at this place a letter from Mr. J. C. Erskine was delivered to me, informing me that a *jemadar* and two *chuprassees* had been sent to Budya for the purpose of collecting coolies, &c., for the Meean's camp.

26. Dewan Jowala Sahaie's moonshee having come to me to enquire where to-morrow's camp would be, I told him first to write to the Dewan asking the number of soldiers, sowars, &c., that he wished to accompany the Meean to Simla. He sent a reply intimating the Meean's wish that one company of Infantry and 30 sowars, besides orderlies and soldiers for "guard," which would have swelled the list to a heavy account, should be allowed to go. I ordered him to write again and state that it was my express advice—as derived from Colonel Lawrence—that he should not be accompanied by more than half a company of Infantry, and make no attempt at taking *any* men under the hollow pretence of their being for the "*pairah*" or guard. Of both these letters I had copies taken for myself, and told the moonshee to bring back a written reply to the second. This, however, he did not do, returning with only a verbal message to the effect that it should be as I wished. I was prevented from seeing the Dewan myself in consequence of the stormy state of the weather.

27. Was rather surprized at hearing that the Meean had ordered 400 coolies for his baggage.

28. *26th September 1847.*—Marched to Kudlee, but the Meean and his people encamped at Kothar, a village four miles further on the road to Simla.

29. Shortly after starting, I received a demi-official letter from Colonel Lawrence informing me that if we reached Simla on the 30th it would be well, and desiring me not to distress the Meean and his people by too long marches. Overtaking the Meean and Dewan on the road, I apprized them of this, at which they both seemed very much pleased, and came to an understanding on the spot that we should proceed by the usual stages, so as to arrive at Simla on the 29th instant. I requested the Dewan to send me, without fail, a list of the soldiers, people and animals with the Meean in his camp. He did not keep his promise in this matter.

30. Wrote demi-officially to Colonel Lawrence informing him that the Meean would arrive at Simla on the 29th instant.

HURREEPORE STAGING BUNGALOW: } P. SANDYS MELVILL,
The 27th September 1847. } *Extra Assistant to Resident.*

No. 9.—Diary of Mr. P. Sandys Melvill, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 27th September to the 4th of October 1847.

1. *27th September 1847.*—Marched from Kudlee to Hurreepore, 12 miles. Kothar, where the Meean remained yesterday, is a good place for encamping, if it is wished to reach Simla in three marches from Buddee, it being about five miles on the Hurreepore side of Kudlee.

2. Sent to Dewan Jowala Sahaie for the list of the people in camp, which he had promised to let me have yesterday. His statement showed a large excess over the numbers I had expected (differing, moreover, from a subsequent list furnished for Colonel Lawrence), *viz.*, 117 foot soldiers, 30 sowars, 65 led horses and 98 mules and *tattoos*, besides 353 *umlahs*, or private servants. This is considerably above the number he promised not to exceed.

3. *28th September.*—Marched to Syree, 10 miles. On arriving at the Syree Bungalow, I received a demi-official letter from Colonel Lawrence advising that the Meean should encamp to-day at the foot of the Jutog hill, in order that no delay might take place in his arrival at Simla on the following morning. I told Dewan Jowala Sahaie of this, who readily agreed that it would be the best plan. I promised him to be with the Meean at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to accompany him into Simla, and begged that I might not be kept waiting.

4. Wrote demi-officially to Colonel Lawrence informing him of the time we should arrive at Simla and enclosing also my diary No. 8.

5. *29th September.*—Marched to Simla. I left Syree at 4 o'clock and reached the Meean's camp at 5. On going to Dewan Jowala Sahaie's tent, instead of everything being ready, I found all the people in bed: thus, a delay of ¾ hour was occasioned. Having surmounted the Jutog hill, we rode on for about 2 to 2½ miles, when we were met by Colonel Lawrence, Colonel Grant, C.B., and Lieutenants Edwardes and Lake, who accompanied the Meean to the house prepared for him, next to that inhabited by Colonel Lawrence.

6. *30th September.*—Nothing to note.

7. *1st October.*—At half past 2 o'clock P.M. I went with Lieutenant Edwardes to meet the Meean and conduct him to the Durbar at the

Governor-General's, which had been appointed for 3 o'clock. A company of the Rifles lined the road (within the gates) leading up to the Government house, a salute of 13 guns being fired in honor of the event. Mr. Secretary Elliott presented the Meean to the Governor-General. The tribute shawls, &c., were first produced by the Meean, to whom some valuable presents were given in return. The same honors were bestowed on departing as on arriving.

8. *2nd October 1847.*—Nothing to note.

9. *3rd October.*— Ditto.

10. *4th October.*—This being the day named for the Meean's departure from Simla, he was accompanied by Colonel Lawrence to the end of the Simla bazar from his own house. I rode on with him as far as Boileaugunge, and then left him, it having been deemed unnecessary that any officer should accompany him on his homeward route.

11. The following is the list of the escort which accompanied the Meean to Simla, as furnished by Dewan Jowala Sahaie for Colonel Lawrence, and would, therefore, be the proper one to refer to on any similar occasion hereafter, *viz.*:—

35 Sowars.
1 Adjutant.
3 *Subahdars.*
3 *Havildars.*
3 *Naiks.*
3 Buglers and Drummers.
78 soldiers (foot).
56 Orderlies.

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12. Marched for Lahore, where I arrived on the 19th October.

P. SANDYS MELVILL,
Extra Assistant to Resident.

Diaries of Pundit Kunhya Lal, on deputation to Cashmere—1847.

Diaries of Pundit KUNHYA LAL, on deputation to Cashmere—1847.

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No. 1.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 21st to the 27th of April 1847.

21st April 1847—Camp Sialkote, 8 koss from Soeeyanwalah.—A large town. There is a fort said to be built by Rajah Shalivahun, a Hindoo King who reigned about 300 years B. C. The fort has no building inside in existence, but a very strong wall all round and has towers. It is in the *ilaquah* of Dewan Tek Chund, and Goorditta Mull and Gunda Mull act for him. I saw Bundoo Khan, one of the *punches* of the zemeendars of this place, and one Husun Khan, owner of eight wells, and another by name Nek Bukht. All zemeendars complain of their Kardars plundering them and other zemeendars, and corroborate what the zemeendars of the former stages have said. When asked whether they plunder the zemeendars only or others too of other professions, they said that they had begun to plunder others also at first, but when they saw that all the people joined together, and were on the brink of conspiring, they forsook that practice, and now plunder none but the poor zemeendars. After this they said that there were several other complaints to make, but they being poor zemeendars cannot disclose the fact. On being asked several times to divulge them, they said that whenever any of the British *amlah* will hold their hands, that is, assist them, they will say all what is in their minds, but now they cannot and will not, and took their leave, though I told them often to sit for a while more.

Here a battalion of Sirdar Tej Singh and six cannons, under the command of Colonel Richpal Singh, is encamped, and they have been ordered to make this their cantonment.

22nd April—Camp Pudhial of Brahmins, 11 koss.—A large village and fort consisting of above 150 houses and 50 shops of mud and

unburnt bricks. No cultivation as far as Soochetgarh, 7 *koss* from Sialkote, but after passing it good farms to be seen.

Agreeably to Mr. Winterbottom's direction, I wrote a *purwannah* to the Kardar here for a camel and a letter to Colonel Richpal Singh at Sialkote, who furnished his servants with a camel of his own when one of Mr. Winterbottom's hired camels ran away at night and was not to be found, copies of which I submit for your information. The Kardar, agreeably to the contents of the *purwannah*, furnished us with the required camel, but the Colonel was kind enough to make a successful search for the camel, which he sent to us with one of his sepoys in the evening, and so the camel furnished by the Kardar was returned to him.

This village is under the jurisdiction of the Jummoo territory, which extends from Koree, 1 *koss* this side of Soochetgurh. The Kardar, Urjun Singh, came to pay a visit to Mr. Winterbottom. I saw the *Chowdree*, Bishen, and two or three other zemeendars, who, on my asking them how they were treated by the Kardar, said that, though he is severe in realizing the *mamla*, but not so tyrannical as the Lahore Kardars. The day is cloudy and stormy; therefore I could see no other zemeendars.

23rd April 1847—Camp Jummoo, 7 koss.—The famous Jhiree is only one *koss* in this way, but in some parts impenetrable. It has only one cut pass of about five yards in breadth, and in some places it is only one or two feet. Sookha Singh, Commandant, and one more officer with a few sowars, came to receive us to the "Gommut Durwazuh," or "Tower Gate." It is not strong enough, but on an eminence of some yards. On entering it we saw no traces of habitation or "*abadee*," but a road leading to the place where Captain Broome and Lieutenant Lake used to live. We were conducted to it by those officers. Afterwards the Wuzeer Zorawar and Dewans Jowala Sahaie, Kurrum Chund, and Lodhun came to pay a visit to Mr. Winterbottom. In the interview Dewan Jowala Sahaie presented him 225 rupees, which he at first refused to take, but afterwards he told me that you had told him to accept in case the refusal would incur displeasure; and so he accepted, and after ceremonious exchange of words the conversation turned to the route we should follow to Cashmere, and the Dewan advised Mr. Winterbottom not to take the Banihal road, which

he said to have snow to this time. Consequently Mr. Winterbottom now intends to take the Rajowree road, and will start perhaps the day after to-morrow. Dewan Jowala Sahaie has fixed the time of Mr. Winterbottom's seeing the Maharajah's son to-morrow afternoon. Meean Runbeer Singh is said to have been enlisting new force, but very slowly. They now have, the above-mentioned Commandants say, only 25,000 men, and agreeably to the treaty he should keep 30,000, to which number he will enlist. A butcher came, and, on my asking him how he was at Jummoo, said that he is ready to leave this city and to live in some one under the British Government for fears of his being totally ruined. On my asking him the reason, he replied that the Maharajah buys a goat for four or six annas from the villagers and sells it to him and others for one rupee. Three sepoys, in the meantime, came, and after compliments asked me whether they can be enlisted in the regiments now being raised at Hooshiarpore and Lahore. I asked them the reason of their leaving the Maharajah's service. They said that they have been enserved for the last few months only, and have received not a farthing in cash, but about half a seer of *attah* and 1 *chittack* of *dal* every day, no *ghee*, and that they see that His Highness' old servants are in arrears, some of eight or nine months and others of more than a year, so what expectations they can have, being strangers and newly entertained. After that a man who was formerly in the Sikh service, and is now going to Cashmere with me, came to me and said, without my asking him anything, that he had been to some of the moonshees here, his old acquaintances, and that he saw several sepoys who had come to them for their arrears of pay, but in vain, and that the sepoys are much averse to the Maharajah's service, but cannot help it when they see nowhere else any morsel of bread for them. Then I asked him whether he knew anything of the merchants and shopkeepers, to which he answered that they are also in the same state; for, he said, that His Highness takes *mamla* in corn, and in such a quantity that less than ¼th is left to the farmers, and sells it at his own rate, and that His Highness buys skins of beasts from almost every village in his *ilaquah*, and after having them made into shoes and other articles he sends them to be sold in several parts of the country. On hearing this I told him that it was his former practice, and now he does not, but he replied that certainly it is his old practice and he abides by it

to this time, and that he will let me know to-morrow all about Jummoo people if he can.

Mr. Winterbottom and myself went to see the city on an elephant and accompanied by the same Commandant and a few sepoys and sowars, but found nothing worth seeing or mentioning in this. He dismissed the Lahore sowars and guards, after presenting the former Rs. 3-8-0 and the latter Rs. 2-8-0 each. Meean Runbeer Singh has furnished us with two guards to-day.

24th April 1847—Camp Jummoo.—We went to see Bahoo's fort and found it to be a strong one on the top of a small hill, having one large cannon and 17 small ones and 5 blunderbusses. It is situated on the other or right bank of Tavee river, which is fordable on all sides of Jummoo. It is said that there are about 15 cannons in the Jhiree and about 500 sepoys, but I have not seen any. There are 5 more cannons in the house we are in.

The man who promised yesterday to let me know something more about the *mahajuns* says that the Maharajah's people have invented another plan to plunder them; that they ask them for money, and say to mortgage something which the *mahajuns,* being their ryots, refuse to keep, but cannot refuse to give the amount or something less than the required sum, which is very seldom, or I must say never, repaid.

In the evening after 4 o'clock Dewan Jowala Sahaie came to take us to the Ticka Sahib or Heir Apparent, Runbeer Singh, who with Meean Jowahir Singh came as far as the outer gate of the Palace to receive us. We went in and sat there. After usual complimentary exchange of words, the conversation turned to Mr. Winterbottom's having been a great traveller, and he said that he has seen Ceylon and southern part of China, and gave a little account of them, which I interpreted and which the Ticka Sahib was very much surprised to hear, especially Ceylon or "Lunka", which he said was heard to be inhabited by giants or "Rakchus," which Mr. Winterbottom said was all a falsehood. Runbeer Singh said that the Maharajah had also sent some of his army to the northern part of China, and at first his force was defeated, but afterwards he defeated the Chinese and had brought some dress of those people which he shewed us. Then he said that

some of his countrymen, about 500, are still in captivity in China, and he hopes that now he will be able to release them, through the kind interference of the British. Mr. Winterbottom, on hearing this, answered that, as the Maharajah is a great friend of the British, he has no doubt that the British will have great pleasure in assisting His Highness. Then Runbeer Singh said that he is by all means in the British service, and when he has caught hold of the skirt of such a powerful Government he has no doubt of succeeding in everything he desires. In short, every word he uttered shewed submission and thankfulness to the British. I cannot say whether they were in reality so or otherwise. The interview lasted for less than an hour, and then we took our leave. Meean Jowahir Singh was also there, but sat silently. He has nothing to do in the Maharajah's territory, but Jusroutah, &c., are given up to him, where he generally lives.

We shall start to-morrow for Uknoor, the first stage on the road to Cashmere.

25th April 1847—Camp Uknoor, 12 koss.—This is a large village, and has a fort on the right bank of the Chenab river, which we crossed to-day. The day was rainy, and I could not go out to see the village.

I was directed by Mr. Winterbottom to write a *purwannah* in answer to a petition from the *Thanadar* of Goojranwalah, and of which I beg to submit a copy.

26th April.—Camp Dub, 12 koss.—Only two houses, one of which half burnt. It is about two *koss* from Pownee, a large village where a Kardar lives, and which is out of the way we are taking. It is said that when these villages revolted against the Maharajah, with the Rajah of Bhimbur, and His Highness sent a force and subdued them again, they were desolated and burnt to ashes. I asked the villagers what *mamla* they pay to the Maharajah; they said that ¼th or at most ⅓rd of the produce and 2 rupees per house (called *dowara*) and 1 for about each three *gomaos* of land in cash.

27th April.—Camp Deok, 8 koss.—In the *ilaquah* of Meean Jowahir Singh, son of the late Rajah Dhean Singh. These villages pay ¼th of the produce and two rupees per house and for the cattle

and other *chuttees*, it depends on the will of the Kardar, who extracts as much as he thinks the man can pay.

CAMP DHURUM SAL: }
The 28th April 1847. } PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 2.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 28th to the 30th of April 1847.

28th April 1847—Camp Dhurum Sal, 8 koss.—A large village in the *ilaquah* of Meean Jowahir Singh. I saw Khyalee Ram, *dhurmurthee*, who receives Rs. 30 per *fusl* and has taken the whole village in contract for Rs. 35 per *fusl*. He says that he had the contract for Rs. 32 only before, but now since seven or eight years the Maharajah has increased it to Rs. 35. The villages round pay ¼th of the produce, and they are contented with it. Then I asked him the reason of their being, or seeming to be, so poor, though they pay very little to the Sirkar, and was answered that they are ruined by *chuttees*, and on my asking for what the *chuttee* is extracted, they said that the one is called *dowara*, which is paid Rs. 2 for each house, and the other *nindra*, that is, when death or birth takes place they are to pay the *Sirkar* whatever the Kardars think the zemeendar is able to give, and these ruin them. Besides these two, whenever the Kardars are fined for any irregularity or *chuttee* is taken from them, they levy the amount from the zemeendars.

29th April.—Camp Sialsooee, 8 koss.—A small village. We encamped about a *koss* forward, and so could ascertain nothing but the general complaint of *chuttee*.

30th April.—Camp Rujowree, 8 koss.—Dewan Goorditta Mull, younger brother of Dewan Kurrum Chund, and Jemadar Churtoo, with a few sepoys, came out about three miles to receive us and conducted us to the palace. The former presented about Rs. 7, but Mr. Winterbottom refused and did not take. The conversation turned about the *mamla* of Rujowree, to which the Dewan answered that in the hills there is nothing fixture, but generally when the land is good and crop flourishing 10 or 8 rupees per *Tunka* (a measurement of about 2 *gomaos*) is levied on rice, and ¾th of the *mamla* is paid from the

rice crop, and the remainder ¼th from the wheat and *mukkee.* Meean Monavur Khan's two sons or grandsons of Raja Raheemoolah Khan, who are quite young, were sent by their mother to pay their respects to *Sahiblog,* which they did and were taken back by their servants. They were in a very poor and dirty state, and I have heard that the Maharajah pays them, their mother, and other relatives Rs. 500 annually. The Meean was killed in a battle when fighting on the part of the Maharajah against his brother, Tuheeroollah Khan.

CAMP RUJOWREE:
The 30th April 1847. } PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 3.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 1st to the 7th of May 1847.

1st May 1847—Camp Rujowree.—Mudud Khan, Jemadar, came to me, and after conversing about the state of Rujowree I, with great difficulty, made out the following detail from him: That here Khutree *mahajuns* are the sole managers, and they take all the produce of the farms from the zemeendars and pay the fixed revenue to the Sirkar and then sell wheat, &c., to the zemeendars, the price of which they are unable to pay, and thereby ruined and fell deeply in debt to them.

2nd May—Camp Thunnah, 6 koss.—On the road I saw two Cashmerees, who, after compliments, held up their hands to heavens and prayed to God for the establishment of the British Government at Cashmere and passed away without saying another word. Another person came to me on the road and said that he was plundered by the Bhrot Kardar of his cattle and other property. I told him to come to Thunnah, where I would try to do something for him. He promised, but did not come; but on my reaching Thunnah and asking the Kardar I was told that he had written to Rujowree and Bhrot for him, but received no answer, and that he will write again on the subject. A third person came at Thunnah and said that his wife was forcibly taken away by a man. I referred him to the Kardar, who has promised to hear all his case to-morrow, being engaged in collecting coolies and supplies to-day. I saw a man by name Soorujram, who shewed me three *purwannahs* about his grandfather Bishnath's

jageer. The one dated 19th *Shawal* 1176 bearing Ajeet Singh's seal, the other of the same date bears an illegible seal, and the third bears no date, but seal not legible. He said that His Highness promised last year that his *dhurmurth*, which amounts to Rs. 45, will continue, but he received nothing for the last "*Sawunee*," and cannot say for the ensuing "*Haree*" crop. In a few days he intends going to Cashmere to complain to the Maharajah. He also said that here are two or three more *dhurmurthees* who also will come and show their *purwannahs* to me, but they have not come to this time, being about 9 P.M.

3rd May 1847—Camp Bhurumgulah, 6 koss.—Here the Maharajah has appointed a *chowkee* for taking duties, which are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
On salt	1	4	0	per 4 maunds.
On white cloth	1	9	0	" maund.
On sugar	1	4	0	" "

Other goods are not permitted by the Maharajah to pass this road. I saw a *purwannah* signed by His Highness ordering the *Thanadar* here to let every other man pass this road but the Cashmerees who may happen to leave Cashmere for the plains. Every man, whom I ask anything about himself, says that everything happens agreeably to the fate of a man and the will of God, and that he attaches nothing to the Maharajah, and divulges nothing. The *mootsuddee* here says that there is no necessity of his telling anything, he being a poor man, and the Maharajah's ryot, but on my arrival at Cashmere crowds of people will come to say their grievances. Then I told him that there is no harm in his telling me also, but could not bring him to it. He says that in case of *Burra Sahib's* coming here, every man, he hopes, will get his grievances redressed, but that the Maharajah, unless obliged to it by the *Burra Sahib*—he means to your honor—will never leave his tyranny.

4th May—Camp Pooshanah, 6 koss.—Only three families to this time have come here, but they say the rest will come up in a fortnight. These people generally go down in the winter for the snow and return in summer when it is over.

One of the sepoys who are with us said that he saw 8 sepoys here who eloped from Cashmere on account of their not being paid

their arrears, which also they did not take. On hearing this I considered that if asked perhaps he will say something about himself, and consequently I put questions to him. At first he praised the Maharajah, but afterwards on my insisting to tell me the truth said that he and the rest of the sepoys are in arrears about two years. Some of the rest also corroborate it, and say that if they leave their services, and even do not take their arrears, still the Maharajah will confiscate their houses, and therefore they cannot do so, though they long very much to give up their service.

5th May 1847—Camp Suraee Allyabad, 6 koss.—In the road we passed over the snow for about 2 *kosses*. On the top of the Peer Punchal Mr. Winterbottom examined the height, and on my asking him said that it was about 1,200 feet high, and the Ruttun was 900. All day and night was stormy and rainy. Snow also fell this night about the Suraee and on the Peer.

6th May—Camp Heerpoor, 7 koss.—Dewan Gobindjus, the *Ilakahdar*, Jeydial, news-writer, and a Jemadar came to receive us about a mile, and said that they were sent by the Maharajah to attend on us. The Dewan presented Rs. 5 as *nuzzur*, which Mr. Winterbottom did not take. Wuzeer Zorawar, the Kardar of Shupeyan, also came here in the evening to make his *salaam*.

7th May—Camp Heerpoor.—But we went to see Shupeyan, accompanied by the Dewan, news-writer, and the Wuzeer, and returned in the evening. On the road a man came and said that he was a *moojavir* of the *Durgah* of Soadh Maijee Sahibah, the mother of Shah Nooroddeen, at Islamabad, but driven out of the *Durgah* by the Kardar there. I told him to come to Heerpoor in the evening, which he did on our return. Then I asked him whether he laid his case before the Maharajah; he said that he had done so, and the Maharajah issued orders to Wuzeer Ruttun Chund to draw out a *purwannah* for the Kardar not to meddle with him, but the Wuzeer consulted on the subject with the Kardar, who is a perfect enemy of his, and who advised him not to do as ordered; so he did not get admittance in the *Durgah*. On hearing this I asked him who was now in possession of it, and he said that the *mokuddum*, or headman of the village. Then I enquired about *sunnud*, which he showed me, and said that the *mokuddum* has none in his possession. The

sunnud is a very old one of the time of Alum Shah. After this I advised him to go to the Maharajah again and lay before His Highness all about his case, which he said he will do, and took his leave.

Mr. Winterbottom and myself will start to-morrow for Shahabad, and thence will go to Islamabad, after which he intends to proceed to Cashmere.

CAMP HEERPOOR:
The 7th May 1847.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 4.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 8th to the 15th May of 1847.

8th May 1847—Camp Wuttoo, 6 koss from Heerpoor.—From Sedho, which is 2½ *koss* from Heerpoor, we went to see a cataract or waterfall, by name Ahurbal, 1½ *koss* from Sedho, but out of the way, and thence to the end of the stage. Wuttoo has about 30 houses in it. Almost all the villages here stand in need of medical aid, which Mr. Winterbottom gave to one or two, having no other medicines with him for the rest. The inhabitants of these villages generally have fever, toothache, and eye sores.

This village is in the *purgunnah* of Deosur.

9th May—Camp Kolgam, 6 koss.—In the morning at Wuttoo, I saw a crowd of about 20 people at my doors. I asked them who they were and what they wanted. They said that they were plaintiffs and came to Sahib to complain of their grievances. On being asked what they had to say, they added that they were Domes and of other castes, but His Highness the Maharajah had given them axes and ordered to cut trees in the jungle, whereby they were ruined. They shewed me their hands, which were full of corns. I asked them whether they get any wages. They said that they get nothing but a seer of rice per day per man; and the reason of their complaining was that they used to plough lands and thereby to support their families, but by being employed in cutting trees they are obliged to neglect their lands, and so their families die of starvation. On hearing this, I asked them what the Maharajah was doing with that wood. They

said that he sends for it at Cashmere by *begarees* and there has it sold by his people. After all this I told them that this Sahib can do nothing for them, and they returned disappointed, saying that if *Sahiblog* has appointed the Maharajah to kill the people there is no help. We started from Wuttoo at 9 A.M. and reached Kolgam in the afternoon. This is a large village in the *purgunnah* of Deosur, on the left bank of the Weth or Weshou river, which flows with great rapidity. Futtoo, *Chowdree*, the Kardar of this place, met us on the road and accompanied us here. On the road I saw several ponds and asked the reason of there being so many and no habitation around. A man who was passing by said that formerly all this place was inhabited by men, but on account of the tyranny of the Rajahs they all ran away. I asked him what tyranny was practised by the present Maharajah, and he said that he takes ⅔rds of the produce, and the farmer who earns 100 *khurwars* of grain receives only 20 or 25 for himself. I asked him who takes the rest, and he was going to answer when the Kardar overheard and came nigh, and the poor man out of his fear held his tongue and for a while walked by me, but afterwards took his way to his village, which was out of our way.

10th May 1847—Camp Chowgram, 5 koss.—Just on our arrival here we went to see the Wasookh Nag, a water spring 4 *koss* from this place, and thence returned late at night in rain and hail the whole road. This is in the Deosur *ilaquah*. Half way to the water spring is a village, by name Ruzloo, where there is also a small water spring. A large stream comes out of the Wasookh Nag.

11th May—Camp Chowgram.—We are obliged to halt here to-day on account of the rain and hail, which lasted the whole day.

A man, by name Narayun Pundit, a native of Ramoo, whom I saw here, says that he used to receive 23 *khurwars* of land from General Meean Singh's time, but the Maharajah now gives him only 11½. Another man, Luchee Ram, a Cashmeeree cook, called "Luteef" on account of his skill, and native of this place, says that he used to receive 200 rupees annually from Maharajah Runjeet Singh's time, but the Maharajah only gives him Rs. 50, and that 100 *kkurwars* were granted to his mother-in-law, whose children now receive only 50. In short, every man is paid half of what he used to receive before. He

further says that he wishes to go down to the plains, but the Maharajah does not grant him a pass, and says that if every Cashmeeree will leave Cashmere still he shall not grant *him* a pass.

The people here also say that formerly rice was sold here at the rate of a rupee a *khurwar*, but the Maharajah has now increased the rate to 1 rupee and 4 annas.

12th May 1847—Camp Shahabad, 5 koss.—On the road, about half way, there is a water spring, by name Panzut Nag, and another with it, named Kanuh Nag, in which they say that there are fishes with one eye, but I saw none of that description. On the road about a *koss* to Shahabad, Noor Shah, the Kardar, and Netur Singh, *Kotwal*, came to receive us. After usual exchange of words, the conversation turned towards the revenue of the district, and the Kardar said that formerly at the time of Meean Singh the sum of 18,000 rupees in cash was taken for the whole of this district, but Sheikh Moohioodeen, having some enmity with Wazeer Singh, the late Kardar, increased it to Rs. 23,000, which was nominal at that time and the former sum only realized. The Maharajah has continued the latter sum, by which the villagers are ruining. Also he said that their fields do not yield more than is sufficiént for their own consumption, and the revenue money they pay by their industry and traffic.

On our arrival here we went to see the Bairee Nag spring, which is a fine one surrounded by buildings of old, made by Jahangeer Badshah. There I found two inscriptions which I give in Persian, together with its translation in English :—

بادشاه هفت کشور شهنشاه عدالت گستر ابو المظفر نور الدین جهانگیر بادشاه ابن
اکبر بادشاه غازی بتاریخ سنه ۱۵ جلوس درین سرچشمهٔ فیض آئین نزول اجلال فرمودند و
این عمارت بحکم آنحضرت صورت اتمام یافت ❖

از جهان گیر شاه اکبر شاه | این بنا سر کشید بر افلاک
بانیٔ عقل یافت تاریخش | قصبه آباد چشمهٔ ورناک
۱۰۲۹

"King of Seven Continents, Emperor the Just, Aboo-oolmozuffur Nooroodeen Jahangeer Badshah, son of the late Akbur Badshah, in the 15th year of his reign, came at the water spring, and this building, agreeably to his order, has been finished. From Jahangeer Shah of Akbur Shah this ground work drew its head to heavens. The founder of wisdom found the date of it! 'Palace may remain inhabited and the spring of Wur Nag.'"

Wur Nag is meant for Bairee Nag.

NOTE.—The words of the last line, agreeably to a Persian rule, give the year 1029 of Hijree.

حیدر بحکم شاه جهان بادشاه دهر | شکر خدا که ساخت چنین آبشار جوئی
این جوئی داده دست ز خوبی بهشت یاد | زین آبشار یافته کشمیر آبروئی
تاریخ جوئی آب بگفتا سروش غیب | از چشمهٔ بهشت بروی آمد جوئی

"Haidur, agreeably to the orders of Shah Jahan, King of the world, thank God that he made the spring flow. This spring has given to memory the spring of heavens. From this spring Cashmere has got honor. The date of the spring said the unknown voice—From the spring of heavens this stream has come out."

NOTE.—Agreeably to a Persian rule the last line gives the year 1036 of Hijree, but the year is not given in the original.

13th May 1847—Camp Shahabad.—We went to see the Banihal pass to the top of the Peer, which is passable to ponies and not very steep and rough. On our return a man came to me and said that he had to say something. I took him to my room and asked what he had to say. He said that the Maharajah has increased the tax on cattle from 1 to 2¼ rupees each, by which they are ruined, and begged me

to inform Sahib of it. Then I asked him whether the Maharajah has increased the tax upon any other thing, to which he replied by expressing his ignorance. Then I told him that Sahib has no power to do anything for him; but he must petition to *Burra Sahib* on his coming to Cashmere.

14th May 1847—Camp Sauf Ahun, 6 koss.—Around this are iron mines, and it is prepared in this village; consequently the village has taken the name of "Ahun" or iron. This is in the *ilaquah* of Islamabad, and the Kardar, Bishen Singh, joined us here. About 2 *koss* from this is the Kookur Nag, a water spring, and we went to see it. It is out of the road.

15th May—Camp Nuboog Nag, 5 koss.—On the road I asked Bishen Singh, Kardar, about the revenue; and he said that the Maharajah takes half of the produce and about 3 *truks* more from each *khurwar* of the remaining half for other *huboobs.* He also said that the Maharajah has ordered the cultivators to plough new land and promised to take $\frac{2}{5}$ of the produce only including other *huboobs.*

The villagers here stand very much in need of medicines, which Mr. Winterbottom gave to some of them.

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 7.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal from the 26th to the 31st of May 1847.

26th May 1847—Camp Pampur.—From Kunyalwan we went to Bij-Bahara, 2 *koss.* It is a large village; and Pundit Raj Kak, who is sent by the Maharajah to Cashmere for some particular business, as he says, came to make his *salaam,* and will start in the evening for Cashmere. After seeing the village we started in boats, and on the road saw some old buildings at Wantipoor, and arrived at Pampoor in the evening.

27th May—Camp Cashmere, 5 koss.—After breakfast we left Pampoor, and on the road at Pandrethan, 2½ *koss,* saw some old buildings

and body of a giant of stone. About 4 P.M. we reached this city, encamped at Sheikh Bagh, and went in boats to see the interior. When we were passing, almost every poor and boatman cried out that, on account of Pundit Raj Kak, he cannot get rice to eat. On our return, Wuzeer Rutnoo sent Gurba, Jemadar, with 325 rupees and some pots of sweetmeats, which Mr. Winterbottom accepted of.

A friend of mine came to me in the evening, and, on my asking him the reason of the poor's crying out for rice, said that it is all true. The rice which comes in the city is sold before a Moonshee of the Maharajah's and a guard. It depends on *their* will to give to the poor or not, and they generally give to those who possess some influence in the Durbar, and who are their friends and kinsmen, and that the rice is imported in small quantities and very seldom in the city.

Mr. Winterbottom received a letter from Ahud Shah, Nukshbundee, and directed me to answer it, which I did, and beg to enclose a copy of the reply.

28th May 1847—Cashmere.—In the morning at 10 o'clock, Ahud Shah, Nukshbundee, came to see Mr. Winterbottom. In the interview the conversation turned to the places Mr. Winterbottom intends to go to, and he said all about them what he knew. Afterwards he shewed the certificates which he had with him from different gentlemen who had come to see this valley, and afterwards requested Mr. Winterbottom to go to his house as other gentlemen had done, which he promised to do on his return from his next excursion to the western hills. Then the Nukshbundee took his leave, and we went in boats to see the Dul lake. On the road we heard a general cry for corn.

We saw the Huzrut Bul, and Nuseem, and Shalimar gardens and Char Chinar, but becoming late we could not go to the Nishat garden, and therefore returned to our quarters.

29th May—Cashmere.—In the morning we went to see the Shunkuracharj Hill and returned at breakfast time.

On my return to my quarters I found a few friends of mine in it who are the natives of the place. After all friendly conversation, I asked them the news, and they said they cannot get rice to eat. I told them that they were telling untruth, and that if they will bring

money no doubt they will get their wants. Then they asked me at what rate I would get it them, and that there were three different rates,—one *Burra Sahib's*, which is Re. 1, the other Maharajah's, which is Re. 1-4, and the third Wuzeer Rutnoo's, which is Re. 1-6 per *khurwar*—and the sellers also add one or two annas per *khurwar*; to which I said, "at the current rate." In the meantime a man, by name Saifooddeen, came to me and said that he wants, if I also think it necessary, to pay a visit to the Sahib, and showed me a few certificates from different gentlemen for his getting them what they wanted. I told him to come to-morrow, and that I will take him with me to Sahib. A few moments had not elapsed when about 20 persons, apparently of respectable character, surrounded my room, and on my calling them in, said they want bread. I asked them what sort of bread they wanted, to which they replied that they give ready money and cannot get rice to eat. Some of them cried out that they were very unfortunate to be sold to the Maharajah and treated in this manner. They cannot get a pass to go to other quarters, nor they can get rice or *shalee* to eat, and the Maharajah wishes to kill them by starvation. One of them, who seemed most respectable, said that one of his servants went to a village close by and bought some *shalee* there which he was bringing in the city, when the Kardars of the Maharajah snatched it from him and sent it to His Highness, who told him that he will get his money back from the villager, but the *shalee* was his and the zemeendar had no claim to sell it. But to this day he has not received the money back. Another man said that in some village a man gave 30 rupees to a sepoy of the Maharajah's who promised to get him *shalee* for the amount; but receiving none he complained to the Maharajah, who sent for the sepoy and asked him the reason of his taking the money and not giving the *shalee*. The sepoy said that he could not get it, and that the money was in His Highness's treasury. The Maharajah then told the buyer that His Highness shall give the money to him, and that he had nothing to do with the sepoy. The next day His Highness called for the man, and said that, as he had lost all his money by giving it to the sepoy, and that His Highness now has been pleased to give him, he will receive only half, that is, 15 rupees, which he was obliged to take. After that, His Highness wrote to Moulvee Muzhur Ali that such a person had complained in the court, and that he should realize ¼th of the claim, and consequently

he took 7½ rupees from the man. When all this process was over, the sepoy was ordered to refund 30 rupees, which he at first refused, saying that the man had only received back Rs. 15, but was obliged to pay by instalments of 2 or 3 rupees per month, and adding the monthly interest the amount came up to about Rs. 60, which, added to Rs. 15 and 7½ formerly realized, make the amount to come up to 82½ rupees. On hearing all this I consoled them, and said that this Sahib can do nothing for them, being merely a traveller, but I have heard that some other officer was coming, who will perhaps take their case into consideration; and dismissed them.

In the evening I went to see the city, and found that there was some *shalee* selling in a boat. I asked the people who were the buyers, and was answered that they were all the servants of shawl-makers.

30th May 1847—Cashmere.—In the morning we went to see the Hurree Purbut Fort and returned at breakfast time. Saifooddeen came, and I took him to Mr. Winterbottom, whom he shewed about 20 certificates of his late father, and pretended to know everything about the valley; but on being put some questions he could not answer them satisfactorily, but referred to some book of routes which he had with him, to seeing which being tedious Mr. Winterbottom dismissed him.

In the afternoon went to see the Nishat garden, and Mr. Winterbottom was very much pleased to see it and the fountains playing in it, and returned in the evening to our quarters. On the road we heard the general complaint of their getting no *shalee*, but not so loudly as the other day, and the people looked somewhat frightened.

In the evening Mr. Winterbottom directed me to write a flourishing letter to the Maharajah, which I did, and beg to enclose a copy thereof.

At night I went to see Razdan Sahib who used to receive a *dhurmurth* in cash and *shalee* for *bhundarah*, but this year he also has received nothing. He says that the Maharajah wishes to decrease it, and he does not like to take less. Also he says that he cannot get a pass even, in which case he would have refused the whole and gone down to Punjab, where he hopes to get his livelihood from among

his votaries. Almost all the Cashmeree Pundits of this place and Punjab are votaries of *this* family.

31st May 1847—Soombul, 9 koss.—In the morning, after 9 o'clock, we left Cashmere in boats and arrived here in the afternoon. We went to see the Manusbul spring, which is close by. A limemaker at the spring said that he used to get about two *khurwars* of *shalee* formerly, which is now discontinued by the Maharajah.

The *shalee* is here also at the rate of Re. 1-6 per *khurwar*, but they get it here though with difficulty and from adjacent villages.

CAMP SOOMBUL:
The 31st May 1847. } PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

No. 8.—Diary of Pundit Kunhya Lal from the 1st to the 7th of June 1847.

1st June 1847—Camp Puttun, 6 koss from Soombul.—We made the greater part of the road by boats, and from Pulhalun, a village, we rode the remaining one *koss*. At Pulhalun there is a *khankah*, or tomb of some saint, the votaries of which brought me three *purwannahs* signed by the late Maharajah Shere Singh, Dewan Kirparam and others, and said that their *dhurmurth*, which was very little, about 11 *khurwars* of *shalee*, has been discontinued by the Maharajah. I told them that we can do nothing for them, and they came with us still for about ½ a *koss*, but I repeated the same thing, and they retired disappointed. At Puttun there are two relics of very old buildings. The people here also complain of the rice being scarce and very dear. The rate is, as in Cashmere, Re. 1-6-0 per *khurwar* of *shalee*, and it cannot be got even at that rate.

2nd June—Camp Baba Pum Rishee, 6 koss.—Here no married men live, but only *mujawurs* of Baba Pum Rishee. They have a *lungur* or public charity room, for which formerly they used to get more, but now the Maharajah has decreased it to 1,000 *khurwars*. They gave me a petition also, which I beg to enclose in original. I told them that this Sahib can do nothing for them, and they went away.

Here are no shopkeepers or *zemeendars.*

3rd June 1847—Baba Pum Rishee.—We went to see the Goolmurg Hill, which is famous for flowers, but could not find it so, though the valley is pretty enough. I returned to my quarters earlier than Mr. Winterbottom, feeling feverish and much pain in my throat, which I have for the last 5 or 6 days, but he returned in the evening. He went to see a pass up the hills. Nothing particular.

4th June—Camp Barahmoola, 6 koss.—We arrived here at noon and found all shops shut up. On my asking the people, they said that they have nothing to sell; so it is needless to keep the shops open. A few steps further, about 20 Cashmeree women cried out that they cannot get rice to eat, and others, about the same number of men, told the same thing, but Muthra Das, the Naib Kardar, who was with us, Gunda Mul, Kardar, being sick, stopped their mouth by abuses. On our arrival at our quarters the same Naib Kardar came to me and said that the reason of the people crying out for corn is that the present crop yielded little, and about the half of the past one was plundered by Khukkah Bumbas last year. A supply of about 2,500 *khurwars* was yearly granted to this district from the Sirkar, but this year for the above said reasons only 1,400 have been supplied. The people here say that they can bear every other sort of tyranny, but they cannot live without food. The Naib Kardar says that, since the last two months, about 12 or 1,300 *khurwars* of *shalee* have been sold to the people, at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per *khurwar*, besides the 1,400 supplied by the Sirkar; but he could not stop their mouth. I told him that if they will see something in stock in shops they will never complain of their not getting it, but of course of its being dearer, as formerly they used to get it at 10 or 12 annas per *khurwar*; consequently it is better to send for some and keep it in shops. Then he said that he has often written to the Maharajah for it, but without effect; and that he will write again. In the meantime a sepoy came and informed the Kardar that he has ordered the people to open their shops, and so they are doing. On hearing this, the Naib Kardar said that when they will have nothing to sell what they shall do in their shops. I told him when he knows all that, why does he not try to get something put in their shops. He said, shaking his head as a token of inability, that

he does as much as lies in his power in this part of the valley, but he can do nothing in Cashmere.

A few people of this place came to me in the evening, and I asked them the true reason of their complaining so loudly for want of rice, and if they can get nothing, what do they eat. They answered me by oaths, that every man has something in his house, but not sufficient for his yearly consumption, and it is foresight only which causes the complaint.

Agreeably to Mr. Winterbottom's direction, I wrote a *purwannah* to Dewan Thakoordas at Cashmere and beg to submit a copy thereof.

In the evening the Naib Kardar came to see Mr. Winterbottom, and the conversation turned to the route to go to-morrow. Mr. Winterbottom said that he intends to go to Ooree by one road and return by the other; consequently it was settled that our horses should be sent to Ooree by the direct road and await our arrival at the bridge of *Cheenkus* or swings, as they cannot pass over them, and that we shall go *viâ* Shunkurgurh, that is, the Moozufferabad road, and return by the Nowshera or the direct one, and the Kardar promised to supply us with ponies for the trip.

5th June 1847—Camp Shunkurgurh, 5 koss.—In the morning, when we were ready to start, the Kardar brought two young and thin colts for us, which being unfit for riding, of course, were rejected by me; and Mr. Winterbottom went in his *jampan*, and I was delayed about half an hour, when after a great deal of trouble I saw the *Kotwal* coming in full gallop towards me. On his arrival he said that the pony he was on was for me, and that three or four more were coming. I rode the pony, and told the *Kotwal* to give the rest to Mr. Winterbottom's servants, as usual. On my travelling about *3 koss*, I saw the *Kanoongo* of the Bangal district running as fast as he could and came to me quite out of breath.

On my asking him the reason of his being in such haste and on foot, he said that the Barahmoola Kardar had caught his ponies and given them to us. I told him that, as it was a wilderness, I could do nothing for him, but he must pass his day somewhere closer to the spot, and that I would return his ponies from Shunkurgurh with some present, and he did so.

At Peernee, about a *koss* from Shunkurgurh, Sooltan Zuburdust Khan came to meet Mr. Winterbottom, and shewed about 5 rupees as *nuzzur*, and came with us to the end of the stage. On my arrival here I told Gurba, Jemadar, who is with us, to dismiss the ponies, and that the Sooltan will provide us for the next stage, and so he did.

6th June 1847.—Camp Ooree, 8 koss.—We arrived here in the afternoon after crossing that bridge, which I beg to give you a little description of. It is a bridge of about 70 yards long and 20 yards high above the surface of the water, made of bark of trees rolled in thick ropes. Four such ropes are tied together to put the feet on, and three tied up are put so high as to come up to the waist of the passenger on both sides, and from the foot rope to the side ones branches of trees about a yard apart are tied from one end of the bridge to the other, which are tied to very huge beams of wood, or stalks of large trees pitched on the banks. It is quite safe, but makes the passenger a little giddy at first when he sees the ropes sinking down under his load as he passes upon them, and the stream, flowing with great force under it, makes the bridge look to go on the other side.

Rajah Nuwab Khan came to meet Mr. Winterbottom about an hour after our arrival here, and shewed 1 or 2 rupees as *nuzzur*. Nothing particular.

We will return to Barahmoola to-morrow *viâ* Nowshera or by the left bank of the stream.

7th June, Camp Boonihar, 6 koss.—In the morning about 8 A. M. Utta-oolah Khan, the elder brother of Nuwab Khan, came to see Mr. Winterbottom at Ooree and shewed 5 rupees as *nuzzur*. In the meantime two shopkeepers came to Sahib and complained that sepoys who travel this road forcibly take *russud* from them without shewing any order, and Mr. Winterbottom directed me to ask Utta-oolah Khan and his brother, who were also present at the time, the reason of their complaint. They said that the shopkeepers were right in their complaint, and that the sepoys treat them also in the same manner. Then Mr. Winterbottom directed me to tell them that they should refer such cases to the Maharajah, and Gurba, Jemadar, also promised that he will write for them to His Highness, and that they also should send their petitions to him on the subject.

We started after breakfast as usual, and on the road Mr. Winterbottom sketched some relics of an old building, and arrived here after 5 P. M. Rahem Dil Khan, the younger brother of the Rajah of this place, who is sick, came to pay his respects and shewed 6 rupees as *nuzzur*. He is a young boy of about 13.

I asked a zemeendar here about his *mamla*, and he said that he gives 12 rupees per *khurwar* of land, and *russud*, &c., which comes up to about 16 or 17 rupees, and besides he serves the Rajah whenever necessity of any sort, which is of daily occurrence, occurs. Then I asked him whether he only is in such circumstances, to which he replied that it is the case with every zemeendar here and not with him only.

CAMP BOONIHAR: \
The 7th June 1847. } PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

Extracts from Diaries of Pundit Kunhya Lal, from the 18th June to the 10th of July 1847.

No. 10. 18th June 1847—Camp Bunkote.—"On our arrival at Bundpoorah we intended to buy some rice and other necessaries for our journey forward to Gorais and Gilgit, but could find none. The villagers said that no rice is to be sold in the bazar, but in Maharajah's godown, and consequently we were obliged to have recourse to it."

19th June 1847—Camp Bunkote.—"Gholam Vuzeer of Husora and Vuzeer Mustan of Gilgit arrived here to-day on their way to Cashmere and visited Mr. Winterbottom, who enquired them about the road. They said that almost the whole of the road is a perfect wilderness, but only about three villages as far as Husora and about the same number to Gilgit, that is, about six or seven villages in twenty days' march."

22nd June.—Camp Dabur.—"This village is in the Gorais valley, which consists of four large and two or three small villages. The first we met with after our two days' march in wilderness was Vunpoorah, about four *koss* from our last quarters.

"2. Chet Singh, *Thanadar*, came to receive us as far as the beginning of the valley, that is, about a *koss*, and shewed Rs. 2 as *nuzzur*. Mr. Winterbottom desired me to ask him about Mr. Vans Agnew, and he said that he knew nothing about that gentleman's coming down here, and consequently we sent a man to Bunglabul, about 7 *koss* further, to enquire about him. Besides *tromba* and peas nothing is cultivated here. The former is a sort of grain which the natives use for bread and the latter for *dal*.

"3. The people here say that since last year about half of the villagers forsook this place and went away to the Chelas valley, which is still against the Maharajah. The reason they said that two gentlemen came here to go to Bultee and Ludakh, and the whole of the villagers, about 200, were taken by them. About six days after, two others came and the remaining women were taken away by them under their loads. On the return of the men, when they saw that their wives and daughters were treated in such a manner, they forsook their habitations and migrated to the above-mentioned valley, and have not returned to this time."

No. 11. 29th June 1847—Camp Cashmere.—"A friend of mine, by name Murdan Ali, came to see me, and after other discourse I asked him about the Maharajah and the city. He told me that His Highness has cast 16 small cannons already and has ordered for 16 more. He also added that the 16 already built are kept in privacy to this time in a room in Rung Muhal, and perhaps Colonel Steinbach knows them."

No. 12. 1st July 1847—Cashmere.—"I have heard that a gentleman arrived here from China, and as he had nothing with him, as English clothes, servants, &c., he did not come to Lieutenant Taylor, but is to this time with the Maharajah, who has supplied him with every necessity. He is preparing a copy of his journal for your inspection."

7th July.—"In the evening Lieutenant Taylor went to see the Maharajah, and conversation turned towards the case of the *shalbafs* and *dhurmurthees*. A man from Gilgit arrived and said that Gour Aman's people had laid a siege to two of the Gilgit forts and were about 1,500 in number. Lieutenant Taylor ordered his deposition to be written down.

"Some say that Pundit Raj Kak sent 10 rupees for the diet expenses of those who have absconded, and that it is he who instigated them to go away and encouraged them not to accede to the terms proposed to them."

No. 13. 10th July 1847—"Dewan Thakur Dass and Pundit Raj Kak came to Lieutenant Taylor, and conversation turned about *dhurmurthees* and other complaints.

Pundit Raj Kak informed him that the Maharajah has been pleased to issue notices to all the *purgunnahs* that none should ask more than the rate at which the *shalee* was sold last year from the buyers who bought it at that time, because His Highness' Kardars used to ask four or five annas more than the rate it was sold and bought at that time, as I had the honor of informing you in my former Diaries."

PUNDIT KUNHYA LAL.

Diaries of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit—1847.

Diaries of Mr. P. A. VANS AGNEW, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit—1847.

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Note.—No other Diaries are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 20th to the 26th of June 1847.

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE.

20th June 1847.—Marched in company with Captain Abbott from Agrore to Khakee in Pukli, having to cross a low pass.

21st June.—Halted at Khakee previous to leaving Captain Abbott.

22nd June.—Marched from Khakee to the *gurhee* in the Koonhara-ki-Durra, nearly 20 miles. First symptoms of the rains to-day. Captain Abbott took the road to Mansera: found all Maharajah Golab Singh's forces on their way to Moozuffurabad.

23rd June.—Halted at the *gurhee* to arrange my baggage, from which I have been separated since the 1st instant.

24th June.—Rain all the morning; march in the afternoon to Moozuffurabad; crossed the river Kishengunga, above the fort. Means of crossing—one boat, one rope bridge, and an excellent gang of *mallahs* with double sheepskins. River said not to be so high as usual on account of the small quantity of snow which fell last cold weather. If so, this crossing must be difficult in high floods. There was anciently a bridge of masonry here. It is a work much required and little to be hoped for I fear.

25th June.—Halted at Moozuffurabad. Heavy rain. Visited by Sooltan Hussein Khan, who complained that no attention had yet been paid to the grant of his jageer and *rozina* obtained by me from Dewan Jowala Sahaie at Rawal Pindi. Saw Kurrum

Chand, Kardar, who admitted the fact. Reported on affairs here to the Agent. Received a letter from Mr. Winterbottom dated 31st May! Laid my own dak through Ameen Khan and the Sooltan to Kurna. From thence shall do the same to Gooreys.

26th June 1847.—Marched up the left bank of the Kishengunga to Noorasair, about nine miles; road bad for a traveller and fearful for troops. Despatched yesterday's letters to the Agent. Rain all night. Was shewn the place where the Kukka Bumbas destroyed a Sikh force of 3,000 or 4,000 near Kahmi: never saw such a trap in my life.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 27th of June to the 3rd of July 1847.

27th June 1847.—Rain all the morning. Marched at noon (from Noorasair) to Punj Giraon, eight (?) miles. Road better than that from Moozuffurabad to the last stage, but a mere track still. Received intelligence that Gour Aman of Yeseen is threatening Gilgit; the soldiers there mutinous and disheartened from being two years in arrears. There had been a few petty skirmishes. The *Ukhbar* intended more to represent the want of money than give a true account of matters; also heard from Nuttu Shah, *Koomedan*, that Maharajah Golab Singh had summoned him to Cashmere for instructions. Desired him to go, but wrote to the Maharajah that I was not at liberty to delay for any one.

28th June.—Marched to Nousari, 12 (?) miles. Path practicable, and no more. This and yesterday's march have been nearly due east. A little above this place the Kishengunga turns to the north. At the junction a valley called Punchkote joins it from the south-east. This village with many others, has been hardly used. The people were almost all up on the hills, as is usual at this season. This is the boundary of Moozuffurabad on

this side with Kurna; and Kahouree on the other with Durawa. The great boundary mark is a pyramidal peak called Chowgulla, I suppose from its situation at the meeting of four valleys.

29th June 1847.—Marched to Teetwal, eight (?) miles, that is, by the path I came; the horse-road goes a long way round over the high hill Reechmarg. There is nothing to prevent a road being made, but these people never touch a stone. One place, called the Ranikut, is a precipice along the face of which a scaffolding of about 20 yards in length affords the only means of crossing. The people here make much of it, but I have passed half a dozen worse places with horses in a day in Ladak. The Kishengunga is here joined by the Kurna river, of no great size, and just below their junction it breaks through a hill. Visited by Rajah Shere Ahmed Khan of Kurna.

30th June.—Halted at Teetwal. Had a conversation with Rajah Shere Ahmed Khan. He is in reality tolerably hopeful, but pretends great fear and uncertainty lest Moizoodeen Khan's offers should prevail at Court. Told him his failing to come in to Lieutenant Lumsden or me prevented his having any claim to be heard by me. Recommended him to give up Moizoodeen's property to the Maharajah, and send a Vakeel to Court. Joined by Nuttu Shah *en route* to Cashmere. Wrote to Mr. Taylor at Cashmere, inclosing letters for Lieutenant Young and Mr. Winterbottom, naming the 12th July as the day I should probably reach Gooreys.

1st July.—Dispatched a letter (care of Captain Abbott) to the Agent, Governor-General, North-Western Frontier (marked No. 2), containing my diary from 20th to 26th ultimo. Marched at 4 P. M. to Meerpore, seven (?) miles up the Kishengunga, sending my baggage, and the most of my people *viâ* Kurna to Lolab. Road as bad as it could well be. The river again breaks through a hill, evidently the ancient dam which formed a lake of the present valley of Durawa.

2nd July.—Marched to Chetun, eight (?) miles, in the morning, and in the evening to Salkhulla, three (?) miles. Road middling, but had to walk nearly all the way. Weather oppressive,

though the wind is cold when it blows. Turned round the third bend (or rather half bend from north to north-east) of the Kishengunga, the first being at Noorasair and the second between Nousari and Teetwal. People here all dressed in dingy *puttoo.* Both in this, and in buildings, and occasionally scenery, there is a great similiarity to Cashmere. They say this is *the* place for fever, and that the time is come!

3rd July 1847.—Marched in the morning to Pulri, about a mile from Salkhulla by the river, but more than four of very steep ascent and descent by the circuit I was obliged to take to avoid a precipice. Sun unclouded; so halted. In the evening went on to Boojana, five (?) miles. The scenery here all very pretty, but rice *khets* and rank jungle betoken unhealthiness. From Boojana I saw in reverse almost all the peaks of the Chilas and Kaghan hills which I had seen from Noorasair. Here the Kishengunga bends north again.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit from the 4th to the 10th of July 1847.

4th July 1847.—Crossed the river opposite Boojana by a *jhoola* (about 200 feet), and marched by an easy path some five miles to Kayrun. The horse road crosses a very steep pass. Come again in sight of the snowy range now bearing west. Here I had intended to remain a day or two to explore, but the immediate illness of two of my servants gave credibility to the accounts of the unhealthiness of this the greenest and prettiest place in the world.

5th July.—Six out of fourteen attacked with fever and dysentery, myself among the latter. Started as soon as I could get coolies and provisions for a night in bivouac. Marched about five miles up the pass, of which two were one continued steep ascent. Encamped at a spot known as Indrgad.

6th July 1847.—The road to-day along a tolerably level valley for about three miles, and then up a steep ascent of about half a mile to the summit of the pass. This is commonly called the "Patra" *gulen* from a "Bahik" or grazing station of that name in the upper valley just mentioned. Descent about three miles to Beerum Buttoo in the *purgunnah* of Ootur.

7th July.—Marched in the morning to Trehgaon, and thence dispatched last week's Diary to the Agent, Governor-General. Went on in the evening to Coopiwarra. Scenery very lovely.

8th July.—Marched to Koorsun in Lolab, where my camp was waiting for me. It had reached this place in five average marches from Teetwal. No one in it had been sick. Found letters from Lieutenant Young at Gooreys, and Mr. Winterbottom one march on this side of Husora.

9th July.—Halted at Koorsun. Laid in 64 *truks* of rice at 6½ *truks* the rupee, Hurree Singha, 25 seers tobacco at 5 seers ditto, and 30 seers salt at the same rate.

10th July.—Marched to Oolsee in Koohyam, crossing the ridge which separates the Lolab valley from the Oolur Lake. Received a letter from Agent, Governor-General, dated 28th ultimo. Dispatched a few lines to Agent, Governor-General.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 11th to the 17th of July 1847.

11th July 1847.—Marched from Oolsee to Bunkoot, just under the ascent of the Oolsee pass, about eight miles.

12th July.—Ascended to Nunawarun, about six miles, of which three are very steep. Heard here that, in consequence of reports

of a threatened attack upon Gilgit by Gour Aman of Yeseen, Maharajah Golab Singh was preparing a force to accompany me. As I happened to know that Nuzzur Ali Shah, *Thanadar* of Gilgit, has for some time past been exaggerating the difficulties of his position in order to obtain payment of the two years' arrears due to his people and himself, and foresaw clearly that the accompaniment of a force with the avowed object of coercion would put a stop to any hope of my proceeding beyond Gilgit itself, I wrote to Lieutenant Taylor begging him to present a *morasilah* to His Highness protesting against this step until I should, from the spot, be able to judge of the necessity of it. From my own knowledge of the circumstances of the case, I am of opinion that His Highness' chief object was to overawe or compel Gour Aman and others to acknowledge his sovereignty. This they certainly *do not.* It remains to be seen whether they should.

13th July 1847.—Marched about seven miles to Vijee, a halting place about two miles down the descent. Many of the people and myself suffered severely from headaches this and the previous day. Natives ascribe this to the flowers (?). The pass is not nearly so high as many I have crossed without any inconvenience to any of the party.

14th July.—Marched to Gooreys, about six miles. Part of the descent very steep. Saw great part of the rest of the Kishengunga to-day. Found Lieutenant Young at Gooreys.

15th July.—Marched to Zean, six miles six furlongs. At 1½ mile from the *Thanah* of Gooreys we left the main source of the Kishengunga (about 40 yards wide), which rises in the great Mount at the head of the Dras valley, and followed a tributary of about one-fourth its size to the north-east.

16th July.—Marched to Mupan, seven miles. Found snow here in the bed of the river.

17th July.—Marched to Burzil, seven miles, the limit of visitation, and foot of the Himalayan chain.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 18th to the 24th of July 1847.

18th July 1847.—Crossed the pass. Ascent about three miles, of which half a mile is steep. Spent most of the day climbing for bearings. Weather cloudy. Halted at a place called (to us) Gajar.

19th July.—Marched to Das. Sensible change in the climate. Found Sherokh barley here. Received a dak containing a private note from Lieutenant Taylor stating that the advance of troops to Gilgit was countermanded.

20th July.—To Godaye. Sent a dak to Mr. Winterbottom across to Iskardoo.

21st July.—To Nagaon. The roads here are very rugged, as is usual in a gneiss formation; this too accounts for our short marches. Rajah Jowahir Khan and the *Thanadar* of Husora met us here.

22nd July.—To Husora. Encamped on the right bank of the river (the fort is on the left) at a place called Los. The Rajah resides opposite at Eedgah. Husora or Astor is the name of the "Raj," not any village. This day Aman Ali Shah (with me) received a letter from his brother the *Thanadar* of Gilgit. He sent it to me. There is nothing the matter at all there at present. About 20 days ago Akbur Aman, the brother of Gour Aman, made a foray on the confines of Gilgit, carried off a few sheep and goats, killed one man, and wounded two; but got the worst of it, it is said. This kind of raid is it seems a matter of common occurrence in these parts. The *Thanadar* here calls it "*Admi-kilor.*" Gour Aman, be it remembered, is a slave-dealer. This particular attack was in retaliation of one previously made by Nuzzur Ali Shah. It also appears that the *Thanadar* (I speak from his own letter) has a candidate in training for the throne of the Amans, a certain Ibrahim Khan, for whom he is requesting honors and rewards from Cashmere. Ibrahim is a fugitive from his relation Gour Aman. I must claim credit for a correct anticipation of the truth of the Gilgit dangers. Nuzzur Ali Shah exaggerates a trifle (that is, in *his* estimation) to obtain his and

his men's arrears, and the Maharajah takes notice of it in order to make a convenient demonstration and relieve the said *Thanah* without paying the said arrears. The Maharajah has ordered men from Iskardoo to Gilgit. His Highness, I may here mention, has sent about three months' pay for the Gilgit *Thanah* with Aman Ali Shah.

23rd July 1847.—Halted. Had a long conversation with Rajah Jowahir Khan, who is tolerably intelligent and speaks Persian fluently. He complains much of the license of the *Thanah* people, of whom there are some 30 now: excepting the *Thanadar*, whether from fear or not, I cannot say. On Nuttu Shah's arrival I hope to amend this. He also says that Rajah Kurrum Khan of Gilgit and his people have been much oppressed by Nuzzur Ali Shah, and are most anxious for his removal. As Nuzzur Ali wants to go, that will be easily managed, and as I believe he has made a good deal of money, he is in my hands. Five hundred *khurwars* of grain is said by the Rajah to be the tribute of Husora, and he claims a *jageer* of the same amount in Cashmere, bestowed on him by General Meean Singh, and now confiscated. His Wuzeer has gone to Lieutenant Taylor on the subject. What we have seen of the country, in addition to its poverty, bears marks of neglect and oppression. Mr. Moorcroft talks (on hearsay) of a town, Husar, containing 300 houses. The *Thanadar* tells me that there are not more than 120 in the whole Raj now.

24th July.—Halted and dispatched a dak to Cashmere.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 1st to the 7th of August 1847.

1st August 1847.—A steep ascent led from Mooshkin to Dhing, a village deserted since an inroad of the Dards, three miles. No water ahead.

2nd August.—Marched to the confluence of the Husora and Indus rivers. A short steep ascent led to Achur commemorated

in M. Vigne's map and books. The view thence is very extensive, but does not comprehend quite so much as M. Vigne thinks he saw. Say Achur is about 11,000 feet; the Indus below is about 5,000 feet above the sea. M. Vigne, followed by Mr. Thornton's Gazetteer, makes the difference 2,000 feet. But here the works of nature are on so gigantic a scale that M. Vigne is only to be blamed for presuming to judge by the eye. Mr. Thornton is not so easily excusable for accepting M. Vigne as an authority. One of my guard reported missing.

3rd August 1847.—Crossed the Husora river by a *jhoola*, leaving the horses to be brought over the Indus by *mussukmen*. The *sipahee* still missing, and from many circumstances there appears much ground for suspicion that he has strayed on the Chilas road and been carried off by the Dards. Sent to enquire.

4th August.—Marchel along a wide stony valley to a deserted village called Boonjee. Opposite it is the ferry of the Indus, here a noble stream. We crossed in a squall, were carried down a long way by the wind, and I dare not *guess* the breadth. From hence it is about two miles to Sye.

5th August.—Halted at Sye for the horses, which not arriving, we went on next day on borrowed ones. The view of the great mountain of Diamur from hence is very fine. To all *appearance* its height is not less than M. Vigne's guess of 19,000 feet. Sye I have said is about 5,000 feet, leaving 14,000 feet of apparent elevation, or nearly that of Mount Blanc from the sea. Of this the upper third is perpetual snow, which from this point of view covers horizontally an arc of 20°.

6th August.—Marched up the Sye river to Jagote. Passed two or three small villages. A tolerable amount of rather slovenly cultivation and many orchards. With the exception of the oriental plane and weeping willow, all the trees to the best of my observation were fruit trees,—the walnut, fig, pomegranate, peach, apricot, and others, of which many were luxuriantly festooned with vines. Distance about six miles.

7th August.—From Jagote we crossed the Sye river by a bridge, and ascended to a ridge separating it from the Gilgit

river. The ascent is abrupt and considerable. The descent to the nearest point of the Gilgit river is rugged and tedious. The march between the rivers occupied us six hours, during which no water was procurable. Thence our stage was two hours more to Minor on a stony talus, at a gentle inclination, intermingled with sand, where the heat was really oppressive. The singularly low elevation of this valley with reference to its position in the mountains has not, I believe, been hitherto noticed. We are informed that snow is of very rare occurrence, and then of brief duration in Gilgit. Its temperature on a hasty comparison appears to be nearly 20° higher than that of the valley of Husora, whose river debouches into the Indus within 20 miles of the Gilgit river, and which is in a lower latitude. We were met here by Rajah Kurreem Khan of the valley, and Nuzzur Ali Shah, *Thanadar* of the fort. The Rajah appears more timid than intelligent. The *Thanadar* extremely officious, and talkative—apparently a "clever fool." Opposite Minor is a fine sunny mountain shining at the head of a small valley. Its immense expanse of snow so deceives the eye that it is difficult to avoid believing that the snow line is not much above our present stand. The amount of *nuzzurs* brought me is, I doubt not, a pretty fair criterion of the relative influence of the donors,—*Thanadar* 12 rupees; a Wuzeer introduced *by him,* 5 rupees; Rajah 6 rupees.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 8th to the 14th of August 1847.

8th August 1847.—Halted at Minor, as the whole party required rest after yesterday's fatiguing march. Had a private conversation with Rajah Kurreem Khan. Explained to him the object of my mission, and asked him to state his position. He said that his first agreement with the Sheikh was that he should acknowledge fealty to the

Khalsa, but pay no tribute of any kind, merely granting a road for the Khalsa troops to the conquest of Budukshan. Subsequently he was persuaded to agree to a tribute of 1,500 *khurwars* of grain for the use of the permanent *Thanah* left for his support in Gilgit. Upon the whole, he had not much to complain of, and, as he heard the present *Thanah* was to be relieved, he should make no complaint at all, considering the manner in which they had been left without pay for two years as the chief cause of the trouble they had given him and his people. He stated further that he was, and had no choice in so being, tributary to the Khalsa formerly, and Maharajah Golab Singh now, as his country had been depopulated by Gour Aman, who would long since have absorbed him but for extraneous support. But, he trusted, that he should receive some assurance that no increase of tribute should be demanded from him. That of 1,500 *khurwars* was yearly in arrears and levied with difficulty. I pointed out the security he would enjoy from his powerful neighbours under the protection of Maharajah Golab Singh, and avoided saying anything about the tribute. I then had a private conversation with the *Thanadar*, who corroborated the Rajah's assertion of the difficulty of raising 1,500 *khurwars* of grain. Said, however, that there was but little in arrears; seemed much satisfied on my telling him that the Rajah made no complaint of him. Said that as to the men under him he could not be fairly considered responsible; that he had exhausted both means and credit to keep them in discipline, but could never return any satisfactory answer to the taunt constantly used, that they got no pay; that the population of Gilgit was so small that the pressed labor of carrying in the 1,500 *khurwars* to the fort from distant villages was a source of much discontent. He admitted that he had been engaged in a constant guerilla warfare with Gour Aman, having made 800 prisoners during the last two years, and was also on bad terms with Hunza, indifferent with Nuggur and Chilas. In spite of the coincidence of the Rajah and *Thanadar's* statement of the difficulty of raising 1,500 *khurwars* of grain in Gilgit, I am inclined partly to believe the rumour which accuses the *Thanadar*, in collusion with two Wuzeers, of collecting twice the quantity. On the whole, during the late revolution there seems to have been little harm done in Gilgit, and that it must always be an unprofitable acquisition to Cashmere, since any attempt to raise revenue would cause emigration when colonization is much required.

In the afternoon a report was brought in that Mohturim Shah (commonly known as "Adamkhor" or "the Cannibal" from his ferocious appearance), the grandson of Shah Kator, had just dispossessed his father, Shah Ufzul, the reigning Rajah of Chitral. As the latter is the friend, and the former the enemy, of Gour Aman, this circumstance is of some consequence to me, and will probably make Gour Aman disposed to have friends in this direction as he must expect an attack in the other.

9th August 1847.—Marched to Gilgit over two long, stony taluses, about nine miles. It is a flat basin of cultivation sprinkled with dwellings, and thickly wooded with fruit trees, on the south side of the river. There is no appearance even of a village collected in any one spot.

10th August.—Halted. The heat is great here, thermometer reaching 96° in the shade. Dispatched *purwannahs* to the Hunza and Nuggur Rajahs (as below to Gour Aman).

11th August.—Went about eight miles to see an idol we had heard of. Found a colossal bas-relief carved on a rock which overhangs it above some 60 feet from the ground. My opinion is of no value in such matters, but I think myself pretty certain in saying it is Buddhist. The figure is a somewhat absurdly corpulent and placid looking divinity, regarding whose sex there seems so much doubt that it is probably the Buddhist "Androgynous" deity. On the way the *Thanadar*, as I passed the fort, gave me a salute of *five* guns. I noticed the small number. He pleaded ignorance, and after a few words of rebuke I let the matter drop, though still at a loss for the reason of it.

12th and 13th August.—Was unwell, and unable to go out, but Nuttu Shah, my Vakeel, arrived the first day, and the next I dispatched a messenger and *purwannah* to Gour Aman to the usual purport, explaining the object of my mission—the protection of Gilgit—the necessity of his sending some one on his part to represent his interests, and warning him against further collisions with Gilgit, which were positively prohibited on this side. I further added that the *Thanah*, with which he had been at issue, was about to be relieved, and hoped he would realize the good account given of him by Nuttu Shah, his son-in-law. Had muster of all the *Thanah* people present in Gilgit according to a request of Lieutenant Taylor.

14th August 1847.—Marched to Danyoor, crossing both Gilgit and Hunza rivers by *jhoolas* of 100 yards each nearly. The latter is at this season the largest.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 8.—Supplement to the Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 8th to the 14th August of 1847.

[In order to make my diaries intelligible it is necessary that I should at once forward some account of the late and present state of the countries from which I date. At the same time I must be allowed to state that such an account is compiled under great disadvantages, and that nothing but the evident necessity of such an accompaniment to a prescribed diary, which must allude to the past of unknown countries, would induce me to submit so premature a sketch.]

1. Gilgit proper is an open valley of which only the taluses of débris are partially cultivable. The first seven or eight miles of the river (from its mouth) are a mere ravine. Then the river bends to the south. Near Minor the valley opens, and the river bears nearly east and west. Minor, though a large village for the country, is a mere spot of green in the surrounding stones and sand. Higher up is Sikwar on its own talus, and on the east side of the next is Gilgit. The peculiarity of Gilgit, and its recommendation, is that from the talus I have mentioned on to the next is all alluvial, irrigated soil, forming a basin of cultivation, some 3 miles by 1. Opposite Gilgit all is barren. Opposite Sikwar falls in the Hunza river, at the season of the melting of the snows, but that only, I believe, larger than that of Gilgit. Just below the junction is Danyoor on an immense talus, the meeting of which with that of Gilgit evidently formed the alluvial basin of Gilgit. Opposite Minor falls in the small snow-fed river of Bagrote, at the head of which is a small basin of cultivation. Above Gilgit are a few villages, which I have not seen, but all within two short marches. Up the Hunza river, some 12 miles, is the basin of Naomul and about 8 miles higher is Chult and Boodlus. Formerly, I believe, the valley of Haramush, whose stream is the next tributary

of the Indus above the Gilgit river, was subject to Gilgit. The valley of Sye, next below it, is still so; but I am doubtful about the next habitable spot below, called Gore. These are, if not all, at least all the principal sub-divisions of the petty Raj of Gilgit. Its population does not probably at present exceed 1,000 houses.

2. The population of Gilgit (*said* to have been formerly called Gûlgusht, the place of roses, from which in the Persian the distinguishing mark of the letter "*sheen*" has been omitted, *e. g.*, گلگت or گلگشت) is supposed to have been in the time of its prosperity some 6,000 or 7,000 houses. Suliman Shah, the contemporary of Mr. Moorcroft, is said to have sold into slavery 2,000, Ahzad Khan 1,000, Mooluk Aman* 1,000, thus leaving 2,000 to Tyhir Shah (who died about 1838), and his son and successor, Secundur Khan.

3. It is not to be wondered at that a tribe of whom two-thirds had suffered the extreme of despotism should have lost loyalty to their rulers. Such was the case in the time of Secundur Khan. He received an embassy from Sheikh Emamoodeen with much cordiality, and was apparently anxious for an alliance to strengthen him against his unruly subjects. It was, however, so distasteful to them as to induce a conspiracy in favor of their neighbour the Rajah of Yeseen, by name Gour Aman (the latter being the name of his family). Treachery still further favored the invader, and Secundur Khan with a few followers was invested in the small fort of Senukkur, while his brother Kurreem Khan, the present Rajah, sought a refuge in Gore. In the meantime Gour Aman was recognized Rajah by the Gilgitees. He fully realized the fable, and the inertness of the deposed Chief was soon contrasted with the rapacity of his elected successor. He sold into slavery every living soul in Gilgit upon whom he could lay hands. During his uninterrupted reign of a year the besieged Rajah and his brother were importunately claiming assistance from Sheikh Emamoodeen, who is accused of culpable supineness in affording them aid. At length he sent about 300 men under an Adjutant by name Nuttu Shah. It is a current report that the leader volunteered where none were willing to go. But the tardy assistance was too late for the gallant Secundur Khan. After holding out till every article of provision was consumed, and persevering to the brink of starvation, he capitulated,

*Father of Gour Aman.

relying (to say nothing of the terms) on his wife's relationship to Gour Aman, the presence of her brother in Gilgit and the improbability, according to the custom (!) of these unsettled countries, of his suffering worse than imprisonment. Gour Aman was in Gilgit. Secundur Khan encamped on the opposite bank. During the night Gour Aman sent the Gilgit conspirators to murder him. He fell with 22 sword wounds. His wife, the niece of Gour Aman, who had urged him to surrender, died the same day. I have no doubt of the fact, and I may add that current opinion ascribes her death to an intensity of feeling which is rarely met with in more civilised countries. This occurred in June 1841.

4. In October of the same year Nuttu Shah reached Sye in company with Kurreem Khan and advanced on Gilgit with about 200 men. He was beat back, and a panic seizing his men they never stopped till they reached Sye, though unpursued.

5. He, however, persevered, and the news of his arrival brought to Kurreem Khan's assistance all who had escaped the avarice of Gour Aman. They returned to the attack of Gilgit in November, and during a month were two or three times engaged with the enemy, besides carrying on the siege of the fort of Gilgit. In the end of December, however, they took the fort of Naomul by a *coup-de-main*, which turning his left and menacing his line of retreat Gour Aman immediately fell back on Yeseen.

6. The report of Nuttu Shah's success in restoring the rightful claimant to the Raj of Gilgit induced the Sheikh to prosecute his chimerical project of conquering Budukhshan, the land of rubies. He, however, thought it safe to secure his line of advance, and sent the notoriously unfortunate Soojan Singh to subject Chilas. The object was temporarily gained, but, whether from negligence in the Commissariat or the proverbial difficulty of a large force in a mountainous country, Soojan Singh's ill-luck was conspicuous, and he was beaten out of the country with disgrace.

7. Hearing of this repulse, Nuttu Shah, who had been doing his best to improve his early successes, commenced negotiations with his neighbours, and (to avoid further details) made amicable terms with them all, sealed by marriages with the daughters of Gour Aman and Shah Ghuzunfur of Hunza.

8. Not long after this, Nuttu Shah was relieved by Wuzeer Singh, *Thanadar*, who bullied the people, cut down the Rajah's garden out of spite, and quarrelled with his neighbours.

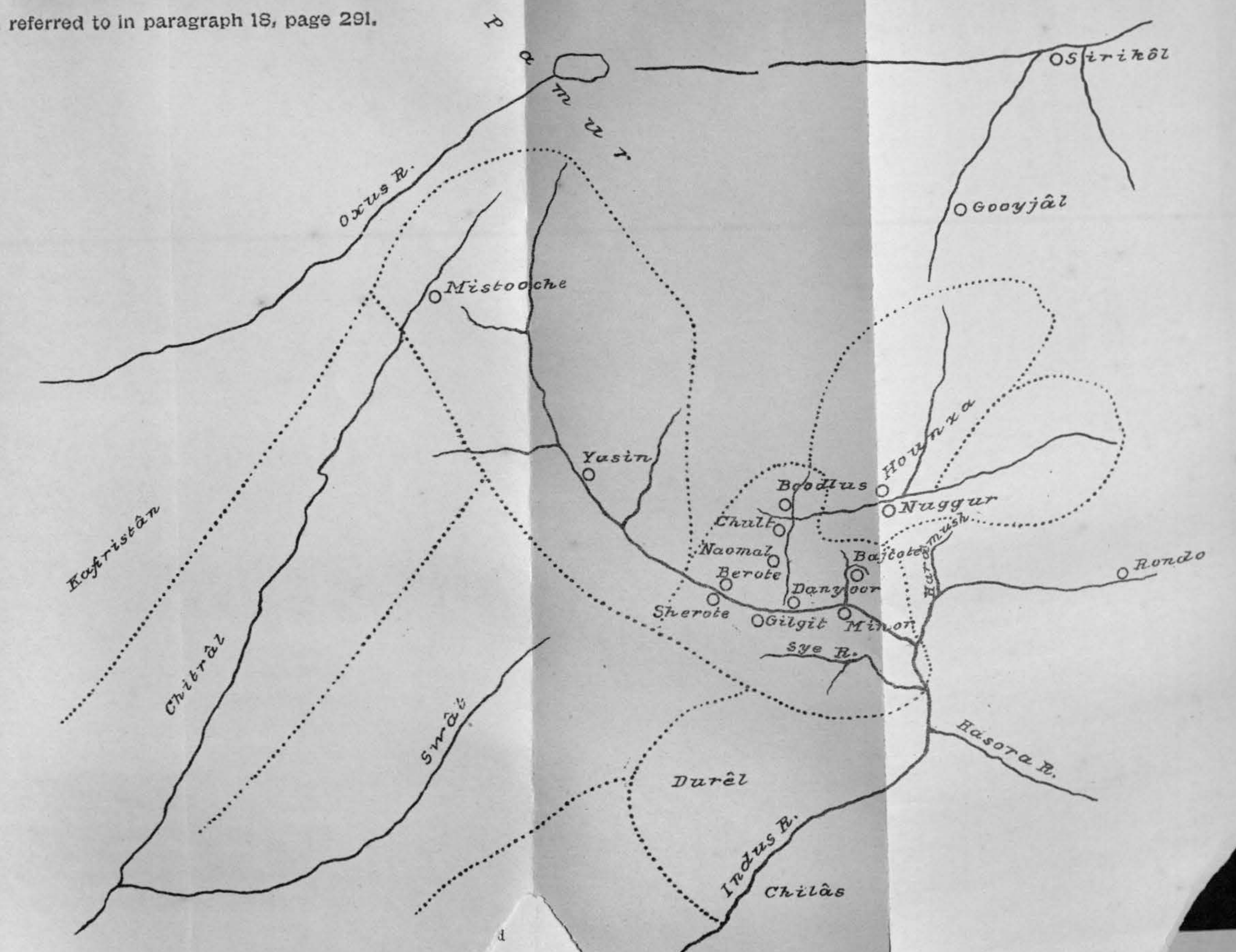
9. He was succeeded by Nuzzur Ali Shah (the present incumbent), a younger brother of Nuttu Shah, a weak man, who allowed the futile desire of revenge on the part of the Gilgitees to lead him to sanction the prosecution of a petty system of mutual retaliations, which have prevailed to this day.

10. The people of Gilgit appear to me on first sight as a part of the remains of the great Buddhist Empire, of which so many traces have recently come to light. That they are recent converts to Mahomedanism is very evident. Mention of the Buddhist colossal bas-relief will be found in my diary. The practice of incremation of the dead has only just been discontinued, and the common cemetery of their bones is still extant in Minor. Several villages and families refuse to touch a cow, far less eat its meat or drink its milk. And, it is only of late that the Gilgitees have paid any attention to the prescribed form for making their food lawful, having been accustomed to eat the flesh of animals that had died a natural death (a practice I have seen in Ladakh). They are a tolerably good looking race. But I shall defer any further speculations till a closer acquaintance. I may mention they know nothing of their own origin, sometimes repeating reports that they are "Ouladi Sikundur," sometimes "Ouladi Jumshedi."

11. The climate of the valley is tropical,—a burning sun in summer and mild winters. Little or no rain seems to fall, except in June. All cultivation depends on irrigation, for which there is a plentiful supply of water. The crops are numerous, and might, I conceive, be limited only by the number of varieties. Within Gilgit and its offshoots every variety, which can be suited, from the climate of rice and sugarcane to the climate of apricots and Sherokh barley, will thrive. To a casual observer nothing seems indigenous except the scrubby wormwood, which affects the bare hills. Mention of the fruit-trees will be found in my diary.

12. Up the Hunza river lie the two States of Nuggur and Hunza. It is said that the river is their boundary. Nuggur on the south, and its offshoots running back among the mountains dividing its river from the Indus, and then between it and Iskardoo and Shigur.

Sketch referred to in paragraph 18, page 291.



1

Hunza on the north and towards the grand chain which forms the Chinese Frontier.

13. Nuggur is said to have a population of about 6,000 houses. Its present Rajah, by name Zuffur Zahid, is said to be an imbecile.

14. Hunza by all accounts does not exceed 2,000 houses. But its Rajah, *Shah* (by which prefix he arrogates royalty) Ghuzunfur, is notorious for talent and daring.

15. He has the credit of having destroyed *nine* Rajahs of Nuggur, such being his policy to prevent his absorption by the more numerous population of Nuggur. He is in fact a leader of banditti, and there are few Central Asian merchants who have not suffered from his depredations. He is in close alliance with Gooyjal, the first chiefdom across the pass to China (and nine days' journey from Hunza). Through this outlet his bands of plunderers waylay the roads and ravage the Sirikol valley up to Yarkund unmolested, indeed unnoticed, by the policy of the Chinese-Turkistan Administration.

16. About nine marches up the Gilgit river is Yeseen, and seven further Mistooche near the head of the Chitral branch of the Lundye river. Both these places are subject to Raja Gour Aman Khan, of whose doings in Gilgit I have made mention. His subjects are not numerous. But he seems an active, unscrupulous and despotic Chief.

17. Below Mistooche is Chitral, whence the son of the late Shah Kator, Shah Ufzul, has just been* expelled by his son, universally known by the sobriquet of "the Cannibal." Next to the last is Ghuzun Khan of Swat, the most powerful Chief among these wild tribes. Directly south of Gilgit, across the range which separates the Gilgit river from the Indus, is Durel inhabited by Dards, between whom and Gilgit are pretty amicable relations at present.

18. By way of illustration I forward a sketch of my idea of the relative positions of these tribes, merely observing it makes no pretensions to accuracy.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

*By the last account (which I give as I have heard it) Shah Ufzul had reached his friend Gour Aman in safety, and active hostilities in the neighbourhood of Mistooche had commenced. "The Cannibal" is supported by Ghuzun Khan.

No. 9.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 15th to the 21st of August 1847.

15th August 1847.—Started from Danyoor on an excursion to visit the Bugrote valley opposite to Minor. After proceeding about seven miles down the left bank of the Gilgit river, turned to the north up the inferior valley. This is to all appearances in a dangerous state of degradation. In many places the traces of fractures and slips were, so to speak, recent, and the occurrence of an earthquake, similar to that of 1840-41, would certainly occasion many more. We marched to Senukkur, a few houses under a magnificent chenar tree, whose roots are fed by a spring of delicious water. Here are the ruins of the fort in which Secundur Khan, the late Rajah, held out seven months against Gour Aman.

16th August.—Made a very long march. First up the Bugrote valley through a basin of cultivation intersected by the river till it was closed by an enormous glacier. Avoiding it by a detour, we reached another valley at right angles to that of Bugrote, scantily inhabited. Opposite us were two more immense glaciers joined at their base, but issuing from different sources. Along and across one of these we reached our halting place in the fork of the moraines at their junction. The march occupied us all day. The passage over the glacier was most fatiguing, though so dissimilar to those of Europe that but for the distress of the horses we might have ridden nearly the whole way. As it was, they were led after us. This is of course owing to a thick stratum of débris on the surface of the ice. The scene we this day reached may be described as a large valley, filled with a frozen sea, and bounded on two sides by a majestic amphitheatre of eternal snow. Just in the fork of the junction of the glaciers was our encampment on a triangular, level, meadow of green turf backed by a wooded hill. Its height was about 10,000 feet above the sea.

17th August.—Started, leaving camp standing, to reach the top of a pass whence we hoped to see over towards Rondo. Crossed the main glacier of the two to the south-west, about two miles breadth, and then proceeded up a small stream to its source. Here snow was lying in considerable quantities apparently fallen from a steep chain of rocks in our front. At the summit of these was the pass, which, with

much labour owing to the steepness and loose stones, we reached by 1 o'clock. On the very crest we found perpetual snow and ice. Clouds unfortunately prevented any extended view; but, though it is premature yet to make any assertion on this point, we have now better data for asserting the line of perpetual snow to be near 15,000 feet (about the height of this, the Rukun pass) than M. Vigne had for asserting that the average elevation of this enormous snowy chain was "not more"! What we ascended was the lowest pass on the lowest spur of the range. Returned to camp by evening.

18th August 1847.—Returned to Purphoo, at the head of the Bugrote valley, but by a different road. On this occasion we had an opportunity of observing the incredible magnitude of the Himalayan moraines, or accumulations of débris thrown off by the glaciers. We also had an opportunity of examining the glacier, which closes the head of the Bugrote valley. It now abuts on the hill opposite its course, to which position we were informed (and I believe truly) it had advanced from several hundred yards distance within four years. I found its perpendicular height (that is, the thickness of the ice) here by rough measurement 250 feet.

19th August.—Went in the evening back to Senukkur; and

20th August—to Danyoor.—There was another road, and over a pass it is said higher than the one we had visited, but the prevalence of cloudy weather made it useless to ascend to such heights.

21st August.—We were joined at Danyoor, where we halted, by Lieutenant Young, who, we were happy to hear, had been more fortunate than we in the clear weather necessary to surveying. As I had to take the muster of the *Thanah*, we arranged to remain here till the 25th. This delay is caused by the number of men at outposts, whom as yet it is not safe to remove from the forts without a relief—difficult to be afforded from the small number of men in Gilgit. All in the country since our arrival has been perfectly quiet. The Gilgitees, and the refugees from Gour Aman resident in this place, are not much pleased at the prohibition to foray in Yeseen. There is not probably a man in the valley several members of whose family have not been slain or sold by the Aman. It seems hard to them that, now they may hope for powerful support, they should be compelled to forego

"the virtue of revenge." So strong is this feeling that I have thought it best to warn all concerned in the most decided manner that any attempt to render futile my negotiation for peace with Gour Aman will be instantly followed by deportation till further measures of punishment be sanctioned by higher authorities. In the meantime I lose no opportunity of expressing my sympathy with the sufferers and raising brighter hopes for the future.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 10.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 22nd to the 28th of August 1847.

22nd and 23rd August 1847.—Halted at Danyoor: chiefly occupied in comparing notes with Lieutenant Young.

24th August.—In the evening crossed over to Gilgit to muster the rest of the *Thanah.* They are a strange mixture of creeds and nations—Sikhs, Rohillas, Brahmins, and kinds of Punjabees. As I turned to leave them one or two raised a "*Dohai Sahiblog*" about their pay. But I must say their appearance at muster was fair enough, and far from betokening destitution. At *whose* expense they have lived may be guessed. Returned to Danyoor by moonlight.

25th August.—Marched to Naomul. Late in getting off; so passed the day halfway at a place without shade called Chihil Mish, where the thermometer under a double *shamiana* rose to 103° at 2 P. M. Our road was up the right bank of the Hunza river through extreme barrenness until we reached the basin of Naomul, where there was a most refreshing amount of cultivation.

26th August.—A mistake about our coolies made it so late before we could start that we determined to halt. Naomul is better populated than any village we have yet seen owing to some 200 or 300 of its inhabitants having been rescued on the occasion when Nuttu Shah and Kurreem Khan took its fort by a surprise, killing two brothers and a nephew of Gour Aman and making his garrison prisoners.

27th August 1847.—Continued our march up the right bank of the Hunza river. The valley narrowed much, and beyond the little village of Gooech becomes a chasm between immense perpendicular cliffs. After with some difficulty getting down a small precipice, where the road is purposely kept difficult by the Gilgitees, we reached an oval basin of cultivation round one side of which the river flowed at a right angle to the course we had followed—from nearly north to nearly east. A vista in the hills shewed the course of a considerable valley in that direction; and a low spur on the other side of the river, intercepting the view, at a distance of about two miles, was pointed out to us as the boundary of Nuggur. At this place the Gilgitees have four or five small villages. These were seized by Shah Ghuzunfur of Hunza on the occasion of Secundur Khan's assassination. Nuttu Shah urged him to restore them, but without success. Then, to use his own words, "I made great friends with him, and married his daughter, and when his vigilance was thoroughly lulled I sent a party and took his six forts" (there is no other word for their walled inclosures) "in one night, and have kept them ever since." Yet the speaker I have seen *act* more fairly than most of his class, both in Hazara and here.

28th August.—Halted at Chult. Up to this date no answer had reached me from either Nuggur or Hunza. This morning, however, a messenger, Nujjuff Shah by name, the bearer of a letter from Rajah Guffur Zahid of Nuggur, was announced. The letter is extremely polite, and invites a visit to his country (to which my letter made no allusion). Nujjuff Shah is a servant of the Rajah's, but of no great rank. The council of Wuzeers with a pretty strong muster of ***Moolkeyas,*** and some say the Rajah, have come halfway from Nuggur to this place to a village named Nilt. As was to be expected, the approach of "a *Sahib*" has caused a good deal of alarm in Nuggur. Nujjuff Shah was silent in the presence of others, but during a private conversation with me was all smiles, though not communicative. I explained to him the object of my mission, and pointed out the advantages of a definition of frontier relations, referring to the standard of the past, and assuring him of the desire of the British Government to see justice done. He seemed to understand me, and I then told him to take his report of what he had seen and heard in my camp to the Wuzeers, and bring one or two of them to meet me here. I should mention

that he told me his orders were to remain with me if I wished it, and send some of the people with him to say what my wishes were. In consideration of the peculiar relations of Shah Ghuzunfur with Nuggur, his well-known character, and the absence of any reply from him to my communication of 18 days back, I have thought it right to proceed with some little caution before putting myself completely in the power of the Nuggur people. I would not hesitate a moment to enter Hunza, but think it proper to be certain that Shah Ghuzunfur, if, as he seems, averse to my visit, shall not make a cat's-paw of the Nuggur people, the imbecility of whose nominal ruler affords much room for intrigue. I sent an answer to the Rajah thanking him for his civility, which I proposed taking advantage of in a few days, and trusting that the report of his agent (of course a spy) would dispel any apprehension he might have entertained as to my intentions.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 11.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 29th of August to the 4th of September 1847.

29th August 1847.—Halted at Chult in expectation of the return of Nujjuff Shah, the messenger from Nuggur, in which I was disappointed. Lieutenant Young and Mr. Winterbottom made an excursion up an adjacent valley called Chuprote.

30th August.—Finding no sign of Nujjuff Shah's return, I joined them in the evening. That day they had ascended the spur of the hill behind to an elevation of 12,000 feet, and been able to trace the course of the Nuggur and Hunza river to its separation into the upper valleys of those tribes.

31st August.—As Chuprote was only three miles from Chult, we remained here, this day and the previous evening being so cloudy as to prevent some observations we were anxious to make.

1st September 1847.—The weather was clearer and we had a magnificent view of an immense snowy peak about 10 miles distant. From the best observations in our power we calculated its summit

to be not less than 20,000 feet above the sea. It is not apparently so high as some others, which we have not yet had an opportunity of measuring with any hope of accuracy. In the evening we returned to Chult, where no one had arrived during our absence.

2nd September 1847.—This morning letters were received from the Nuggur and Hunza Rajahs, from which it was pretty clear that they had been pretending civility only so long as they feared I was backed by force. I had ascertained positively in the meantime that there had been much alarm in Nuggur and Hunza, and that the Rajah of Nuggur, *cum suis,* was all prepared for resistance had we, as they apprehended, proved to be invaders. The Nuggur Rajah now writes that he begs to be excused a visit from us. The Hunza Rajah (his first letter) mere unmeaning phraseology. Both in the very politest terms of high-flown Persian. Nuttu Shah, my Vakeel from the Maharajah, shewed me their letters to him. The Nuggur Rajah appealed to the former friendship between them, and wished for nothing else. The Rajah of Hunza (his father-in-law) said he had only one objection to having anything to do with the "*Sahiblog,*" and that was owing to *their* breach of faith with Ahmed Shah of Bultistan in allowing him to be destroyed by Golab Singh after having concluded a treaty of alliance with him (Ahmed Shah) *through M. Vigne*! However, I fancy this was only impertinence, and that the Rajah of Hunza as well as others know that the late Ahmed Shah failed in all his attempts to be admitted to alliance. It shews, however, that it is necessary that there shall be "no mistake" in one's dealings with these people.

3rd September.—Having considered the matter fully, I resolved, as there was another valley in the vicinity for Lieutenant Young to visit on account of his survey, that I would make one effort more to get at least an intelligent Vakeel from these ignorant tribes. I accordingly wrote to the Nuggur Rajah that I was quite at a loss to understand his conduct in having sent me a volunteered invitation and following it up by an excuse; that my Government, knowing Maharajah Golab Singh's conquest of Bultistan and Ladakh had caused him to be looked on with apprehension by the people of these countries, had sent me to reassure them, but that if they declined intercourse with me they were quite at liberty to settle as they best could with His Highness; that I saw plainly he and his tribe were made tools of

by the Rajah of Hunza, their ancient enemy and notorious for treachery; that on this account I pitied them; and because of the good character I had heard of them in Gilgit, I made one more appeal to their common sense—the last, as I had no time to spare before my return—to send one of their Wuzeers to hear what I had to say; but that if he did not arrive in four days I should understand his absence as a decided negative. To the Hunza Rajah I wrote that I was fully aware that it was owing to his counsels that the Nuggur people were acting so foolishly, but that in injuring them he would only injure himself still more, and that it would be for his good to send me an intelligent Vakeel to say something in his favor, unless he wished me to forward to my Government the common report that he was the greatest robber in these parts.

4th September 1847.—Lieutenant Young started to Boodlus. The weather very cloudy.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 12.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 5th to the 11th of September 1847.

5th September 1847.—As it would take at least three days to get answers to my letters to Nuggur and Hunza, I went with Mr. Winterbottom to Boodlus this day.

6th September.—Continued up the river of that name to Burr. There was no horse road. The path lay through a narrow valley running back among hills of increasing size as they receded. During the last night there had been a fall of rain with us, which covered all the considerable hills with snow.

7th September.—We moved our camp on to the extreme of cultivation and proceeded ourselves to see the glacier at the head of the valley. This glacier has advanced about five miles in about 15 years, that is in the memory of eye-witnesses of middle age. Its advance

has thrown back the harvest 18 days in a village about a mile below it, where also grapes now seldom ripen. Returning to camp, we were pointed out some hot springs in the bed of the river, two of which emitted a continual blast of vapor with considerable force and sound.

8th September 1847.—As the hot springs were across the unfordable river, we commenced early making a temporary bridge and crossed over to them about 9 A. M. There were one copious and several small springs of water gushing out of a kind of cavity in the hill-side (formed by the corroding vapors ?), and above them two crevices in the rock surrounded by incrustations emitting a continuous rush of steam with a loud noise—very like a locomotive. The temperature of the water where hottest was that of boiling water at this elevation. It seemed impregnated with sulphur among other matters. We then returned to Burr, and found another hot spring there, apparently from a similar origin, though at a lower temperature owing to its finding a vent through some alluvial deposits. All along the bank of the river for several miles a salt is effloresced in considerable quantities and the water retains the smell of the hot springs.

9th September.—Returned to Boodlus in the morning. The Rajah of Hunza's people had carried off a man from this place during our absence, and, having questioned him about us, let him go. This seems the regular way of gaining intelligence in these parts. In the evening we went on to Chult, where I found a messenger with a letter from the Hunza Rajah just arrived, but none from Nuggur.

10th September.—Halted. The Rajah of Hunza writes to say that he has nothing to do with Nuggur and is no robber. He calls his letter an "*Urzee*" still, but does not give me nearly so many compliments as before. His messenger was the same spy he had waiting in Gilgit for us, by whom I sent my first letter to him; and he himself does not mention him as a Vakeel. If he did, the man is unfit. This day no reply from Nuggur, six days having passed instead of the four I fixed. I, therefore, finally determined to give up any hope of visiting Nuggur or Hunza, and to return to Gilgit at once. In reply to the Rajah of Hunza I wrote that, since it was evident he wished to have nothing to do with me, I had no further time to waste upon him. The decision was of his making, and I begged him to remember that, come what might out of his new relations with Maharajah

Golab Singh, as he had declined the good offices of an emissary of the Indian Government, that Government had nothing to say to it. I said this on account of his story of M. Vigne's treaty. With the Nuggur people I wasted no more words. I may as well mention here that the only road into Nuggur is across a rope-bridge, where they have a guard; so that unless the Rajah sent me coolies there was nothing to be done. We could not push into the country and take the chance of their not daring to molest us. Anything like forcing an entry was of course out of the question.

11th September 1847.—I am sorry to have to record that Mr. Winterbottom was far from well all yesterday, and got over our march to Naomul to-day with a good deal of difficulty, being also none the worse for the exertion. Sickness is general in the country, though said to be unusual. It is a remittent fever accompanied with great prostration of strength, and does not yield readily to simple treatment.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

No. 13.—Diary of Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General, North-West Frontier, on deputation to Gilgit, from the 12th, to the 18th of September 1847.

12th to 18th September 1847.—This whole week halted at Naomul, and confined to camp in consequence of Mr. Winterbottom's protracted and rather serious illness. I am happy to say there is a decided change for the better. No occurrences of any moment. Lieutenant Young made the only excursion required in the vicinity on the 14th, 15th and 16th. On the latter date I made Nuttu Shah write again to Gour Aman, urging him to send a reply to former communications. This Chief's continued silence and detention of Nuttu Shah's messenger do not promise much cordiality in his reception of any advance on our part. It is reported that he has made up his quarrel in Mistooche and returned to Yeseen, and that "the Cannibal" and his father Shah Ufzul of Chitral have been reconciled. However, I never found trustworthy intelligence so unattainable as here, and especially with reference to Yeseen. The reason is simply that Gour Aman sells into slavery

anyone he suspects of being a spy without the slightest regard to that unheard of code, the law of nations.

I am anxious to ascertain his intentions as soon as possible, as, if we can do nothing more here, we might make a very profitable détour to Cashmere by Iskardoo, which would enable Lieutenant Young to furnish Government with the greater part of the basin of the Indus yet unknown, that is, between Iskardoo and this.

Although the tract of country between the Indus and the Oxus covers much space on a map, it is hardly possible to conceive one more thinly inhabited. Hunza and Nuggur, containing together some 7,000 houses, are shut up in snowy hills with one outlet to Gilgit, one for a few days to Balti, and one (or two) into China. The country is doubtless a strong one, but I should think one regiment quite enough to take and keep it. The people want resources, unanimity, and courage. Gilgit is depopulated to about 1,000 houses. Yeseen cannot contain more than 3,000, stretching though it does from Gilgit to the Oxus. Mistooche, at the head of the Koonur river is a very small place. Darel, inhabited by an independent tribe, is the same. These tribes appear all descended from a common origin. They are utterly ignorant, except now in a small degree in Gilgit, of any form of society but their own. They have never been conquered by foreign invaders in the memory of tradition, except a vague story of a "Mogul" having marched down the Gilgit and up the Hunza valley. They know no kind of faith or fair dealing. The Rajahs are (and partly from necessity) either most despotic tyrants or perfect cyphers in the hands of a party. The people are either trembling slaves, constantly sold like dogs at the caprice of their Rajahs, or insensate intriguers to vary, generally for the worse, the form of their slavery. There is very little communication between any two tribes (at least for any length of time). Very often it is completely closed. Still worse, they seem only unanimous in closing two excellent lines of traffic,—that up the Gilgit river into Budukshan and that up the Hunza river into Toorkistan. Fuel is extremely scarce. There is no hope of coal in these primary formations, and wood is limited to the orchards near villages and belts of pine near the snow line. In the Hunza valley there is an absolute deficiency. The sands of the Nuggur river are *said* to be profitably washed for gold. Lead, sulphur and antimony

probably exist in considerable quantities in Hunza. Iron in great quantity and good quality is said to be found in the hills between Yeseen and Mistooche. But these are nowhere worked beyond trifling present necessities, and the want of fuel makes anything on the large scale impracticable. In point of revenue these, like other valleys in the Himmalaya, would not probably pay their own costs. Money currency is barely known, and that in the vicinity of Gilgit.

It is very difficult to form any conjecture what will be the course of events among so barbarous a people in consequence of Maharajah Golab Singh's occupation of Gilgit. Supposing, however, which is gratuitous, that the Maharajah's *Thanadar* here use any efforts to keep the peace, or rather abstain from breaking it, I much doubt whether there are not some grounds for an apprehension, which Nuttu Shah and the Gilgitees take much pains to bring to my conviction. They have reasons of their own for wishing hostilities, but it is not impossible that sooner or later, if not this winter, the neighbouring tribes may attempt to regain Gilgit from what they consider foreign intrusion. How far the Gilgitees would remain true to the Maharajah I cannot say, but there are a good many complaints of the *Thanah*. I *hear* His Highness is sending a strong relief of 600 or 700 men instead of 300, to which I shall say nothing. In a few days I hope to know Gour Aman's intentions, when I shall forward a report for consideration.

P. A. VANS AGNEW,

Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General.

Diaries of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Jhang, Hazara, Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts, 1847—1849.

Diaries of Lieutenant J. NICHOLSON, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Jhang, Hazara and Rawalpindi Districts—1847.

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No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 10th to the 17th of March 1847.

1. *10th March 1847.*—Marched from Ramnuggur, 12 miles to Wunya, which is a walled village, with some thirty *buneeahs'* shops. Road open and hard; a great part of the ground strongly impregnated with saltpetre and uncultivatable. Passed the little village of Muruj at 1½ mile, and Hurree-da-Kot, in the Alipoor *ilaquah*, half way. The cultivators here are all Juts of the Tarhur tribe.

2. Wunya is in Misr Rulla Ram of Jhung's *ilaquah*, and is immediately under Nanak Chund, whose head-quarters are at Rampoor, a few miles to the south-west.

3. *11th March.*—15 miles to Julalpoor, a walled town with 100 shops and some substantial *pukka* brick houses; character of the road and country same as yesterday. Passed Maidyapoor at 5 miles, Rampoor at 11, Narwa at 12. Kardar Duttoo Ram, under Misr Rulla, tells me he collects the revenue in two methods, by letting out the wells at 15 rupees the *jog* or pair of bullocks attached to them, without reference to the quantity of land attached (where the land is good the Persian wheel is kept going day and night, and requires 6 *jogs*, which pay 90 rupees a year): and by measuring the ground and calculating the produce, from which he takes half from the spring and one-third from the autumn harvest. The land measures are, 3 paces 1 *murla*; 20 *murlas* 1 *kunal*; 4 *kunals* 1 *beegah*.

4. *12th March.*—12 miles to Pindee Bhuttea, a large walled village, with a tolerable bazar and large *khangah*. There is a mud *gurhee* 40 yards square, 200 yards to the north-west, which the Kardar Ram

Kour's sepoys garrison. The Kardar tells me 10 rupees per *jog* is the rent of a well here.

5. *13th March 1847.*—12 miles to Sheikhoo, a small walled village with a few shops. Crops here the finest I have seen since Jeylum. Ram Rukka, the Chunyot Kardar, came out to meet me.

6. *14th March.*—10 miles to Chunyot, properly Chundunyot. This is a very old town, though most of the houses now standing have been lately built. It is *entirely* of *pukka* brick, has a large bazar (famous throughout the Punjab for its bows), and a *musjid* with marble pillars and a small fountain, without any inscription, but said to have been erected by a son of Saidoollah Khan, Akbar's *Wuzeer*. The inhabitants are nearly all Hindoos; the wealthier of the Khutrees occupy a fort, or walled off portion of the east end of the town. River runs about two miles off through an opening in a little range of hills. Saw an alligator swimming about, said sometimes to do mischief.

7. The Kardar, Ram Rukka, has the Kardars of the last three stages, and of Kooruk, the one in advance, under him, though by his own account he only receives the same rate of salary, 2 rupees a day, which he says is insufficient to enable him to support his dignity. He has 50 sowars and 50 sepahees under him, who get respectively 10 and 3 rupees a month pay and what they can make besides out of zemindars who fall in arrears, on whom it is the custom to quarter them. I heard no complaints against this Kardar.

8. *15th March.*—15 miles to Kooruk, a small mud village. Passed Bokharee, a walled village half way: Sambul, so called from the tribe of Juts who inhabit it, at 11 miles.

9. Kardar Kishen Chund tells me 25 rupees per well per annum is the *dustoor* here, without reference to the number of *jogs*, or quantity of land; and 2 rupees per *beegah* per harvest from the unrented land.

10. *16th March.*—11 miles to Wara, a small village with *gurhee* adjoining. Passed Borhana half way; road almost entirely through grass jungle. Kardar Ameer Chund tells me, notwithstanding the quantity of jungle, that cultivation has increased within the last twelvemonth as the returns of wells shew. Collects the revenue at so much per *beegah* per harvest according to the description of produce, *viz.*, wheat and barley per *beegah* Re. 1-12-0; gram, Re. 1-0-0; tobacco,

Rs. 10-0-0; peas (*muttur*), Re. 0-12-0; jowar, Re. 1-12-0; cotton, Rs. 3-8-0; *cheena*, Re. 0-12-0.

11. *17th March 1847.*—18 miles to Jhung. Road through grass jungle nearly the whole way. Passed Sultanpoor half way.

12. The character of the road from Ramnuggur to Jhung is the same the whole way, open and flat; on this side of Chunyot there is in some places a little sand, but nothing to impede a hackery. As far as Sheikhoo the soil is indifferent and in many parts wholly unproductive owing to its being impregnated with saltpetre; after Sheikhoo the uncultivated land is covered with brushwood or grass jungle.

13. The road nowhere is more than 4 *koss* from the river, which at this season is fordable in many places; there are ferries at every few miles. The desert marked "Great Wilderness" in the map runs parallel with the road, at an average distance of six miles. It is inhabited by shepherds, who have large tanks which retain the rain water for many months. On their drying up they are obliged to resort to their wells, the water of which is brackish and unpalatable. The soil of the desert is said to be so hard as to be incapable of being ploughed. This line of country was under the Mooltan Dewan for 13 years previously to Misr Rulla's appointment to the charge, Wunya, the first stage, excepted, which was previously held for one year by Dya Ram, 8 years by Raja Golab Singh and 3 years by General Avitabile.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 5th to the 25th of September 1847.

1. *5th September 1847.—Simulkund.*—Zer Dad Khan, Khan-i-Zeman Khan's Vakeel with me, went off to his home last night without my permission.

2. He has not naturally enough liked his position from the first, as his duty consisted almost entirely in procuring restitution of plundered cattle, and he has frequently begged me to allow him to go away, but I have always explained the necessity of his first procuring a substitute.

3. I have addressed Khan-i-Zeman on the subject of his Vakeel's leaving me in this improper manner and desired him to send another. Sent the *purwannah* by two Guide sepoys who understand Pushtoo, desiring them to conceal their knowledge of that language while among the Khan's people.

4. Heard of the return to a village close to this of a servant of one of the fugitive Khans; despatched half a dozen Guides to seize him; they returned unsuccessful, through no fault of their own, but bringing his father-in-law, from whom I recovered some stolen cattle.

5. *6th September 1847.*—Guide sepoys returned from Kotehra, bringing a new Vakeel (Ashruff Khan) and an *urzee* from Khan-i-Zeman expressive of his indignation at the late Vakeel's conduct.

6. From the conversations which took place in their presence between the Khan and members of his family it would seem that the entertainment of claims for plundered property and the erection of the fort at this place have greatly irritated the Tarkhailee tribe.

7. Apprehended, and sent to work at the fort, a villager of Bhaie, at the foot of the hills, who had robbed a *buneeah* on his way up here with provisions.

8. *7th September.*—Employed all day in hearing complaints of zemindars from Gheba and Jundall.

9. *8th September.*—Sent a Guide sepoy across the Indus into the Eusufzye country to discover the whereabouts of the Simulkund Khans, and to learn particulars as to the number of men with them, disposition towards them of the people of the country, &c.

10. *9th to 17th September.*—Confined to my bed with fever.

11. The Guide sepoy whom I had sent across the river came back with information that the fugitive Khans were at a village called Khubul in the Eusufzye country opposite Torbaila, and so much on the alert that no attempt at a surprise would be likely to succeed.

12. *18th September.*—At Captain Abbott's advice, who kindly came up yesterday from Huzara to see me, and recommended change of air, left in a *palkee* for Goorgooshti, a village in Chuch.

13. *19th September.*—To Huzroo, the capital of Chuch.

14. I was glad to observe from the appearance of the crops along the road yesterday and to-day that there is every promise of a most abundant harvest in this district.

15. *20th September 1847.*—Halted. Received copy of Mr. J. Lawrence's letter No. 148 to Major Lawrence at Peshawur, and gave instructions for collecting information as to the district of Chuch, agreeably to the form therein laid down.

16. *21st September.*—Halted. Heard and made over to Bhaie Soorjun Singh, the Kardar, for redress, some complaints of zemindars, chiefly arising from disputes about land.

17. *22nd September.*—To Hussun Abdal. Julal Khan and Mahmood Khan, two of the younger Simulkund Khans, voluntarily surrendered themselves to me this evening, bringing with them as a peace offering a Khutree of Huzara, whom they had seized some months previously, in the hope of obtaining a ransom for his release, and a horse.

18. I informed them that the outrage, which had been the cause of their expulsion from Simulkund, having been committed in Captain Abbott's district, I was under the necessity of delivering them over to that officer to take their trial for it. Despatched them accordingly under a guard to Huzara.

19. *23rd and 24th September.*—My only Moonshee being ill, business at a standstill.

20. *25th September.*—Engaged in examining Jageerdars' *sunnuds.*

21. The Kardar of Gheba and Jundall writes me that the zemindars of those districts, depressed by a number of bad harvests, were at issue among themselves as to the mode in which they wished the revenue to be collected in future, some being for a tax on ploughs, others for *kunkoot,* and some for *mooshukhsa.*

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th of September to the 2nd of October 1847.

Nothing worthy of report has occurred during this week.

I have been engaged in examining and registering the *sunnuds* of Khatur and Chuch jageerdars and investigating charges against Sookraj, the late Kardar of Khatur. I have also had the usual complement of petitions from all parts of the Doab to attend to.

CAMP HUSSUN ABDAL:
The 3rd October 1847.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 3rd to the 9th of October 1847.

1. *Hussun Abdal.*—Having been stationary during the past week, and quiet and contentment prevailing generally throughout the country, I have again but little to record in my diary.

2. The late Kardar, Sookraj, who has hitherto stoutly denied all the charges against him, now that they have been brought home to him, confesses his guilt, and has promised me a full account of all his exactions during the period of his Kardarship. In extenuation of his conduct he pleads the orders he received at various periods to collect all he could from the people by whatever means.

3. I have received of late so many complaints of oppression against the Kardar of the petty districts of Gheba and Jundall that I purpose proceeding thither in the course of a few days to enable me to judge for myself of the actual state of affairs.

CAMP HUSSUN ABDAL:
The 10th October 1847.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 10th to the 30th of October 1847.

1. *10th October 1847—Hussun Abdal.*—I had a visit this evening from Gholam Moojoodeen of Durchittee, a cousin of Khan-i-Zeman's. He came to complain that Bhaie Mhow Singh had instigated the zemindars of certain villages in the *tuppah* of Hurroo, which Captain Abbott was about to make over to the Tarkhailees, to express to that officer their dissatisfaction at the prospect of being annexed to Gundgurh.

2. This may be, and probably is, true of the Bhaie, but among the mere cultivators the Tarkhailee rule is nowhere popular.

3. Bhaie Mhow Singh has of late frequently been reported to me intoxicated. He was always addicted to drink, and the habit would appear to be gaining on him.

4. *11th October—Janee ka Sung.*—I commenced my march towards Gheba this morning. The last three miles of this road, from the Margulla Pass, were formerly, and until very lately, infested with banditti and much dreaded by travellers. They are now as safe as any part of the road from this to Lahore.

5. I received an *urzee* from the Gheba Kardar begging me to order the regiment encamped there to proceed to the *tuppah* of Kumlyal and coerce the zemindars, who were rebellious, into the payment of the revenue of the present harvest. As I was aware that these zemindars had quietly submitted to a most unjust plough impost the previous spring, I preferred judging for myself whether coercion were really necessary, or whether the Kardar wanted troops to enforce some fresh measure of injustice.

6. *12th October.—Rawulpindee.*—Marched here this morning.

7. *13th, 14th and 15th October.*—Halted. I am glad to perceive that the zemindars of this district are much more contented than at the time of my previous visit. This is owing in a great measure to the favourable nature of the harvest, and partly to some trifling, but judicious, reductions which have been made from the demand on the late *rubbee.*

8. Bhaie Dul Singh, the Kardar, is in some perplexity at the receipt of an order from the Durbar to abstain from *all* interference with judicial affairs in future, and make *all* cases over to the Nazim. Believing the *purwannah* to have been faultily worded, I desired the Bhaie, as hitherto, to try and administer justice in petty cases and make over the more important ones to Sirdar Lal Singh.

9. I have given my *Motmid* from the Durbar, Kazee Kurreem Bukhsh, his dismissal at his own request. He made "urgent private affairs" his plea in asking for it, but I am aware that he lately received a *purwannah* from Lahore directing him to obtain his *rooksut* and return thither.

10. *16th October 1847.*—Marched 17 miles to Kutubal, a little village with three *buneeahs'* shops, in the Futteh Jung *tuppah* of Khatur. It is on the direct route to Gheba, and there is none other nearer Rawulpindee where, without previous notice, supplies could be procured for 100 men. The road is for the first six miles the same as the Peshawur one, turning off in a south-westerly direction ¼ mile short of the village of Chailo Chungi. The remainder of the road lies through a very indifferently cultivated tract of country, but, with the exception of a few ravines which render it impracticable for carts, is not a bad one to travel. The absence of cultivation may be accounted for by the unproductive nature of the soil and want of facilities for irrigation.

11. *17th October.*—Marched six miles to Futteh Jung, the capital of the Khatur *tuppah* of that name. Road good and open with the exception of two ravines. The first of these at the second mile is (as I experienced on a former occasion) impassable immediately after heavy rain, being sometimes swollen to the depth of eight feet.

The bazar of this village contains 60 shops.

In the centre of the village is an old gateway of hewn stone, supposed to have belonged to a fort in bygone days, but, contrary to the general rule, there is no tradition attached to it.

This was till lately a great mart for the sale of salt from the Government mines of Surdhee, but in consequence of the increased quantity of what is called "green salt" now smuggled from the

Lachee Teree mines in Kohat to this side of the Indus, there is no local consumption of the Government salt. Any disposed of by the Government agent here is to traders who purchase it to sell in Huzara. The respective prices of the "red and green salts", as they are termed, is Re. 1-10-0 per maund and 1 rupee per 2½ maunds. No wonder the people give the preference to the latter when they can get it.

12. *18th October 1847.*—Marched nine miles to Kot, the capital of the *tuppah* of that name in Gheb Bala, an estate of Futteh Khan, who enjoys a jageer of 2,400 rupees from Government, and a fourth of the Government collections from the *tuppah*, the last assessment of which by Sirdar Uttur Singh, Kallewallah, was Rs. 6,200 ; so I learn from Futteh Khan, and there are no Government records which I can consult.

The village of Kot, which may have contained 300 houses, was destroyed by Misr Ameer Chund last year. Many of the inhabitants who had fled to the adjacent districts have returned since Futteh Khan's reinstatement in August last.

The fort (a little mud *gurhee*) is about 300 yards south of the village. Its garrison, which consists of two jemadars and 60 men, Sikhs, Dogras and Mussulmans, receives as pay the former only Rs. 10 and the latter Rs. 3-4-0 a month.

13. Road to-day open and good, except in parts where intersected by ravines.

14. Little rain has evidently fallen this season, and the crops have suffered considerably. There are few wells, water being procurable only at a great depth, and generally of a brackish quality said to be unsuitable for irrigation. The soil is nowhere rich and for the most part of a light and very sandy nature ; yet the Government demand on the produce of this poor land was fixed by Futteh Khan, Towanah, at one-half, and no reduction has since been made.

15. *19th October.*—Marched 18 miles to Pindee Gheba, in Gheb Paieen, and capital of both Ghebs. The road, though generally open, is much cut up by ravines, some of which are both deep and precipitous : the whole surface of the district indeed is much intersected by them.

16. The district of Gheba, divided, as I have above mentioned, into Bala and Paieen, appears to have been formally annexed to the possessions of the late Runjeet Singh about 32 years ago, though occasional tribute had been for some years previously exacted.

17. At the time of annexation an agreement was entered into with the different land proprietors by which they were in future to receive $\frac{1}{4}$th of the Government collections in the district. This agreement still holds good with their descendants, who are hence commonly known in the country by the title of "*Chaharum Khors.*"

The number of "*Chaharum Khors*" is several hundred. Of these the principal is Mullick Allayar of Pindee Gheba, who receives $\frac{1}{4}$th the collections of the *tuppah* of Sil, which comprises $\frac{5}{6}$ths of Gheb Paieen, and Futteh Khan of Kot in Gheba Bala already mentioned.

18. Mullick Allayar came out a few miles to meet me, as did Heeranund, the Deputy Kardar, under Raj Roop, of this district and Jundall and of Jhubbee and Pukkur, across the Swan river.

19. *20th October 1847*.—Halted. Had a number of complaints against the Mullick and Kardar, who seem hitherto to have exercised pretty nearly equal authority in the country. Heavy rain during the greater part of the day.

20. *21st October.*—Halted. Looked at the fort, a square mud one with dry ditch, and *fausse-braye* and *boorges* at the angles. The curtains are 100 yards long. It was built by the grandfather of the present Mullick, and has of late years served as a safe residence for tyrannical Kardars. The garrison consists of 2 jemadars and 65 sepoys, natives of the country; their pay is somewhat less even than that of the Kot garrison. The greater number of them have been in the pay of the State for upwards of 10 years, but on the commencement of disturbances in the winter of 1845-46 they treacherously gave over the fort to the insurgents. For this offence they have been since punished by fine!

21. *22nd October.*—Halted. Inspected the regiment stationed here under Mehr Singh, *Koomedan*. It is armed half with muskets, and the remainder with *burmarhs*, to which latter the men give the preference, as carrying truer and further. This is the case as regards their country-made muskets, but I have proved by trial that the English musket has a range quite equal to the best *burmarh*.

22. The officers and men of this corps deserve credit for their orderly conduct. Since their arrival here upwards of a month ago not a single complaint has been made against any individual in the regiment. I notice this circumstance because all native troops, when in camp and from under the observation of superior authority, are apt to be harsh and oppressive in their dealings with the country people, if they do not indeed, as is frequently the case, openly plunder.

The non-commissioned officers complained to me that they were not allowed as much leave as the sepoys, by 15 days, while those in regiments serving out of this Doab, even at Peshawur, suffered no such curtailment. I informed them that I had already represented the matter on behalf of the corps at Hussun Abdal and hoped for a favorable reply.

23. *23rd October 1847.*—Halted. Received a letter from Sirdar Lal Singh, who is at Chuckowal, proposing to ride over and visit me. Before evening, however, another letter from him arrived, saying that the disturbed state of the part of country he was in would preclude his leaving it at present. This of course is a mere subterfuge.

24. *24th October.*—Halted. Rode through the village in the evening. It is large and the houses are well built and comfortable. The bazar contains nearly 100 shops. The land in the immediate vicinity, being very low (probably the lowest in the district), is irrigated from wells, and the crops look green and promising. Indeed, judging only from the appearance of the village and the land attached to it, one would suppose that the country was in a highly flourishing state and the people in comfortable circumstances. The fact is, however, that the houses are those of the Mullick's friends or retainers, or of wealthy Khutrees, by whom the land in the vicinity, which is the best in the country, is rented on terms much more favourable than would be granted to any Mussulman.

25. The weavers (*bafindahs*), complained of being used as *begarees*: forbade the practice in future. It is strange that this class of tradesmen seem throughout the Punjab to be selected for oppression.

26. *25th, 26th, 27th, 28th October 1847.*—Halted. Time fully occupied in attending to complaints of oppression, present and past, a much smaller proportion of which are of a frivolous nature than is usually the case.

27. The people are certainly much less litigious than those of Chuch, Khatur or Rawulpindee, and are, on that account perhaps, worse off.

28. I have been endeavoring, but with indifferent success, to ascertain the exact amount of collections of past years.

29. There seems never to have been any Government *duftur*; indeed it is only lately that a *kanoongo* has been appointed, and there are therefore no records procurable. I have been compelled therefore to depend for information on the statements of "*Chaharum Khors,*" who have from time to time been entrusted with the collection of the revenue of their own *tuppahs* or villages.

30. It is evident, however, that between Kardars and land proprietors the cultivators have suffered much oppression. I have on more than one occasion been struck by the unfavourable contrast presented by them in dress and appearance to men of the same class from Chuch, who followed me hither with petitions, when both have been sitting together outside my tent.

31. A good deal of rain has fallen during the past week, which, with a large proportion of sick (fever) in my escort and establishment, has prevented my moving. The seeds of this illness must have been brought from Simulkund or Hussun Abdal, as the people of the country and men of the regiment encamped here are healthy.

32. *29th October.*—Halted. I was sorry to receive to-day an *urzee* from the Rawulpindee Kardar reporting a gross instance of misconduct on the part of a Native officer in charge of a detachment of sowars represented as being in the Company's service and proceeding from Lahore to join Major Lawrence at Peshawur. The detachment, it would appear, halted some days at Rawulpindee, during which time the Resaldar altered at pleasure the bazar *nirrick* on all articles required by himself or detachment, maltreating several *buneeahs* who ventured to remonstrate. He called himself Rehman Khan, and is described as an old and apparently feeble man. I have sent for the depositions of the complainants and shall forward them to Major Lawrence.

I am in hopes that the Native officer misrepresented himself as in the Company's service; otherwise the people may naturally draw unfavorable conclusions as to the good order and discipline of our troops.

Since my arrival in this Doab the conduct of the Sikh troops has in this respect been *most exemplary.*

33. *30th October 1847.*—Leaving the worst cases among my sick behind me, I made a short march of five miles to the village of Mugya *en route* to Kumlyal. In this village 19 out of 52 houses are deserted, and land formerly under cultivation is waste in proportion. The causes are oppression, bad seasons and quarrels among the principal zemindars. The first and last have happily ceased to exist. With respect to the second, from Jeylum to Hussun Abdal, I have heard all the old zemindars complain that within the last six or eight years less rain has fallen in proportion than formerly, and the visits of locusts have been more frequent and destructive.

CAMP JUNDALL:
The 2nd November 1847.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 31st of October to the 13th of November 1847.

1. *31st October 1847.—Camp Mugya.*—Marched 11 miles to the village of Kumlyal, capital of the *tuppah* of that name. Notwithstanding the Kardar's report alluded to in my last diary, I see no necessity for locating troops here. The village is a large one, but, being off any high road, has not shops in proportion to its size. There are no wells, and the only water is from a small and sluggish rivulet which rises near the village in the bed of a ravine too low to be made available for purposes of irrigation.

2. *1st November.*—Marched 13 miles to Kot-i-Futteh Khan. Road for the most part good. Crossed a small range of hills, half way, which divides Kumlyal and Kot. I was joined here to-day by a Moonshee of Dhurm Singh's, Kardar of Kuller and Narali, who, by his account, is much too fat and indolent for his situation, and from all I hear from other quarters I am inclined to think that this is the case.

3. *2nd November 1847.*—Marched 18 miles to Dumel, the capital of the district of Jundall. Road good; crosses a steep ravine, about half way, which divides the two districts. Waited on by the Kardar Ram Chund, and village *Punchayut.*

4. This country appears to have been taken possession of by Dul Singh immediately after Dewan Mohkum Chund's victory over the Barukzye, Futteh Khan, near Attock in 1813. It is bounded to the north by the Khatur *tuppahs* of Nulla and Mirza, east by Futteh Jung, south Gheb, and west by the Indus. The soil is of a superior quality to that of Gheb, but water is even more scanty. The best wells do not supply sufficient for the irrigation of more than four or five *beegahs* of land. In many places wells have been sunk to a considerable depth to no purpose, and the inhabitants are entirely dependant on rain water, which they collect in tanks and reservoirs. The last spring harvest seems to have been a more complete failure than that in Gheb, and only 4,000 of the 22,000 rupees at which Dewan Raj Roop fixed the revenue of the *Har* harvest has been collected.

5. The inhabitants, who are principally Awans, are not so noted for quarrels and blood feuds as those of Gheb. They are, however, less honest; petty theft and highway robbery having been hitherto far from uncommon. No means appear to have ever been taken to check this crime. A travelling merchant was robbed at the village of Mittyal, near this, two months ago; he made his complaint to me at Simulkund, where I then was. A stringent *purwannah* from me to the Kardar obtained for him the restoration of the plundered property, but with that the Kardar seemed to think his duty was at an end, and the thief remained at liberty till, hearing that no punishment had been inflicted on him, I ordered his imprisonment.

6. Afreedee thieves from the right bank of the river occasionally exercise their propensities on this side, and are said to be so expert that they have been known to swim even camels across.

7. There is but one ferry of one boat at Dundeo, 12 miles distant; the nearest above and below are Neelab and Jhund, which is in Gheb, of one boat each.

8. *3rd November.*—Halted. Rode out to the village of Thutta at the foot of a low range of hills five miles to the northward, which is the boundary between this district and the Khatur *tuppah* Nulla.

Thutta is the largest village in Jundall, having a bazar of some 50 shops. I observed a number of deserted houses in it and a proportionate quantity of land waste. In reply to my enquiries as to the cause, I received the usual answers, "oppression and bad harvests."

9. I believe since spring last the populations of Jundall and Gheb have been entirely dependent for subsistence on the produce of Chuch, which has also sent large supplies to Rawulpindee, Potwar and Khatur, in all of which districts the spring harvest was to a greater or less degree a failure.

10. Looked at the *gurhee* and village of Dumel in the evening. The former is a common mud one, 40 yards square, with a good well in the *fausse-braye*, built many years ago by Dul Sing; the latter has 15 *buneeahs'* shops, and, as in Thutta, there are a number of deserted houses, whose occupants have fled.

11. *4th November 1847.*—Halted at Dumel.

12. Examined a gang of half a dozen thieves of the adjoining village of Mittyal, who had been concerned in a number of petty robberies of late. Sent in to Mirza after one of their party who had made his escape thither.

13. I desired the Kardar to recall a small Infantry and Cavalry detachment which he had sent out a few days before my arrival to collect the arrears of revenue, and I called in the headmen of such villages as were in arrears, that I might hear their own story.

14. *5th November.*—Halted. The headmen of the principal villages waited on me. They declare that the present assessment of 37,000 rupees fixed by Dewan Raj Roop last autumn (at 22,000 in spring and 15,000 in autumn) is 7,000 more than the district ever yielded previously.

It would seem that the then harvest was the most productive the country had seen for many years, and that the people believed the settlement was merely a temporary one, and that to these facts it is owing that the Dewan was able to obtain renters on his terms. When, however, the spring harvest failed, and the renters were called on to fulfil their agreements, they all declared themselves bankrupt, and up to this time but 6,000 rupees of the autumn and 4,000 of the spring have been paid in.

I explained to the renters that, having voluntarily accepted the Dewan's terms, they must at once pay up the deficiency in their autumn instalments; and with reference to the failure of the succeeding spring, I promised to represent their case to Government and solicit its favorable consideration.

I assured them that they should be protected from oppression in future, and told them I had called in the troops to give them an opportunity of shewing that compulsion was not necessary to effect the collection of the just demands of Government. They declared it was not, and promised to pay up the autumn instalment in twenty-five days and the spring one immediately on Government's reply being received as to the amount.

I am disposed to place confidence in their sincerity, and hope in another month to be able to report that no necessity exists for keeping troops in this part of the country.

15. *6th November 1847.*—Marched 10 miles to Butteote, a little village with 8 *buneeahs'* shops on the direct route to Hussun Abdal.

16. The father of the present Mullick, a Syud, dug wells to a great depth, but without finding water. The inhabitants are entirely dependent on their tanks, which excavated in a rocky soil retain the rain water throughout the year.

17. *7th November.*—Marched nine miles to the village of Akoree in the *tuppah* of Mirza. Road as uneven and stony, though not as dangerous, as any I have ever travelled.

18. The Mittyal thief I had sent after from Jundall was brought in to me to-day.

19. This village is reckoned 10 *koss* (15 miles), equidistant from Neelab, Attock and Hussun Abdal.

20. *8th November.*—Marched 15 miles to Hussun Abdal *viá* Boorhan.

21. The road I have marched hither from Jundall is the direct one, being 12 miles shorter than that by Futteh Jung, which is more generally used. Its nearness is certainly no compensation for its difficulties. I was informed that Major Lawrence had passed through yesterday *en route* to Lahore.

22. On enquiring of the Kardar to-day after a return, the preparation of which by Mr. J. Lawrence's directions I had ordered a month and-

a-half ago, and about which I had addressed a *purwannah* from Gheb, I was told that, if I was anxious to have it, its preparation should be commenced now.

I received a somewhat similar reply in answer to my enquiries concerning some cases referred by me two months ago.

23. This Kardar has, from the first, evinced a systematic disregard and contempt of my authority, and having shewn him the Resident's *roobakaree* to the Durbar of the —— July and endeavored by fair means to bring him to a sense of the duties of his situation without effect, I feel myself obliged to report his conduct at length, and solicit his removal from the Kardarship.

24. *9th November 1847.*—The Colonel of the troop of Artillery here reports his horses without warm clothing of any kind, and says a supply which he wrote for to Lahore, some months ago, has not yet been despatched. Dewan Sook Raj reports his account of collections during his Kardarship ready. I have sent for the village accounts which I ordered to be prepared before leaving for Gheb.

25. *10th November.*—Looked at the troop of Artillery. The deficiency of 60 odd horses reported by me in July last still exists. The ammunition and stores are said to be about to be despatched from Lahore.

26. I received a letter to-day from Major G. Lawrence, dated the 2nd, which had been sent by accident to Huzara. Had it not miscarried, I should have been able to arrange for meeting him here.

27. *12th November.*—Colonel Futteh Singh writes from Simulkund that the fort there has been completed, and that the cistern will be filled in two days. At Captain Abbott's suggestion, I have ordered him to encamp near Ghazee till the fort building there shall also be completed.

28. I received a message this evening from Sher Ahmed, Chief of Kurna, by a confidential servant, begging me to intercede for him with Maharajah Golab Singh. As the Kurna Chiefs had, during my stay in Cashmere last winter, turned a deaf ear to my frequent exhortations to submit themselves to the Maharajah (even after the other insurgent hill Chiefs had come in and been confirmed in their jageers), I considered that they had by their obstinacy forfeited all claim to lenient treatment, and answered the messenger accordingly.

29. *13th November 1847.*—Sirdar Lal Sing, Morareea, writes to me, for the second time, for instructions regarding the disposal of some men convicted of murder in his court. As I am not aware that I am authorized to give any, I have recommended his reporting to Lahore.

CAMP HUSSUN ABDAL : The 15th November 1847. — J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT., *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 14th to the 20th of November 1847.

1. *15th November 1847.—Hussun Abdal.*—It would seem from references which I have received to-day from either party that a misunderstanding has arisen between Khan-i-Zeman and his cousins of Durchittee on the subject of the payment of the expenses of the son and a few men of the former on duty with Captain Abbott, Khan-i-Zeman thinking the expense should be borne by the whole tribe and the Durchittee men arguing that, as he has been the chief gainer by the late new arrangements, he should defray it entirely out of his own funds. I have recommended both parties to let the dispute drop in the meantime and on Captain Abbott's return to submit the case to his decision.

2. A forged jageer *sunnud* was sent me to-day by Dhurm Sing, the Kuller Kardar. It had been presented to him by a zemindar of his district, who had been to Lahore, as a *Sahiblog ka sunnud*; but the forgery (which was probably intended to deceive no one but the zemindar) was so clumsily executed that it was at once discovered. The zemindar declares he received it from a Residency Moonshee of whose name he is ignorant! I have ordered his confinement pending further enquiry.

3. *16th November.*—I had suggested to Captain Abbott a few days ago that he should avail himself of the services of the remaining Infantry corps at Simulkund, the fort of which was reported finished, and that the Cavalry regiment here might go out to Chuch till the completion of the *gurhee* at Ghazee. I heard from Captain Abbott to-day approving of the suggestion, and have accordingly sent out the Cavalry and ordered the Infantry corps to Khanpoor to await his orders.

4. *17th November 1847.*—I received a present of some fruit and a young Thibet dog from Maharajah Golab Singh to-day. The messenger likewise offered me clandestinely two packets said to contain shawls and *pushmeenas,* which I declined without permitting to be opened.

5. A Peshawur merchant travelling homewards from Mooltan with a *tattoo* load of silks and cloths was robbed near Futteh Jung this morning about 10 miles off. I have offered a reward for the apprehension of the robbers, which I hope will ensure it. Highway robbery is said to have been formerly not uncommon on this road, but I believe this is the first instance of it since my arrival.

6. *18th November.*—The Colonel of the Futteh Regiment writes me that he has been unable to make over the fort of Simulkund to its *Thanadar* as desired by me, because that official has gone with the greater part of his garrison to Huzarah for pay. I have accordingly ordered him to leave as many men of his own regiment as will complete the garrison to 100 men, and placing an intelligent Subadar in charge to commence his march without waiting for the *Thanadar's* return.

7. *19th November.*—A holiday, being the Mussulman festival of the *Bukra Eed.*

8. Had some conversation with a party of Cabul merchants taking tobaccoo and snuff to Cashmere, whence they intended returning with *puttoo* and *toosh,* which last fetches a very high price at Cabul. They complained of the oppressive duties in their own and Maharajah Golab Singh's territories, but remarked that in the latter their goods were protected, whereas they frequently ran great risks from the plundering tribes between Cabul and Peshawur.

9. *20th November.*—On enquiring of the Kardar, if the hill carriage I had ordered four days ago for the Futteh Regiment was ready, I was told that 24 bullocks only had been collected. On my expressing my displeasure at his dilatoriness, he (to save himself the trouble of sending in to the district) seized 20 ponies of Peshawur merchants passing through with fruit, &c., to Lahore, which I of course released when the circumstance was reported to me.

10. I have had Dewan Sook Raj's accounts by me for some days, but in consequence of his having bought over the more influential of his accusers I am experiencing some difficulty in collecting the

village statements to forward along with them. I hope, however, that I shall have them all in another week.

HUSSUN ABDAL : } J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
The 21st November 1847. } *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 21st to the 27th of November 1847.

1. *22nd November 1847—Hussun Abdal.*—A zemindar of Thullekote in Gundgurh complained of his goods having been seized, and his family confined, by Kurrum Khan, Khan-i-Zeman's eldest son, to whom the village belongs. I wrote to the Khan for an explanation.

2. *23rd November.*—Marched to Huzroo in Chuch to commence the revenue settlement of that district. The arrangement is naturally an unpleasing one to the Kardar, who by it will lose one great source of his profits, *viz.*, the *nuzzurs*, or in other words bribes, which he receives for granting leases.

3. I received a visit from Kurrum Khan of Thullekote and Khan-i-Zeman's uncle Nawaboollah. The young Khan pretended that he was not aware of his ryots' complaint against him, and that the visit was merely one of ceremony.

On my mentioning the matter, however, he appeared disposed to deny my right to take notice of complaints made against him by his own ryots, over whose life and property, as he remarked, the Gundgurh Chiefs have hitherto had unlimited power.

I informed him that I had no wish to meddle between him and his people, and hoped he would, by his moderation in his treatment of them, obviate any necessity for my interference, for that his right to treat his people as he pleased could not be acknowledged.

We cannot deny our protection to these Chiefs' ryots, though our doing so may and probably will at some time lead to misunderstanding with the Chiefs themselves.

4. *24th November 1847.*—A sowar of the Shere Regiment complained that a horse which had been stolen from him last year was in Khan-i-Zeman's stable. It appearing on investigation that this was the case, and that the thief was a servant in the employ of the Khan's cousin, I wrote to the Khan to restore the animal, which he did, though in a very sulky manner.

I inspected the Shere Regiment on parade this morning, and made the Colonel put it through a few manœuvres. Considering the length of time which has elapsed since the men have had any parades, they moved very creditably indeed. I have told the Colonel to have at least two parades for exercise every week during the cold season.

5. *25th November.*—Sirdar Lal Sing, Morareea, writes that he is coming up here to see me. I am most anxious to see him.

6. A European deserter under charge of a Sikh guard passed through on his way from Peshawur to Lahore. He had come up through Rawulpindee and Hussun Abdal during my absence in Gheb.

7. *26th November.*—I find that the return of this district furnished me is much more calculated to mislead than to be of any assistance. I have ridden out and looked at villages returned as having half and $\frac{3}{5}$ths of their land uncultivated which positively had not two *beegahs* "not under cultivation." Even the account of past collections is of little use, those villages which have paid least in proportion to their means to Government having paid the heaviest "considerations" to the Kardar for their *puttas* or leases.

8. Kurrum Khan says he and his father have now more horsemen than they have any occasion for, or than they can well afford to maintain, and proposes that 15 or 20 of them be entertained in the Ghorechurras. I think it would be a politic measure to accede to the request on the occurrence of vacancies, if only to keep so many idle characters out of mischief.

9. *27th November.*—The Kardars of Chuch and Khatur represent that they have received orders to take no rupees of an earlier coinage than 88, and that they will be unable to collect the revenue unless the order be rescinded, as there are scarcely any rupees of a late coinage in the country. I believe their statement is correct.

10. The Gheb and Jundall Kardars write that they have been dismissed, and the latter that he has in consequence stopped the preparation of the return of his district.

11. There have been occasional showers for the last three days.

HUZROO:
The 1st December 1847

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 28th of November to the 11th of December 1847.

1. *28th November 1847—Camp Huzroo in Chuch.*—I received a visit from Shahdad Khan of Oda across the river, a nephew of Ursulla Khan, Aka Khail. The object of the visit was to beg a lease of certain villages in Chuch, on the plea that they had belonged to his father in the time of the Dooranees. Preposterous as the claim was, he seemed disappointed at my not allowing it.

2. The heads of 35 villages in Sookhoo arrived to complain of over-exactions in the *kunkoot* on the part of the Kardar Dhurm Singh's deputies.

3. At Captain Abbott's requisition, I ordered the Kardar of Khatur to pay 15,000 rupees to Sirdar Chuttur Singh, Nazim of Huzarah.

4. *29th November.*—More complaints from Dhurm Singh's charge; wrote to him for an explanation.

5. Kurrum Khan again writes for an answer to his proposal to send men for enlistment in the Ghorechurras.

6. *30th November.*—Heard of a "Jirgah," or meeting, held by the headmen of Goorgushti, a large village in the Hawelee *tuppah*, at which they agreed to refuse any lease which might be offered them in which the clause "bila mujra-i-afut ardi wa samawi," might be inserted. When they came for their lease, however, and found that I had heard of their Jirgah, they were so much alarmed that they were glad to take a lease with the objectionable clause and make their escape from the tent as quickly as possible.

7. Sent a Guide sepoy across the river to learn the whereabouts of the fugitive Simulkundis.

8. *1st December 1847.*—The Simulkund *Thanadar* writes that the Goojur cultivators who had returned to the village were again deserting it. I will endeavour to learn the cause, which the *Thanadar* does not mention.

9. *2nd December.*—Gave a lease for the village of Waisa to all the co-partners. The principal one, Mahomed Khan, who has hitherto always had it in farm, took this so much to heart that it was impossible to avoid feeling for him, though he bears the character of being a hard master.

10. *3rd December.*—Guide returned from the Eusufzyes with intelligence that the Simulkundis had been turned out of Khubul a few weeks ago, and were now at Seethana, a place a few miles further in the hills.

11. *5th December.*—Meer Zeman, the elder brother of Khan-i-Zeman, complains that, though he received no share of the lately bestowed grants, his brother demands from him a portion of his son's expenses with Captain Abbott. I have referred him to that officer, as I am not aware exactly how the grants in question were apportioned by him.

12. *6th December.*—Completed the three years' settlement of Chuch and sent on the papers. Except a few of the large farmers all seem pleased and contented.

13. *8th December.*—Rode over to look at the forts at Ghazee and Simulkund. That at the former place is progressing but slowly for want of funds; that at the latter is completed; it has an abundant supply of ammunition and two months' supplies for its garrison of 150 men. The cistern is a large one, and is beginning to retain the water. While provisions last and the garrison are true to themselves, the fort is secure against any force the Tarkhailees and Mishwanees together could bring against it.

14. The sepoys at both places complained of being from three to four months in arrears, and remarked that the rate of pay (5 rupees) was so small that, unless regularly disbursed, they could not serve on it. I promised to represent their case to Captain Abbott.

15. *9th December.*—I had a visit from Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, and his Naib, Sodhee Nehal Singh, who arrived here this morning from Rawulpindee.

16. In reply to my enquiries the Sirdar stated that on his way up he had received many more complaints against Dhurm Singh and his understrappers than against the officials in any other district.

17. I asked the Sirdar his opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of keeping up the petty forts in Kuller, Narali and the Rawulpindee district, but I could get no explicit answer from him.

18. *10th December 1847.*—Investigated a case of cow-killing referred to me by the Sirdar, agreeably to instructions from Lahore. The parties accused confessing the offence, I left their punishment to the Sirdar, only stipulating that death or maiming was not to be inflicted.

19. *11th December.*—I had proposed returning the Nazim's visit to-day, but he begged to see me privately in my own tent. The object of the visit was merely to assure me of his anxiety to do right, and to beg that any errors he might fall into might not be harshly dealt with. I assured the Sirdar that his good intentions coupled with his ability were good guarantees for his conduct giving satisfaction.

20. Received intelligence of the escape of four prisoners from the fort of Dumel through the negligence or connivance of the Kardar. Sent all the particulars I have yet received in a report to the Officiating Resident.

CAMP HUZROO :
The 11th December 1847.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 12th to the 18th of December 1847.

1. *12th December 1847—Camp Huzroo in Chuch.*—The Hurroo river swollen so much from heavy rain, which fell during the night, as to be impassable; communication with Hussun Abdal (except by inflated *mussucks*) stopped accordingly.

2. Khan-i-Zeman writes for permission to turn his elder brother, Meer Zeman, out of his village of Ros, which he has held for many years. This I have refused to sanction. I believe the whole Tarkhailee tribe are very hard up at present, the late grants barely compensating them for the plunder they used to derive from the districts at the foot of their mountains.

I trust that after the contemplated reductions have taken place, should any of them be still desirous of service, it will be given them on the occurrence of vacancies; otherwise it is to be feared that idleness and want combined may cause some of them to return to their old habits.

3. I have prevailed on the Simulkund Goojurs to return to their homes; why they had deserted them I have been unable to discover. The cause was probably the fear of ill-treatment from the garrison.

4. Hearing from Captain Abbott that he no longer required the services of the Futteh Regiment, I have recalled it from Khanpoor to Hussun Abdal.

5. I requested the Nazim to send a party of horse to Gheb to prevent the late Jundall Kardar leaving the district till the case of the escape of prisoners from the fort of Dumel should be investigated. I also wrote to the new Kardar for a report of the case.

6. I paid the Nazim a visit of ceremony this evening, and at his earnest entreaty accepted a small *pushmeena chogah* from him.

7. *13th December 1847.*—Visit from the Nazim; presented him with a brace of pistols in case, and a canister of gun cotton, in return for the *chogah* of yesterday.

8. The Sirdar mentioned that he had received a *purwannah* during the night desiring him to forward all his prisoners confined for murder to Lahore. The *purwannah* was dated 20 days back, and a copy of it had reached me in due course.

9. The Sirdar also mentioned that he had received instructions to pay his establishment out of the fines he should collect, and that, as they did not cover the expenses, his office was three months in arrears and becoming clamorous for their pay. I recommended his drawing on the Kardar and reporting to Lahore.

10. Sent a *roobakaree* to the Nazim requesting that no old complaints might be entertained in his court against the Gundgurhees.

11. *14th December.*—Returned to Hussun Abdal.

12. Sirdar Lal Singh, Kallewallah, shewed me a *purwannah* desiring him to send 200 sowars to Gheb. Told him to hold the

order in abeyance, as I know Gheb cannot supply forage for that number of horse.

13. *15th December 1847.*—The Nazim, at my request, joined me here this evening from Huzroo.

14. Kurrum Khan of Thullekote paid me a visit on his father's part to try and persuade me to sanction Meer Zeman's being dispossessed of Ros. This I positively refused to do, but recommended their applying to Captain Abbott if dissatisfied with my decision.

15. *16th December.*—The Futteh Pultun and 100 men of Colonel Boodh Singh's corps arrived from service with Captain Abbott.

16. Bhaie Mhow Singh's successor arrived. I desired the former to make over his accounts, papers, &c., and start for Lahore.

17. Recommended the Nazim to despatch a party of Ghorechurras with his prisoners (31 in number) to Lahore, and wrote to Sirdar Ram Singh requesting him to furnish a guard for them through his district.

18. The Nazim has at present no means of properly carrying into effect any sentences of imprisonment with hard labor. I think it would be a good plan either to erect a jail for the purpose, or arrange for criminals being made over to the Kardars of their own districts to undergo their punishment.

19. *17th December.*—With the Nazim's concurrence, sent the detachment of 100 men of Boodh Singh's corps, returned from Khanpoor, to Pindi Gheb.

20. Visited the Nazim in the evening.

21. Looked at the cantonments now in course of erection. The work progresses but slowly. I have suggested to the Nazim the propriety of placing some one as a check over the Moonshee in charge.

22. *18th December.*—Received an *urzee* from the sepoys of the fort of Kot in Gheb, representing that they were about to be discharged without having committed any fault. I have already reported that I have such confidence in Futteh Khan that I consider a garrison at Kot as an unnecessary expense. Were Futteh Khan disposed to misbehave he would be driven from his own country in 24 hours by troops from Hussun Abdal or Rawulpindee, and he could not again seek refuge with either Chuttur Sing or the Huzarah people; and this he knows himself as well

as any one. I have as much (and more) reliance on his good sense as on his good feeling, but if the Durbar have decided on keeping it up, I think the long and good service of the present garrison should be allowed to plead in their favor.

23. No report of the escape of the prisoners from Dumel has yet been made by either the old or new Kardar, and the former is said to have disappeared from Gheb on learning that the Nazim's sowars were on their way for him.

CAMP,
JANEE-KA-SUNG:
The 20th December 1847.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 25th of December 1847.

1. *19th December 1847—Hussun Abdal.*—I inspected the Futteh Regiment this morning, which looked very well on parade.

2. The Colonel told me the Adjutancy was vacant, and it appearing on enquiry that the senior Subadar bears a good character, and has some knowledge of accounts, I desired that he might be recommended for the appointment.

3. Received a visit from the Nazim, who came to consult me about some cases pending.

In reply to his enquiries I recommended him not to entertain complaints preferred by Gheb zemindars against one another for outrages committed during the disturbances of 1845-46, except where stolen or plundered property could be proved in actual possession.

4. *20th December.*—Marched to Janee-ka-Sung in progress to Dhurm Singh's Kardarship.

5. Wrote to the Nazim to seize the headmen of the village of Mittyal and make them responsible for the thieves of their village who had escaped from Dumel. I also sent for the sepoys who were in the fort at the time of the occurrence, that I might interrogate them myself.

6. *21st December.*—Marched to Rawulpindee.

7. Received a visit in the evening from Dewan Adjoodhea Pershaud. Talking of Captain Abbott's operations in the Dhoond

country, the Dewan remarked, what I believe to be the case, that snow had never before fallen on Sikh troops, encamped in that country, without the inhabitants taking advantage of the circumstance to attack them.

8. *22nd December 1847.*—Marched to Mankyala Tope.

9. Thornton erroneously states that there are 15 similar Topes in this neighbourbood : there are in fact only two.

10. *23rd December.*—Marched to Sookhoo, distance 14 miles; direction southerly; road open and good. To the boundary of Sookhoo, within six miles of the town, the road runs through jageers of the Attareewallah family.

11. Received a visit from the Kardar, Sirdar Dhurm Singh. He has a very bad dropsy, which I should think must unfit him for the duties of his situation. On enquiring for the return which I had ordered two months ago to aid me in the settlement, found it had been commenced only when news of my departure from Hussun Abdal had reached the Kardar, and was therefore of course not ready.

12. Hearing from Captain Abbott that he had dispensed with the services of a second of my regiments (Colonel Boodh Singh's), ordered it to Hussun Abdal.

13. *24th December.*—Looked at the fort. It is a very small but substantial, hewn stone and mortar one, and was built in 1845 by the *Thanadar* of Sirdar Sham Singh, Attareewallah, in whose jageer this district was. It is situated ¼th of a mile south of the town, and might accommodate 150 men.

14. Received a number of complaints against a detachment of Bhoor Singh's Ghorechurras who were lately encamped here, but have since gone to Kahoota. Recommended the zemindars, who said they had been plundered by them, to state their case to Captain Abbott.

15. *25th December.*—Rode over to Kahoota, 28 miles, in the evening, to see and dine with Captain Abbott. Road good, except last four miles, which are much intersected by ravines.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

Diaries of Lieutenant J. NICHOLSON, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts—1848.

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Note.—No other Diaries for the year 1848 are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th of December 1847 to the 1st of January 1848.

1. *26th December 1847.*—Returned from Kahoota to Sookhoo.

2. *27th December.*—Made over the late Gheb and under (*sic.*) Jundall Kardars to a *Sirkaree Bhaya* sent up by the Durbar to bring them to Lahore.

3. *28th December.*—Having got in the return of past collections, I commenced the settlement of this district to-day. The revenue has hitherto always been collected by *kunkoot*, and the people, except in a very few villages belonging to Hindoos, having no accounts, I am without the means of testing the accuracy of the returns furnished me, which is somewhat embarrassing.

4. *29th December.*—I received to-day a letter from Kurrum Khan of Gundgurh, reporting that a Pathan of Huzroo, having run away with a woman of that place, had sought refuge in his hills, but that he had immediately sent both down under a guard of his own men, that the case might be tried in the Nazim's court. This conduct is a change for the better on Kurrum Khan's part, and will I hope be lasting.

5. *30th December.*—Received an account from the Nazim of a dacoitee at Pind Dadun Khan and of the apprehension of some of the robbers by a detachment of Ghorechurras there. Recommended his sending for all the parties concerned.

6. While assessing a village to-day, the people complained of over-exactions in the collection of this *khurreef* harvest, which they said had been in part a failure. The Kardar's establishment denying

this, and asserting that the harvest had been a most productive one, I rode out to judge for myself, and found from 16 to 20 *beegahs* of *bajra*, which had been withered by the drought before half grown, still uncut, as the people had been afraid to use even the straw. This may serve as an instance to shew that all the complaints I have lately received from this district were not frivolous.

7. *1st January 1848.*—The Nazim joined me here this evening from Hussun Abdal.

8. On making a calculation I find that to get the settlement finished by March next it will be necessary to devote by far the greater part of my time to it, and that I shall be compelled to postpone the registration of any more jageers till after its completion.

9. I purpose sending in a short statistical account of the district of Sookhoo along with the Settlement papers.

CAMP SOOKHOO: *The 4th January 1848.* — J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT., *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 2.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 2nd to the 8th of January 1848.

1. *2nd January 1848—Camp Sookhoo.*—I received a visit from the Nazim this morning. He asked my opinion as to how he should proceed in the case of a murder which had been committed in the district of Khatur two years and a half ago. It appearing on enquiry that the actual murderer had been punished by these authorities by fine, I gave it as my opinion that he could not be again punished for the same offence; but it also coming to light that there had been aiders and abettors in the crime who had hitherto escaped notice, I recommended that they should be put upon their trial.

2. *3rd January.*—I commenced the settlement of the adjoining district of Narali to-day.

3. *5th January.*—I completed the settlement of Narali to-day.

4. *6th January.*—Halted to-day at the Nazim's request to hear some cases pending in his court.

5. In the case of a night attack, made by one village on another in the Rawulpindee district, in consequence of a dispute about land,

and in which one of two Mullicks and two men of the attacking party had been slain and three wounded by the attacked in self-defence, I recommended that the punishment of imprisonment should be inflicted only on the surviving Mullick, and that the rest of his village should be punished by the confiscation of their arms.

6. In the case of a courtezan desiring to abandon her trade and marry, I decided that she was at liberty to do so.

7. In the case of the Mittyal thieves, the headmen agreeing to disclose the places of concealment of the runaways, I recommended that as a special case (the village being a notorious one for thieves), they should all be sentenced to hard labor in their own district, due precautions being taken against any attempt at rescue. I also desired that those in whose houses they might be found concealed should be put upon their trial for harbouring them.

8. *7th January 1848.*—Marched to Kuller, 14 miles distant in a north-westerly direction, and commenced the settlement of that district.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 9th to the 15th of January 1848.

1. *9th January 1848—Camp Kuller.*—I received an *urzee* from the Colonel of one of the Infantry regiments at Hussun Abdal, reporting that he had been ordered to teach his regiment the English system of drill, and begging that I would procure instructors. Having received no intimation of any intended change in the present system, I informed him accordingly.

2. Hearing that Major G. Lawrence had arrived at Mankyala (which lies about nine miles in a north-westerly direction from this place), I rode over and had the pleasure of seeing that officer.

3. *10th January.*—Looked at the fort here, a small *pukka* one, built by Sirdar Uttur Singh, Sindhanwallea. The hill on which it stands appears to be gradually crumbling away, and I have no doubt a few more rainy seasons will completely undermine the foundations. A fort is not, however, required in this part of the country.

4. *13th January 1848.*—Completed the settlement of Kuller, not without some trouble. The people are scarcely satisfied with the new assessments, as they affirm that the reductions, though on an average of 20 per cent. including *abwabs*, are not in proportion to those made by Captain Abbott in the adjoining district of Kahoota. I believe myself that the present settlement is a moderate one, and I attribute the unreasonableness of the people in a great measure to the impoverished condition in which the exactions of the last four years have left them.

5. *14th January.*—Marched to Bewul, distant six miles in a south-easterly direction; road open and good.

6. *15th January.*—Commenced the settlement of Bewul.

7. Rode over to Dangali, the ancient residence of the Ghukkur Chiefs who, before the rise of the Sikhs to power, ruled this part of the country. Dangali lies about seven miles from Bewul in a north-easterly direction and about a mile from the river. The last three miles are full of ravines and difficult. The walls of spacious stone houses, said to have belonged to the Rajas, are still standing.

8. The Kardar of this district, Misr Roop Lal, informs me now for the first time, though I have been six months in this Doab, that he has no authority over the people of Leree, a small *tuppah* of 13 villages in the Rhotas *ilaquah*, lying on the river between Bewul and Iskunderala. I yesterday sent to him a zemindar of Kuller, who had traced his stolen cow into one of their villages, but he assured me that his sending to obtain restitution would be useless. I accordingly despatched a few of my own soldiers, who secured both the thieves and the stolen cow. I shall visit Leree in due course and look into the state of affairs there.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 16th to the 22nd of January 1848.

1. *16th January 1848—Camp Bewul.*—Busy with settlement.

2. *17th January.*—Completed the settlement of Bewul. A brief report on the district will accompany the Settlement papers.

3. *18th January.*—Marched 18 miles to Bukrala; the camel route is I believe four and twenty.

4. Received an *urzee* from the Kardar of Chuch, reporting that, notwithstanding his remonstrances, the Artillery detachment sent from Peshawur had cut down several *talee* trees belonging to *musjids*, and that the people were much excited in consequence.

5. Lajput, the new Khatur Kardar, writes that Bhaie Mhow Singh will neither make over the treasury nor leave Hussun Abdal. I have written to the Bhaie that, unless he wishes to be further disgraced, he had better do both at once.

6. *19th January 1848.*—Marched to Rhotas. The Kardar having as yet been unable to procure any return of past collections, I shall be unable to do anything towards the settlement at present.

7. On Captain Abbott's requisition I addressed a *purwannah* to the Kardar of Khatur desiring him to make over the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Nazim of Huzarah.

8. *20th January.*—Marched to Kala, the capital village of the *ilaquah* of that name.

9. Received a visit from Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, who has been encamped for some days.

10. Desired the Kardar to send for the headmen of Leree. He expressed his belief that they would pay no attention to the summons.

11. *21st January.*—Received a visit from the Nazim, his younger brother, Naib, and Sirdar Shamshere Singh.

12. The headmen of Leree presented themselves. They have been busy the last few days making restitution of all they have lately plundered in these parts. They are Ghukkurs by caste, and it appears that their country being a difficult one, and they themselves disposed to be turbulent, Rajahs Golab and Lal Singh during the time they held the country always gave service to 100 or 120 of the Leree men, or about ⅓rd of the number capable of bearing arms in the district. These have all been thrown out of employ within the last twelvemonth, and this circumstance may account for their having been somewhat troublesome of late. I purpose going to Leree when I have completed the settlement of this and the adjacent *tuppah*.

13. *22nd January.*—Commenced the settlement of Kala.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 5.– Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 23rd to the 29th of January 1848.

1. *23rd January 1848—Camp Kala.*—Completed the settlement of Kala, with the exception of one village.

2. Received a report from the Kardar of Kuller that the headmen of two villages had absconded. This may be accounted for by the fact that a report has been for some time current that the district is about to be annexed to Sirdar Chuttur Singh's jageer.

3. *24th January.*—Completed the settlement of the adjoining district of Pukowal.

4. Had a visit from the Nazim in the evening.

5. Received an *urzee* from the Officer Commanding the Futteh Regiment at Hussun Abdal, reporting that he had received orders from the Durbar to join Lieutenant Edwardes' Camp, should that officer call on him to do so.

6. *25th January.*—Completed the settlement of the adjacent district of Jeylum.

7. Paid the Nazim a visit in the evening.

8. Received *urzees* from the Kardars of Rawulpindee and Sookhoo to the effect that more *tunkhas* for *talee* trees had arrived from Peshawur, and that there were none to meet the demand. Of this I am myself aware.

9. *26th January.*—Settled the adjoining district of Toliala, except two villages.

10. Rode out to Pukowal to look at an island of some extent in the river there, the land of which is the subject of a dispute between the Pukowal zemindars and those of Maharajah Golab Singh's *ilaquah* of Kurri, across the river. The main branch appeared to me to run on the Kurri side, which according to general custom would give the land to the Pukowal zemindars; but it appearing that the matter was under consideration by Captain Abbott, I refrained from expressing any opinion on it, and merely desired both parties peaceably to await his decision.

11. Received a visit from the Nazim and Naib in the evening. The latter said no orders had as yet reached him about his *batta.*

12. *27th January 1848.*—Marched to Sultanpoor, a petty *tuppah* in the Rhotas district.

13. The people here seem to have suffered considerably within the last twelve months from the depredations of those of Leree. On my enquiring why they had never previously complained to me, they replied that while I was at a distance they dreaded incurring the resentment of the robbers by doing so.

14. Received a visit from the Kardar of Maharajah Golab Singh's fort of Mungla on the opposite bank of the river. He told me, what I had previously heard from other quarters, that about four months ago a party of Leree men who had been formerly in the Maharajah's service, and whom Dewan Hurree Chund had defrauded of their pay, had crossed the river and kept up a fire for some hours on the fort, by which one man was wounded.

15. Received an *urzee* from the Chuch Kardar reporting that several new wells were in progress in his district.

16. *28th January.*—Completed the settlement of the adjoining Rhotas *tuppah* of Iskunderala.

17. The Leree men, in expectation of my visit, very busy restoring cattle, grain, and even money.

18. *29th January.*—Marched 10 miles to Leree, *viâ* Gudari. There are three roads from Sultanpoor. The nearest by Burrul is six miles, passable for led horses only. The Gudari road, which makes a considerable detour to the northward, is 10 miles, and is practicable for mules or ponies, not for camels. The best road is that by Sagri, to the southward, 12 miles, passable for camels in fine weather only. Rain having fallen during the night, mine were 24 hours in getting up the last four miles,—indeed, so much assistance was necessary that they may be almost said to have been carried up.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 6.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 30th of January to the 5th of February 1848.

1. *30th January 1848—Camp Leree.*—Completed the settlement of Leree and Sultanpoor.

2. Received an *urzee* from the *Koomedan* of the troop of Artillery at Hussun Abdal, reporting that he had received orders from the Durbar to proceed to Huzarah.

3. *31st January.*—Compelled to halt by heavy rain.

4. I have, within the last two days, taken thiry-five *razeenamahs* from different parties, whose plundered property, mostly cattle, I caused to be restored to them. Within the week preceding my arrival I believe the Leree men had voluntarily made restitution to at least double the number.

5. The two principal thieves, to save their booty, having absconded this evening, I confined the headmen of their village and informed all the *lumbardars* that, unless they were produced, I would stop the *inams* I had granted.

6. *1st February.*—Marched to Rhotas, 11 miles; first half through the hills and difficult.

7. One of the runaway thieves brought in. He had been traced during the night into the Bukrala *ilaquah.*

8. Gave orders for weighing and counting the magazine stores here. They appear to have been left here to make an appointment for the man in charge, who is a friend and countryman of the Commander-in-Chief's.

9. *2nd February.*—Settled the *ilaquah* of Rajoo, in which Rhotas is.

10. *3rd February.*—Settled the adjoining *tuppah* of Torala and Bhet.

11. Received a report from Colonel Baboo Pandah that Captain Abbott had dispensed with the services of his regiment. Ordered it to Rawulpindee for the present.

12. Received an *urzee* from Misr Ameer Chund, Commanding a company of Artillery in Huzarah, reporting that he had received orders from the Durbar to proceed to Hussun Abdal.

13. *4th February 1848.*—Marched to Sungoee, seven miles.

14. Received visits on my arrival from the Nazim and Naib, who have been encamped at Choutala for some days, and from Misr Bugwan Singh, a brother of the deposed Wuzeer who resides here.

15. Heavy rain, which set in early, prevented my doing anything towards the settlement.

16. *5th February.*—Commenced the settlement of Sungoee.

17. Agreeably to instructions from the Officiating Resident, ordered the Futteh Pultun from Hussun Abdal to Dera Ismael Khan, and the Shere Cavalry Regiment from Huzarah to Peshawur.

18. The second of the runaway Leree thieves brought in to-day.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 7.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 6th to the 12th of February 1848.

1. *6th February 1848—Camp Sungoee.*—I completed the settlement of Sungoee to-day.

2. Wrote to Maharajah Golab Singh's Kardar of Kotli requiring him to apprehend and deliver over four men of the Kuller district who, having committed murder in the early part of the year, had escaped into his *ilaquah*.

3. A heavy fall of rain and hail in the evening prevented my sending on my tents to Darapoor, as I had intended.

4. *7th February.*—Settled the adjoining district of Choutala.

5. Received an *urzee* from the Commandant of the Infantry Corps at Nurrae in the Dhoond country, reporting that a heavy fall of snow had occurred, and that his men were suffering much from the cold. In reply I desired him in Captain Abbott's absence to report to his own Nazim, Sirdar Chuttur Singh.

6. *8th February.*—Marched to Darapoor, on the bank of the river, ten miles lower down.

7. Completed the settlement of the districts of Darapoor and Rampoor, except one or two villages in each.

8. *9th February 1848.*—Marched to Julalpoor, ten miles lower down the river, and commenced the settlement.

9. *10th February.*—Halted, to complete the settlement.

10. Received a visit from the Nazim and his Naib, who joined me here to-day.

11. Sent for the headmen of the village of Keewa, on the opposite bank, and desired them to furnish security to keep the peace towards the zemindars of Julalpoor, on whose crops they have more than once within the last season inflicted injury.

The Keewa zemindars have lately, by a change in the course of the river, lost a portion of their land, which, according to *old* established custom, has become the property of the Julalpoor men, and hence the resentment of the former.

12. *11th February.*—Marched to Pudree, 15 miles, which I settled, thus completing the districts under Misr Roop Lal's charge.

13. At the Nazim's request, before starting in the morning, I inspected his and his brother Shere Singh's Ghorechurras. For the most part, they appeared creditably mounted.

14. *12th February.*—Marched 15 miles to Khanpoor in the Dhunnee *ilaquah.*

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 8.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 13th to the 19th of February 1848.

1. *13th February 1848—Camp Khanpoor.*—Marched 12 miles to Chukowal, the capital town of Dhunnee.

2. Learned on my arrival, what I was not previously aware of, that the settlement had already been made at Lahore.

3. The Rajpoot Mussulmans, who are here considered as the lords of the soil, complain that in nearly every instance the *puttas* were given to the Juts, who have no inheritance. I told them they should have made their representations at Lahore, when the settlement was in progress.

4. *14th February.*—Halted.

5. Received a petition from a number of Mussulmans, complaining that certain Khutrees forbid their calling to prayers; also that they were prohibited from yoking female oxen or buffaloes in their ploughs. I told the Kardar that interference with the *azan* was not authorized. On the latter point he said he had received positive instructions to prevent the employment in labor of female oxen.

6. *15th and 16th February 1848.*—Compelled to halt by heavy rain.

7. Received *urzees* petitioning against taxes on houses. These I forbid, but with regard to shops and artizans' workhouses, not feeling sure if any impost was authorized, I gave no orders pending the receipt of information from Lahore.

8. The *chooras* of the town complaining that they were frequently used as *begarees*, I warned the Kardar that the system had been abolished.

9. Received a petition from the gold-washers, representing that within the last three years the tax on *droons*, or wooden troughs in which the sand is washed and sifted, had been raised from 5 to 7 rupees. Finding on enquiry that this was the case, and that the revenue from this tax had fallen from 500 to 240 rupees immediately after its increase, I desired it to be reduced to the old rate of 5 rupees.

10. *17th February.*—Marched 15 miles north to the village of Coog. Observed a good deal of land out of cultivation, owing, I believe, to the lately unsettled state of the country.

11. Directed some loopholed *boorges* in this and the neighbouring villages belonging to rival zemindars to be destroyed.

12. *18th February.*—Marched 10 miles to Kumlyal in Gheb Bala, crossing the Swan river, half way.

13. Here also I caused the dismantlement of certain petty fortifications of rival zemindars.

14. The Futteh Regiment being about to cross the Indus, I directed the company on duty with the Nazim to be relieved by another from Baboo Pandah's corps, and sent to join.

15. *19th February.*—Marched 15 miles to Kot in Gheb Bala. Unable to commence the settlement as no return is yet ready.

16. I perceive that since I was last here Futteh Khan has built a loopholed tower and courtyard for himself. In doing so I do not believe he was actuated by any spirit of contumacy or bravado,

but merely followed the custom of the country. He at once complied with my desire that it should be levelled. I have given orders for the dismantlement of all these petty *gurhees* in the country.

17. Received an *urzee* from Maharajah Golab Singh's Kardar of Sayla, in whose district it appears the murderers I wrote about are. He states that the men I want are among the Sudun tribe of Mulot, over whom he has no authority, and begs me to write to the headmen of the tribe, who will, he thinks, attend to my requisition to deliver up the criminals. I have accordingly done so, though I believe were he so disposed he might seize them himself. The Mulot men were certainly not in insurrection this time last year when I returned from Cashmere.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 9.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 20th to the 26th of February 1848.

1. *20th February 1848—Camp Kot in Gheb.*—I commenced the settlement to-day of Sil or Gheb Paieen.

Scarcely any of the zemindars have thought fit to attend, though they were summoned three days ago. I perceive that the new Kardar, Mehta Sain Dass, is almost a cypher, and would be quite one were I at a distance. I believe him to be a well-intentioned man, but he has neither ability, tact, nor energy, all of which are necessary to bring this long unsettled country into good order.

2. *22nd February.*—Received letter No. 73 of the 14th instant from the Officiating Resident acknowledging the receipt of the Settlement returns of Kala, Pukowal and Jeylum.

3. Also circular letter No. 77 of the same date, desiring that the receipt and dispatch of all letters from and to the Resident be for the future noted in diaries.

4. Employed the greater part of the day in investigating a case of murder which occurred in Chuch in the beginning of December last. A report of the particulars will be made to-morrow.

5. Sent off a couple of the Guides with an accomplice in the murder, who has turned approver, to recover the body.

6. *23rd February 1848.*—Still busy with the settlement, and experiencing a good deal of difficulty, both from the temper of the zemindars and on account of the Kardar and people about him being all new. There are, moreover, no records on which any dependence can be placed.

7. *24th February.*—Commenced levelling the fort here, which I before reported was an unnecessary expense.

8. *25th February.*—Commenced the settlement of Jundall.

9. I find that Sain Dass has appointed as his deputies in this district (which, as much as Gheb, requires an intelligent and energetic Kardar) two *mutsuddies* on 15 rupees a month, who are more objects of contempt to the people than anything else. I have desired Sain Dass to appoint a competent man, but he says he is only allowed 45 rupees for the salary of his understrappers in Jundall. He should have at least Rs. 60; he cannot get a fit man for less, now that *nuzzurs* have been in a great measure done away with. The districts comprising Sain Dass' charge are perhaps the most unsettled, and the ones most requiring a good Governor, and he, and such of his subordinates as I have come in contact with, are the most indifferent of the officials in this Doab. I should be glad to see him transferred to some district where energy and ability were not so essential in the Kardar as they are in his present charge.

10. *26th February.*—Received an *urzee* from Sain Dass' Deputy Kardar of Pukkur, insinuating that he would like a small army placed under him. He has in my opinion quite a sufficient force to preserve tranquillity and collect the revenue; but, like most of his class, I imagine he is afraid to do his duty with a moderate force, and is a tyrant when he has an overwhelming one at his disposal.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 10.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 27th of February to the 4th of March 1848.

1. *27th February 1848—Camp Kot in Gheb.*—Marched to Futteh Jung.

2. Had a visit from Kurrum Khan of Gundgurh; his object, as usual, was to beg for something. He says he has been very hard up since he left off plundering, and he probably speaks the truth, for by all accounts he was the most extensive and accomplished robber in Gundgurh.

3. *28th February 1848.*—Marched 10 miles to Wunya.

4. Receiving information that an escaped murderer had taken refuge in the Mabun country against the Indus, I addressed Shahdad Khan, the second son of the Zeda Chief, Ursulla Khan, begging he would use his influence with the Mabun Afghans to persuade them to give up the criminal.

5. *29th February.*—Marched 12 miles to Rawulpindee.

6. Inspected Colonel Baboo Pandah's regiment in the evening. I believe he is a well-meaning man, but very ignorant of his duty; his corps is in consequence badly drilled.

7. *1st March.*—Sardar Mahtab Singh, Majeetia, arrived with ten guns; he tells me his orders are to forward the guns hence to Peshawur and halt here himself till further orders.

8. *2nd March.*—Commenced the settlement of this district.

9. Baboo Pandah tells me his corps is five months in arrears. I believe all the troops in this Doab are so.

10. *3rd March.*—Sodhee Nehal Singh, the Naib, arrived from Chukowal this morning. He says he has received no instructions as to what *amlah* he is to keep up. At present he has three moonshees, and the Nazim seven.

11. *4th March.*—Got the murderer whom I wrote to Shahdad Khan about. It appears that the Mabun men, moved by Shahdad Khan's remonstrances, turned him out of their country,—the first instance, I believe, of their ejecting any one who sought refuge in their country.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 11.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 5th to the 11th of March 1848.

1. *5th March 1848—Camp Rawulpindee.*—Employed in trying a case of murder, the proceedings in which I forwarded to the Officiating Resident along with letter No. 97 on the subject.

2. Received an official letter No. 90 from the Officiating Resident on the subject of the murder referred to in paragraph 1.

3. *6th March.*—Sirdar Mahtab Singh informs me that upwards of 90 of the Ghorechurras who were ordered to accompany him from Lahore have not yet made their appearance, though he has been here six days.

4. Colonel Baboo Pandah tells me his regiment is upwards of five months in arrears. I believe so are all the troops in this Doab.

5. *7th March.*—Sirdar Lal Singh, Morareea, writes me that his escort is not large enough. He has a levy of regular Infantry and from 150 to 200 Ghorechurras, which (especially as he is stationary at present) I consider ample.

6. Received letter No. 99, of the 3rd instant, from the Officiating Resident, on the subject of my diary No. 8.

7. *8th March.*—Replied to the Resident's letter No. 99.

8. Sirdar Mahtab Singh informs me that his Ghorechurras are 11 months in arrears, and in great distress for money in consequence.

9. *9th March.*—Received complaints from a number of discharged sepoys against Sirdar Jhunda Singh, the Naib of Huzarah, for not paying them up. Referred them to Sirdar Chuttur Singh.

10. *11th March.*—Settlement of the district of Rawulpindee nearly completed.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 12th to the 18th of March 1848.

1. *12th March 1848—Camp Rawulpindee.*—Marched to Kuri, the capital of the *tuppah* of that name.

2. The men despatched by me upwards of a month ago into Maharajah Golab Singh's territory of Kotli for the purpose of procuring

the arrest of certain murderers returned to-day with the wife and children of one of them, whom they had seized at Sayla after the Kardar of that place had denied their presence in his *ilaquah*. Their report, which I believe to be substantially correct, is to the effect that on their arrival at Sayla (which is a *tuppah* of the Kotli district) they reported to the Kardar that three of the murderers were at a place called Mulot, seven *koss* off, and that the fourth was at Sayla; and requested that he would seize and deliver them over. The Kardar doing nothing in the matter, they themselves seized the family of the one at Sayla; and after the lapse of a fortnight the three who were at Mulot moved off further into the Sudun hills, the Kardar having in the interim declared his inability to apprehend them.

These men are said to be in the habit of occasionally visiting Kutar (opposite Dangali), whence they cross to this side for plunder. As their apprehension has been sanctioned by the Maharajah, and as no reliance can be placed on the exertions of his officials, I imagine that in the event of my again hearing of them at Kutar there would be no objection to my taking measures for their seizure myself.

3. I have ordered Baboo Pandah's regiment from Rawulpindee to Hussun Abdal, that I may myself superintend their instruction in the English system of drill, which is being introduced.

4. The Kardar of Khatur having not been able to furnish more than 10,000 of the 15,000 rupees required by Captain Abbott for the expenses of Huzarah, I have desired the Rawulpindee Kardar to furnish the balance of 5,000 rupees.

5. *13th March 1848.*—Marched to Golera, which I commenced the settlement of.

6. Baboo Pandah's corps having only 28 camels, I was obliged to sanction the hire of carriage by the Kardar to enable them to move. I am not aware what the complement of carriage is for an Infantry corps, nor does any one in this regiment seem to know.

7. *14th March.*—The Kardar concurring in the opinion expressed by me in a former diary, that no necessity existed for keeping up the fort here, I directed its dismantlement.

8. *15th March 1848.*—Marched to Janee ka Sung. Heavy rain throughout the night and greater part of the day.

9. Completed the settlement of the Rawulpindee district.

10. *16th March.*—Marched to Hussun Abdal.

11. Received a report of the murder of two Sikhs on the high-road between Rhotas and Jeylum. From the nature of the report, it would appear that they were in all probability murdered by their fellow travellers.

I have, within the last two months, heard of two road murders, which there is every reason to believe were perpetrated by men with whom the victims were travelling in company.

With a view to instituting enquiries as to whether the several men of corps in my charge, who are missing from the general leave of the last season, reached their homes or not, I have called on Commanding Officers to furnish rolls shewing the names, residences and time of service of the missing men; also the circumstances under which they went on leave, as whether alone or in company, carrying money or otherwise.

12. *17th March.*—Inspected the lines in progress of erection. As yet, owing to the quantity of rain which has fallen this season, buildings for only one regiment have been completed.

13. *18th March.*—Inspected the troop of Artillery. The Colonel reports that two of his guns have been detained by Sirdar Jhunda Singh at Huzarah. I have written to the Sirdar for an explanation.

There are but 85 horses in this troop instead of 100; and of these 85, 7 are totally unserviceable from age and other defects.

There are but 38 mules and *yaboos* instead of the complement, 48; and of these 38, 7 are quite unserviceable.

Of the 7 unserviceable gun horses, 3 will answer as *yaboos*. There are, therefore, wanting to complete, 22 horses and 14 *yaboos* or ponies.

14. Inspected Sirdar Lal Singh Kallewallah's Ghorechurras. The numbers present were 374; of these, one-third were miserably mounted, and four and twenty of them on literally *tatoos* in no way superior to those kept by grass-cutters in the Cavalry and Horse Artillery.

The Sirdar tells me that when he marched from Lahore in the early part of last year 16 of his men remained behind without leave, who have not since joined him, and that, though he has reported the circumstance more than once, he has as yet received no instructions.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 13.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 24th of March 1848.

1. *19th March 1848—Camp Hussun Abdal.*—Received an *urzee* from the Officer Commanding the company of Artillery at Jeylum, reporting his having received instructions from the Durbar to proceed to Hussun Abdal and his being about to commence his march thither.

2. The *Adalutee,* Sodhee Nehal Singh, writes to me that he has still but three moonshees, and that to enable him to perform the duties efficiently he requires a larger establishment.

3. He also mentions that as yet he has received no reply to his application for *batta,* which I forwarded some months ago.

4. *20th March.*—Misr Rulla Ram representing that great quantities of contraband salt continued to be smuggled into the country from the district of Kohat, I issued *purwannahs* to the Kardars of Khatur, Gheb and Jundall directing them to seize all persons who might be found with contraband salt in their possession within their respective jurisdictions.

5. The dak moonshee tells me that, notwithstanding the proclamation, many of the people persist in sending letters by private carriers. I do not believe that any penalties will prevent their doing so at present; if after a time they find by experience that the public dak may be depended on, they will be glad to avail themselves of its advantages.

6. *22nd March.*—I find that as yet no copy of the lately prepared Judicial Codes has been furnished to the Kardar of Chuch.

7. For the instruction of the corps here in the English system of drill a pendulum and a few pace-sticks are necessary.

8. *24th March 1848.*—I have been busy during the past week with the Khatur settlement, but, owing to the litigious disposition of the zemindars, and their numerous feuds with one another, my progress has been comparatively slow.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 14.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th of March to the 1st of April 1848.

1. *26th March 1848—Camp Hussun Abdal.*—Several complaints have reached me of late of the oppressive conduct of Sirdar Lal Singh Morareea's sowars in demanding rations and in some instances money from villages to which they have been deputed. I have issued orders to the Kardars to investigate the charges and acquaint me with the result.

2. *27th March.*—The Commanding Officers of Corps frequently applying to me for instructions as to the punishment of men guilty of misconduct, and it appearing that there are no regulations as to the amount and nature of punishment which Commanding Officers may inflict, I would suggest that the publication of a Code for their guidance is most desirable.

3. The European *Koomedan* of the troop of Artillery here has asked me to procure him an English book of drill to enable him to instruct the men.

4. *28th March.*—I have ordered a detachment of 100 Ghorechurras and 100 men of the Infantry corps here to proceed to Katas for the purpose of preserving the peace there during the approaching fair, at which riots between the Sunyasi and Udasi sects of fakeers are said to be of common occurrence.

5. *29th March.*—Colonel Ameer Chund, Commanding the Artillery here, begs me to authorize the entertainment of a number of workmen to assist in the repairs of his gun carriages. As the case is not one of emergency, and the troop establishment consists of 13 *mistrees*, I have not thought it right to sanction the expense which the hire of additional workmen would entail.

6. *31st March 1848.*—The Khatur settlement may be said to be completed, but, owing to some pending disputes about *wirasut*, there are a few *puttas* in which the lessees' names have not yet been entered.

7. *1st April.*—With reference to paragraph 11 of diary No. 12, I now forward rolls from the two Infantry regiments at present in my jurisdiction; from these it will be seen that of 34 non-commissioned officers and sepoys absent without leave 29 would appear to have deserted, many of whom are known to be at their homes. Their seizure and punishment would have a good effect, particularly at present that the furlough season is just commencing.

J. NICHOLSON, LIEUT.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 15.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 2nd to the 8th of April 1848.

1. *2nd April 1848—Camp Hussun Abdal.*—Lieutenant Lumsden, Commanding Guide Corps, arrived here in progress to Lahore.

2. *3rd April.*—Lieutenant Lumsden informing me that he had received instructions to bring all the Guides with him to Lahore, I made over to him the detachment on duty with me.

I shall miss these men much, as I found them most useful in procuring information; they were, moreover, of course more to be depended on in a case of emergency than Sikh soldiers.

3. Lieutenant Lumsden, while out walking this morning, unfortunately sprained his ankle.

4. *4th April.*—I have placed 12 Ghorechurra sowars of Sirdar Lal Singh Kallewallah's *dera* under the Kardar of Khatur for duty in his district.

5. *5th April.*—No dak from Lahore arrived yesterday, and the dak moonshee here tells me he has received intelligence of its having been plundered near Shahdera. This is the first instance I have heard of of any attack being made on the dak on this road.

6. *6th April.*—I receive many complaints against the grain-sellers here for arbitrarily and unjustly raising the price of grain to suit their own interests.

As I am not aware whether there is any law for regulating the *nirrick*, I have as yet given no orders on the subject.

7. *7th April 1848.*—The Kardar of Khatur informs me that he several weeks ago received orders to purchase twenty-eight camels for the regiment of Colonel Baboo Pandah, but that, owing to the scarcity and dearness of the animals in this part of the country, he has as yet been able to procure only four. This being the case, I would suggest that some other means be taken to supply the deficiency.

8. *8th April.*—The troops here appear somewhat discontented at no orders having yet arrived about their annual leave, which opened to the force at Peshawur a week ago. At their request I have promised to write to the Resident on the subject.

9. With reference to the approach of a second troop of Artillery, if it be in contemplation to locate it permanently here I would recommend that shelter of some sort for the horses and men be ordered to be erected, as they will otherwise suffer considerably from exposure in the hot and rainy seasons.

10. The dak, which used to arrive between sunrise and 7 A.M., has during the last week been on an average 10 hours a day later.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Lieutenant J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 9th to the 15th of April 1848.

1. *9th April 1848—Camp Hussun Abdal.*—It would seem that as yet no punishment has been fixed for cow killing, neither has any period of limitation been laid down within which the offence must have occurred to render it cognizable.

2. *10th April.*—With reference to paragraph 1 of diary No. 14, I have received reports from the Kardars of Sookhoo and Chuch to the effect that the complaints preferred against certain of the Nazim's sowars for demanding forage and money from people in their districts

were well founded. I have written to the Nazim to enquire into the charges, and in the event of their being substantiated to punish the sowars.

3. *11th April 1848.*—I have received a petition from the sepoys of the Kardar of Khatur representing that they used formerly to levy rations on that part of the country in which they might happen to be employed, and that in consequence of this practice having been prohibited, their old rate of pay, 4 Ghoonda rupees (equal to about Rs. 3-6-0 Nanuk Shahee), is insufficient for their support. I believe what they state to be correct, and I do not think trustworthy men can be obtained for the duties for less than Rs. 4-8-0 Nanuk Shahee a month.

4. *12th April.*—Several disputes about patrimony have lately occurred among the Gundgurh Khans; but, as my stay in this part of the country is so uncertain, I have thought it advisable to leave them for Captain Abbott's arbitration.

5. *14th April.*—Received a letter from Captain Abbott, dated the 4th instant, from Jeylum, mentioning that he was about to return to Huzarah by way of Pind Dadun Khan, the Salt Mines and Rawulpindee. Through some negligence on the part of the dak moonshee, the letter has been 10 days on the road. Since it was written no intelligence of Captain Abbott's movements has reached me.

6. *15th April.*—The settlement of Khatur has been completed some time. I have deferred sending it in pending the receipt of a reply to a reference made to the *duftur* at Lahore regarding the division or *tuppah* to which a disputed village belongs.

7. No orders for the annual leave of the troops here have yet arrived.

J. NICHOLSON, Lieut.,

Assistant to Resident.

Diaries of Captain J. NICHOLSON, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Rawalpindi and Jhelum Districts—1849.

Note.—No other Diaries for the year 1849 are traceable.

No. 1—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 31st of March to the 7th of April 1849.

1. *31st March 1849—Rawulpindee.*—I arrived here on the 28th instant on a tour which I purpose making through the upper part of this Doab to look after the revenue and disarm the population, such portion excepted as has borne arms under Captain Abbott and myself in the late insurrection.

2. Up to this date I have collected 2,000 stand of arms from this district, having commenced with the most turbulent portion of the population.

3. Intelligence of the Proclamation of annexation arrived to-day, causing no excitement whatever.

4. Raja Shah Wallee of Mandla and others of the Hill Chiefs employed by Captain Abbott during the late insurrection appear to have availed themselves extensively of the opportunities it afforded them to plunder in this quarter, not only from Sikhs, but likewise from the unoffending zemindars. I have requested Captain Abbott to cause restitution to be made of all property taken from the latter.

5. As I purpose moving to Busali to-morrow to look after the confiscated jageers of the Attareewallah family, I have ordered the Kardar, in my absence, to bring any complaints against soldiers or camp followers of the detachment encamped here to the notice of Brigadier McLeod, Commanding, and I have requested that officer to attend to such complaints. I regret to observe that from my experience of the last four days it is but too evident that the army has not yet recovered from the demoralizing effects of the late campaign.

6. *1st April 1849.*—Marched 18 miles to Busali, a large and thriving village, the capital of the *tuppah* of Arrah.

7. I was presented on my arrival with the bridal garments made up for the daughter of Chuttur Sing, who was to have wedded the Maharajah, and which had been plundered by the zemindars.

8. Jodh Sing, Chuttur Sing's father, and then an adherent of Sahib Sing of Goojrat, was the first Sikh Chief who established himself in this district, though it had been previously plundered at different times by marauding parties of Goojar Sing, Saheb Sing's father.

Jodh Sing was dispossessed of the rest of Potwar in his possession by Runjeet Sing about 42 years ago, but confirmed in Arrah, Goliana and Pubbee. Dying shortly afterwards, he was succeeded by his son, Partab Sing, to whose estates the districts of Saidpoor and Husola were added by Runjeet Sing. On Partab Sing's death, his estate lapsed to his son Karm Sing and his brother Chuttur Sing, who on Karm Sing's death about 10 years ago came into possession of the whole. The population of these districts consists of a few Ghukkurs, who call themselves the lords of the soil and think themselves privileged to oppress and grind the cultivators, who are Juts and Goojurs and for the most part a peaceable and hardworking race of men. The rule of the Attareewallahs was nowhere popular, and their downfall is regretted by none save a few personal attendants.

9. I believe the total value of the five *tuppahs* is about Rs. 1,40,000, but I am taking measures to obtain an accurate estimate. I would propose that the revenue of the present spring crop be collected by *kunkoot*,—½ from the *abi* and ⅜ths from the unirrigated land,—and that afterwards a summary settlement for three years be made, like that now in operation in the rest of the Doab.

10. I sent *purwanahs* to-day to all the Kardars between Jeylum and Attock to keep supplies for a strong Brigade always on hand at each stage.

11. The districts in this Doab in which I have as yet appointed Kardars are Chuch, Khatur, Rawulpindee, Rhotas, Kuller, Sookhoo and Narali, the confiscated jageers of the Attareewallahs, and I have got Lieutenant Coxe to leave men in Gheb, Dhunnee and Pukkur.

12. *2nd April.*—Halted at Busali.

13. I got hold of some old Kardars and Kanoongos, and employed myself in examining with them the old revenue accounts of the district.

14. Some Gheb zemindars came in with their last autumn's revenue, which they had withheld from the Sikhs. They also brought in a prisoner, Gohur Sing, who had been deputed as Kardar to their district by Chuttur Sing. I would suggest that ¼th of the autumn revenue which they have brought in be remitted to them as a reward.

15. The people of this quarter are surrendering their arms peaceably.

16. *3rd April 1849.*—Marched 12 miles to the village of Goojur Khan in the Goliana *tuppah*.

17. Issued *purwannahs* to Kardars, to resume all jageers, *dhurmurths* and *inams* in their respective districts held by individuals in any way concerned in the late rebellion.

18. Ordered the Kardars of Jeylum and Rawulpindee to furnish workmen and materials, and render every assistance required towards the erection of the cantonments at those places.

19. Pending the receipt of instructions from Lahore, I have desired Kardars (in reply to their queries) not to take notice of the slaughter of kine, *privately*, by zemindars.

20. *4th April.*—Marched 18 miles to Bukrala.

21. Some more Gheb zemindars came in with their autumn revenue.

22. I am busily engaged in investigating the accounts of the late Chuch and Khatur Kardars.

23. *5th April.*—Marched to Rhotas.

24. The people of this district had before my arrival acted on my proclamation to surrender their arms to the Kardar, with the exception of those of Leree and Bukrala. The arms of the latter *tuppah* were brought in to-day, but from the unruly character of the people I anticipate more trouble in getting those of Leree.

25. The Kardar here has recovered 12,000 maunds of Government salt, which had been plundered by the people of the country at the instigation of the Sikhs when the latter crossed the river in their flight from Goojrat.

26. *6th April 1849.*—Marched to Jeylum.

27. Ordered the cultivated land taken in by the new cantonments to be measured with a view to ascertain the amount of compensation to which the owners are entitled.

28. Repeated my previous orders to the Leree people to bring in their arms like those of other districts.

29. *7th April.*—Halted at Jeylum.

30. Received a petition from the boatmen here, representing that nearly all their boats had been destroyed by the Sikhs, and that by the new arrangements they only received one-third of the ferry money. Promised to refer their case to Lahore.

31. Still no symptoms of any intention on the part of the Leree men to give up their arms. A reference to my diaries and letters of the end of February and beginning of March 1848 will give some idea of the troublesome and turbulent character of this tribe.

32. My accounts of expenditure during the insurrection are nearly ready, and I hope to forward them in three or four days.

CAMP JEYLUM :
The 10th April 1849.

J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,
Assistant to Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 8th to the 14th of April 1849.

1. *8th April 1849—Camp Jeylum.*—Persuasive measures, as mentioned in my last week's diary, having failed to induce the Leree Ghukkurs to deliver up their arms and pay their arrears of revenue, I felt it necessary to adopt more stringent ones. I accordingly despatched Sodhee Umreek Sing with 250 horse and foot, at 2 A.M. this morning, with instructions to surprise and search the two principal villages of Leree and Gudari and burn any houses in which he might find arms concealed.

2. *9th April.*—Released 8 of the boats of the lower ferries now working here, leaving 32, and when Brigadier Penny's Brigade crosses I purpose releasing 12 more, as I think 20 will abundantly suffice for the ordinary demand.

3. Received a letter from Captain Goldie, Engineers, reporting that the bridge at Attock constructed by the *mallahs* had been broken up by a sudden rise of the river. I also received an *urzee* from

the *mallahs* saying that the bridge had been broken up because the Engineer Officers would not allow them to construct it below the *Mallah Tolah*, where alone it will stand at this season.

4. Sodhee Umreek Sing returned from Leree, bringing 200 odd stand of arms and having burned a few houses for example sake. A party remains at Leree to collect the rest of the arms, which the people are now beginning to deliver. When forwarding the revenue settlement of this *tuppah* last year, I mentioned that it was an unusually light one, and that I had made it so in consideration of the idle and turbulent character of the Ghukkur landowners, and the fact that their rents had generally been entirely nominal ones. The Ghukkurs have not, however, shewn themselves grateful for the leniency with which they were treated. On the contrary, they were the first to join in the late rebellion, of which they availed themselves to retake all the plundered property I had compelled them to make restitution of at the time of the settlement Taking this, their general bad character, and present misconduct, into consideration, I think there is nothing left for it but thoroughly and effectually to humble them. I therefore propose, after disarming them, to give their leases to the Jut cultivators, who will gladly pay double the rent.

5. *10th April 1849.*—Wrote to Maharajah Golab Sing's Kardar of Meerpoor Choumook to arrest a few of the Leree men who had crossed the river with their arms into his territory.

6. I had intended marching towards Dhunnee to-day, but have deferred doing so till I know whether that district will continue in my charge.

7. Finished my examination of the papers of Mukun Sing, the rebel Kardar of Khatur. They shew him to have embezzled 8,000 rupees, and he promises to pay this sum in the course of a few days. I shall not release him, however, till I have compared the zemindars' accounts with his.

8. *11th April.*—I have appointed Gouhar Mull Kardar of the districts which last year comprised Misr Roop Lal's charge, *viz.*, Rhotas, Kala, Jeylum, Pukowal, Pudree, Sungoee, Choutala, Darapoor, Rampoor and Julalpoor. I have allowed him 150 rupees a month for his establishment and 100 sepoys on 5 rupees a month. This is considerably less

than the old *Ayeen*. His own pay I have not yet fixed, but it will be under Rs. 200 a month. He is a nephew of Jowahir Mull Dutt's.

9. Heard from the Kardar of Dhunnee that Sheikh Emamoodeen had, during his stay there, paid for provisions required for his table by drafts on the revenue. Sent the accounts to Mr. Coxe at Pind Dadun Khan.

10. *12th April 1849.*—Dismissed Sirdar Ibrahim Khan (Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed's son) to Afghanistan with a gratuity of Rs. 1,000. He was very anxious to go to India, but for various reasons I thought he would be better beyond the Khyber.

11. Fixed the pay of the boatmen of other ferries employed here at two annas a day.

12. Discovered upwards of 20 swords and matchlocks buried in the ground where the supposed disarmed Sikhs had encamped on their way to Lahore. The swords were cleverly hidden in mule saddles and the firelocks in tent *kanauts*. The arms were of a superior description, not those of common soldiers.

13. *13th April.*—Continued the search after buried arms, but without success. Discovered 100 odd maunds of salt however.

14. Jowahir Mull, one of Chuttur Sing's *mookhteears*, sent in from Lahore by the Resident to render his accounts, arrived. He is generally believed to have amassed a good deal of money during the insurrection.

15. Upwards of 500 stand of arms have turned up in Leree.

16. Made the Bukrala men pay up their autumn revenue, which had been remitted them by Chuttur Sing in lieu of service.

17. Received a letter from Lieutenant Johnson, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, requesting to know, for General Gilbert's information, by what authority I exercised magisterial powers in this district. Sent on the letter to the Resident.

18. *14th April.*—The total number of arms collected from this district up to date amounts to 2,500 odd.

19. Having in my last week's diary remarked on instances of ill-treatment of the inhabitants by the troops at Rawulpindee, I think it right to mention that I have had very few complaints against men of the detachment here.

20. The country continues perfectly tranquil. The cultivators are everywhere well pleased with the change of Governments, and the Sikh rule is regretted only by tyrannical heads of villages and plundering tribes like those of Golera, Leree and Gheb, who know that they will no longer enjoy the same license as heretofore. My revenue arrangements are complete from this to Attock, and I anticipate no difficulty in the collection.

Nearly the whole of the last autumn revenue has been taken by the Sikhs, and in Chuch the Dooranees levied an impost of 11 per cent. on the spring crop. Along the whole line of the main road to Attock, considerable remissions will be necessary in lieu of cultivation consumed and destroyed by the army on its advance.

As may be supposed, I have many more *urzees* daily than I can possibly attend to.

JEYLUM: J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,
The 16th April 1849. *Assistant to Resident.*

No. 3.—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 15th to the 21st of April 1849.

1. *16th April 1849—Jeylum.*—Wrote to Lieutenant Coxe at Pind Dadun Khan suggesting that if possible he should visit the district of Dhunnee and have the disarming of the people effectually carried out under his own eye. The *Chowdrees* of Dhunnee having all enjoyed jageers under the old régime, which have now been confiscated in consequence of the active part they took in the late rebellion, it is impossible they can be otherwise than dissatisfied, and the sooner their arms are taken from them the better.

2. Commenced using the camp dak from to-day.

3. Received some articles for presents from the Lahore *Toshehkhana*, brought up by Pokur Dass, the Peshawur Treasurer.

4. Heavy rain fell to-day, which I fear may cause injury to the crops.

5. *17th April.*—Marched to Rhotas.

6. Received more arms from Leree. The total is upwards of 600.

7. I have ordered the Gheb Kardar to remit a fourth of the last autumn revenue to such of the people as withheld it from the Sikhs.

8. *18th April 1849.*—Marched to Dumel, the confiscated jageer of Raja Fazl Dad Khan.

9. Examined the accounts of Misr Roop Lal, the late Kardar of Rhotas, and of Fazl Dad Khan, by both of whom the autumn revenue was collected. The latter would appear to have taken about 30,000 rupees, all of which he affirms he spent among his troops. The latter's papers shew a balance against him of 9,000 rupees, 6,000 of which I have got from him and the remainder of which he promises to pay.

10. I experience a great deal of difficulty with the accounts of damage to crops caused by the army on its advance, Kardars and zemindars, as usual when an opportunity offers, clubbing to cheat the Government.

11. Received Mr John Lawrence's letter of the 12th instant.

12. *19th April.*—Marched to Goora, capital of a petty district late in jageer to Soorut Sing, Majeetia, and now confiscated.

13. Convicted the Kardar whom I had deputed here of endeavouring to cheat in the *kunkoot.* I therefore dismissed him and commenced a settlement.

14. *20th April.*—Completed a two years' settlement of Goora for Rs. 6,102, with which the people are well pleased. I made two years the limit because in that period my last year's settlements will have expired.

15. There is a mud fort here, which, as it is not required, I shall be glad to receive permission to dismantle.

16. The Kardar of Bewul reports many arms having been carried from his district into Maharajah Golab Sing's territory across the river.

17. Received Resident's *roobakaree* of the 12th instant, enclosing list of articles despatched to me from the *Toshehkhana.* It would appear from this list that I have not received about two-fifths of the articles.

18. *21st April.*—Marched to Doomun. Prevented by indisposition from attending to business.

J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,

Assistant to Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Captain J. Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner of Rawulpindee, from the 22nd to the 28th of April 1849.

1. *22nd April 1849—Doomun.*—Lieutenant Coxe having informed me of his inability to leave Pind Dadun Khan at present, I decided on going to Chukowal myself for a few days, if only to make some arrangement for the revenue of the present season of the confiscated *Chowdrees'* jageers.

Marched to Chukowal to-day accordingly.

2. At the request of the Officer Commanding the steamer "Conqueror" at Jeylum, I have given him a certificate that the services of his vessel are no longer required at that ferry, there being a sufficiency of country boats for all ordinary purposes.

3. *23rd April.*—The troops here consist of a so-called regular regiment of Sheikh Emamoodeen's, composed of Punjabee Mussalmans 500 strong and about 400 Rohillas, the whole under one of the Sheikh's officers named Goree Khan. Hearing many complaints of the plundering propensities of the Rohillas, and not thinking their services needed, I have sent them back to Dadun Khan.

4. Received Resident's letter of the 17th, it having only been yesterday forwarded from the Jeylum Post Office.

5. *24th April.*—Made a settlement for this harvest only of the confiscated jageer villages. Their actual value appears to be nearly double what it is rated at in the *Ayeen*.

6. The Sheikh's *Adalutee* and Kardar here are, I consider, totally useless; indeed I should remove them had I any one to appoint. I have collected more arms in the two days of my stay than they had done in the preceding month.

7. I have ordered the confinement of the *Chowdrees* till they render some account of their collections (which were to a considerable amount) during the outbreak.

8. *25th April.*—Marched to Doodeal *en route* to Chuttur Sing's confiscated jageers.

9. At Major Tremenheere's requisition, sent circular *purwannahs* to all the Kardars to collect and send workmen to Rawulpindee.

10. *26th April 1849.*—Marched to Doultala in Sookhoo.

11. *27th April.*—Made a summary settlement for two years of the district of Doomun for 14,000 rupees.

12. Mr. D. Simson, Assistant Commissioner, reported his arrival at Rawulpindee; but, as he is totally unprovided with any office establishment, and as my own is too inadequate to admit of my lending him any one, I fear he must remain idle for the present.

13. *28th April.*—Marched to Koongreela near Sookhoo.

14. Gheb Kardar arrived with Mullick Futteh Khan, bringing the autumn revenue of his district. Futteh Khan is the only Chief in this district who has entirely kept aloof from the rebels.

15. I regret that indisposition has prevented my attending to business as much as I could have wished during the past week.

16. The disarming of the people is still in progress. The number of swords and firelocks collected by me up to date amounts to 13,000.

17. Sodhee Nehal Sing continues with me and is very useful.

J. NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,

Deputy Commissioner.

Diaries of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Sindh Sagur and Rechna Doabs—1847—1848.

Diaries of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on duty in the Sindh Sagur and Rechna Doabs—1847—1848.

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Note.—The above are the only Diaries of Mr. Bowring which are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 13th to the 19th of November 1847.

1. *13th November 1847.*—Left Lahore at 11 o'clock and arrived at Oodoowala at half past 5 P.M., passing through Pindee-das-ke-kot, Suntpoora and Mutocuh. The general features of the country very bleak and sterile, and little cultivation save in the immediate vicinity of the villages, most of which are very poor and miserable. The number of wells few, but a great proportion of the land apparently culturable if well irrigated. Crops produced, corn, Indian corn, barley, *moongee,* &c. Hardly any complaints made by people in the course of our ride.

2. *14th November.*—Arrived at Ramnugur, passing among other villages through Allipoor, a picturesque little place covered with a profusion of gardens and small temples, indicating the richness of the soil and the comfort of the proprietors. Debee Ditta, Ram Chund, Chowpura, Nanuk Chund and others, all of the same family, are in possession of this place. The former has a nice looking house in the centre of the village. Beyond this, as far as Ramnugur, a distance of 3 *koss,* the country is in general barren with occasional patches of cultivation.

3. Found at Ramnugur Colonel Sookha Singh, who, with his troop of Artillery, is stationed there for the cold season. Received during the day a visit from Sirdar Sookha Singh, Hussunwalia, an intelligent old man with a pleasant expression of countenance, who appeared well acquainted with the state of the country and gave us a good deal of local information. He has a jageer in the neighbourhood of Ramnugur yielding a yearly revenue of about 15,000 rupees.

4. *15th November 1847.*—Marched to Phalia, crossing the Chenab, which at this season is scarcely more than 150 yards wide. The road on the other side of the river is very sandy for some distance. Passed some suitors returning from Lahore, who complained that they had not obtained redress from Shunkernath. The country is, if anything, more barren than that we previously traversed; but the existence of crops of sugarcane and cotton, in addition to the usual ones of corn, Indian corn, &c., prove that the fault of uncultivation does not lie in the soil, and that much of it might be reclaimable with good irrigation and ordinary attention. The young crops of corn just sprouting above the ground appeared very promising, and it is evident that much of former waste land has been entrenched upon for the present sowing. In Phalia there is a small mud fort surrounded with a ditch, which must have cost some trouble in erecting.

5. *16th November.*—Marched to Hurria, a distance of 12 *koss*, the *koss* in this Doab being of unusual length. The road led through an extensive low jungle covered with brushwood, and reaching to the borders of one village whence, a little cultivation intervening, it stretched on to another. The villages on the road are few and scattered at long intervals. During the ride the hills of the Salt Range stretched out in a long line before us; but, though picturesque at a distance, no one but an utilitarian would admire them when close at hand. The Kardar of Hurria paid us a visit, and I directed him to get ready his settlement papers by the time I returned from the Sindh Sagur Doab. Received a few complaints against private parties, and one of over-exaction of revenue. I informed the zemeendars that if their villages were not settled in Lahore by the time I returned, I should make the settlement for them, and they seemed well pleased at the idea.

6. *17th November.*—Marched to Meeanee and inspected the fort, which is a rather strong looking little place. Colonel Bishen Singh's regiment is stationed here, and the Colonel paid us a visit. He appears an intelligent person, but rather foppish in his dress. Sirdar Ram Singh, Jalawalia, also paid his respects. I took the opportunity of looking over his papers and enquiring into his manner of conducting his *adalut*. He seemed desirous of doing his best, but displayed an evident ignorance of much of his work. He put a long string of

questions to me regarding points of proceeding which he thought involved a difficulty. Among other things, he requested that *thanas* might be set up in several of the larger places under his jurisdiction, mentioning (1) Goozarat, (2) Meeanee, (3) Dinga, (4) Koonja, (5) Saiwal, (6) Kadurabad, and that an additional number of sowars might be allotted to him, his present allowance being only 50, which he said was insufficient to carry on the duties required. He further complained that his establishment of *umlahs*, consisting of 6, was not large enough to enable him to get through his work with facility. The officers he most requires are a *nazir* and a jail *darogah*, with one or two *mohurrirs*. He was in some doubt regarding disputes about land, which, according to the orders formerly issued, cannot be investigated if the complainant has been ousted for more than 15 years. I told him that I believed a longer period had been fixed, but that I would enquire for him. He has been stationed at Meeanee for a month, during which he has been investigating cases. In 10 or 12 days he is to proceed to Saiwal and from thence to the other places under his jurisdiction. This system of visiting all the districts under his control is likely, I think, to be very beneficial. I have heard no complaints as yet against his decisions, and believe he is ready and willing to do anything recommended to him. In the evening Misr Rulla Ram paid us a visit, and at the same time several of the salt merchants were admitted, who were loud in their praises of the new arrangement. There were two advantages they said in the Misr's superintendence. A merchant who pays his 20,000 rupees gets his 10,000 maunds of salt *pukka*, without any diminution, and the salt now obtained is far better than that formerly made over to them, being cleaner and of finer quality. The Misr was accompanied by his subordinate, Kurum Singh, who has just arrived from Lahore.

7. *18th November 1847.*—Marched to Chuck Ramdas *viâ* Bhera. The land about the latter place appears rich and productive, and the young crops looked very promising. Chuck Ramdas is a small village on the side of the road. The Kardar and several of the zemeendars presented themselves, and seemed contented and happy. A few complaints were made against private individuals, which I referred to Sirdar Ram Singh. There appears to be a general ignorance among the people that the Sirdar is the proper authority to whom they should go for redress, and when at Meeanee I requested him to issue notifications informing the

people of each Kardarship of the course they should pursue, so as to save themselves the trouble of going to Lahore.

8. *19th November 1847.*—Marched to Chachur. Some petitions were presented, and among others one against Sahib Khan, Towanah, who appears to have the reputation of adding to his own land by taking *that belonging* to his neighbours.

VISITS RECEIVED.

14th November.—Colonel Sookha Singh, Sirdar Sookha Singh, Hussunwalia, Kardar of Ramnugur.

16th November.—Kardar of Hurria.

17th November.—Colonel Bishen Singh, Sirdar Ram Singh, Jalawalia, Misr Rulla Ram.

18th November.—Kardar of Chuck Ramdas.

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 20th to the 24th of November 1847.

20th-21st November 1847.—Marched to Khooshab, where we made a day's halt to allow of the *zumboorahs* coming up. At this season there is but little water in the river, and the land, as far as the bank to which it reaches in the rainy season, was covered with a young crop of corn. The town itself has a desolate appearance, part of the fort and many of the houses having been carried away in an inundation of the river eight years ago. The Kardar was absent at Mitta on our arrival, but the honours of the place were done by a Belooch, son of the former *Killadar* of the place, who fell with his town before the power of Runjeet Singh about 27 years ago. On the Kardar making his appearance, I enquired whether he had prepared the papers for the settlement, but it seems that he had not thought of doing so. I directed him to lose no time in getting them ready, and at the same time sent on a *purwannah* to the Kardar of Kuchee, to which place I propose first going, to have everything prepared by my arrival. A number of complaints were made to me against this Kardar, by name Ram Singh. He was formerly a Kardar of Futteh Khan, Towanah, and stationed at Dera. People do not speak favourably of

him here, but it is not fair to judge him before I have seen and heard something of his proceedings in his own district. The Moosulmans at Khooshab presented petitions regarding the *azan*. I desired the Kardar not to lend any open sanction to it, but at the same time not to put it down by force. Two of the *manjhees*, who carry the dak to and fro across the river, and whose boats (*doongas*), being light and formed for speed, are not adapted for conveying passengers and beasts of burden, complained that they received no pay for their services. The dak moonshee at Shahpoor confirmed their statement. I think some small allowance should be made to them.

2. *22nd November 1847.*—Marched to Mitta Towanah. The country along the road is very barren, and one is at first unable to comprehend the existence of villages which have no apparent cultivation around them. The land belonging to these places lies at the foot of the hills at a distance of three or four *koss*; but, as the people keep large flocks of camels and bullocks for the carriage of goods, especially salt, and as there is no grazing land adjacent to the hills, the villages are situated at some distance so as to allow the inhabitants to carry on their double occupation.

3. The Kardar of Khooshab, Jaimul Singh, accompanied us to Mitta. I have heard no complaints against him, and people generally speak well of him. He has acted upon Cortlandt's instructions to collect the revenue according to the seasons. As the last crop was little or nothing, his collections were made accordingly, and of course give satisfaction. If, however, the succeeding harvest should prove, as it now promises, to be an abundant one, and the same system were to continue, I doubt whether the zemeendars would express themselves so well pleased at the arrangement. They seem, however, to like the system, being too shortsighted to see that a fixed revenue secures them from the *ad libitum* collections of a bad Kardar, who is perhaps more likely to fall to their lot than a good one. I have received many complaints against Ram Singh, Kardar of Kuchee. He sent an *urzee* stating that he had directed his moonshee to wait upon me, and wound it up by abusing his zemeendars, as an apology for himself I suppose. There may be some truth in his account, but I don't think it speaks well for himself.

4. *23rd November.*—Marched to Wan-Kaila. Not a vestige of cultivation to be seen on the road. Wan-Kaila is a small village, isolated

in position, but of some importance, as being the only place where water is obtainable for a long distance. One of the Kings of the Lodi race built wells both at Wan-Kaila and Wan-Buchur, the next station. The one at Wan-Kaila is of large size, and attached to it is an under-ground passage of *pukka* steps, leading to a spot beneath, where drinkable water is found. This is now much out of repair, and the well itself was wanting in any means of drawing up the water. I left 60 rupees with the villagers for the purpose of making the necessary repairs. I was occupied the whole day in hearing petitions.

5. *24th November 1847.*—Marched to Wan-Buchur. The same kind of grass jungle as that crossed yesterday extends to this place from Wan-Kaila, and the land belonging to the village is situated in the same manner as that of Mitta and Wan-Kaila, at the foot of the hills. The cultivation extends in a belt two *koss* wide in an uninterrupted chain of cultivation, and is in some parts watered by streams which descend from the hills in the rainy season. The villagers came out in a body shouting and demanding justice in the most persevering manner and making a desperate attempt at a bonfire to show the darkness of the land. On enquiry into the cause of the tumult, it appeared that they had had a bad crop and had some difficulty in paying up their revenue for the last season, although their assessment was so light that it did not amount to more than ⅔rds of what they had been accustomed to pay for a long series of years. I believe nothing would satisfy them completely, short of taking off the revenue altogether. I propose going to-morrow to inspect the land belonging to this place. The Kardar of Kuchee made his appearence in the morning. His proportions are Falstaffian, and he certainly looks as if he fed on the fat of the land. His revenue tactics appear to be to side with the *Punches* of the village, by which he ensures collecting the revenue; but the double array of power is a formidable one for the zemeendars. After assessing Kuchee, I intend to proceed to the northward, and, crossing over to the district under Misr Rulla Ram, to return to Khooshab. I expect, however, to be detained some time at Kuchee, it being a troublesome district.

MEEANWALEE :
The 25th November 1847.

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 25th to the 30th of November 1847.

1. *25th November 1847.*—Visited on the morning the land belonging to the village of Wan-Buchur. The cultivated soil is situated 4 *koss* from the village, and extends as far as the hills, from whence in the rainy season a stream precipitates itself into the valley beneath and irrigates the land by means of a *nullah*. This stream was, some time ago, the subject of great contention between the people of Wan-Buchur and those of an adjoining village, each of which asserted its right to the water-course, which in this part of the country is of no little consequence. The crops were wheat and bajra, and in capital order, and as many of the zemeendars appear to be men of substance, the great quantity of culturable land in the village, which will remain unassessed by the new arrangement, will yield them a good profit. Two of the *Punches* of this village, by name Khodayar and Bukhtawur, were formerly famous for their skill in cattle stealing. They would travel 20 or 30 *koss* in a night, attack a village in Sawun Mull's district, commit a murder or two, and carrying off all the live stock, return to their own homes in the course of the next day. From Wan-Buchur I rode on to Meeanwalee. The road is, as before, a sandy grass jungle, with no cultivation near it.

2. *26th November.*—Accompanied Edwardes across the Indus to Esa Khail. The path leads through a dense grass jungle, whose flags mount up high above the head. Notwithstanding the extreme dreariness and apparent uninhabitability of the country, there are several miserable villages, constructed of little better than dried flags thatched rudely over, which the people leave hastily when the tidings come that the Indus is going to inundate the country, and abscond to a safer retreat. The whole of the land from Meeanwalee to the river, a distance of seven *koss*, is said to be sometimes flooded, and the rich deposit makes the soil valuable and productive. The view from the Indus amply repaid me for the march. The broad stream, more than half a mile in width, surrounded on all sides by various ranges of hills, stretching out into the distance, gives one the idea of a splendid lake. On the other side of the river, we found General Cortlandt and a numerous troop of natives, including the Esa Khail family and some of the Bunnoo people. In the afternoon I recrossed the river and returned to Meeanwalee.

3. *27th November 1847.*—Was occupied the whole day in hearing petitions and in explaining to the zemeendars the principles of the intended settlement. Petition upon petition, some of the most trivial nature, were presented, the people preferring to bide their time to making known their complaints to the native authorities. Their idea of jumping at once to the attainment of every wish, through the presence of one of the *Sahiban Ungrez*, is rather amusing. This part of the country was notorious for the number of cases of cattle stealing which occurred in it every year. This kind of predatory warfare has happily been put an end to entirely, and for many a month neither cattle stealing, nor its not much less frequent sister crime, murder, has been heard of. One individual gave me a petition stating that he was formerly a noted cattle-stealer, but, hearing that the offence was now severely punished, he had come in to receive absolution for all thefts committed by him before the *Raj* of the Sahibs, and with the determination to lead a new life for the future. The old Seikh practice of levying a fourth of the value of stolen property from the owner on recovery is still in vogue here. I am not aware whether this has been put a stop to by the new rules, but I think it is very hard upon the owners, who would very probably recover their property themselves on easier terms. The Kardar here, as elsewhere, appears to float about in a sea of uncertainty as to what is the proper course of proceeding in criminal cases. I have been giving him some rules. I have directed him not to investigate cases occurring previous to the year 1903 (excepting disputes about land and suits for debt on bonds) unless after reference to the *Nazim*, upon whose instructions he is to act.

4. *28th-29th November.*—A slight shower of rain fell in the morning. Find the zemeendars of this district totally unable to comprehend the advantages of the proposed *mooshukhsa*. They say if you will give us a *mooshukhsa* on ploughs, fixing the rate at 9 rupees per plough, or else one in which the Government demand shall be $\frac{1}{6}$th of the produce, we are content. To all questions as to what Kardar's collections they preferred, they answered that they were all equally *loot*, and that they did not prefer any. There are about 3,000 ploughs in the district, which would only yield a revenue of Rs. 27,000, according to their darling idea. The fact is that the zemeendars are a troublesome race, who have seldom paid their revenue except

on compulsion, and fancy themselves aggrieved at having to contribute anything to the State. This is especially the case with the people of Moosa Khel, one of the subdivisions of the district. There is a story that the *Punches* were going to prefer a complaint against the late Kardar of Kuchee, Doonee Chund, which he stopped by presenting them with pairs of gold bracelets. They took the bracelets, and then turning round, persuaded all their zemeendars to make the very same complaint against him. By all accounts, which my own observations would tend to confirm, Kuchee is one of the worst districts in this Doab.

5. Sirdar Jeevun Singh, Chachee, paid me a visit. He is in command of the sowars stationed here, and has a jageer in the neighbourhood valued at 20,000 rupees yearly. On the evening of the 28th there was a heavy fall of rain, which lasted for two hours.

L. BOWRING,

Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

VISITS PAID.

28th November 1847—Sirdar Jeevun Singh, Chachee.

MEEANWALEE :
The 30th November 1847.

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 30th of November to the 6th of December 1847.

1. *30th November 1847.*—On looking over the statement prepared by the Kardar of Kuchee of the past revenue of the district, and comparing it with the accounts of the Durbar moonshee, it is worthy of remark that there is a discrepancy of Rs. 25,000. According to the papers of the latter, the revenue of the district in 1902 was Rs. 1,04,260, but the statement of the Kardar makes it out to be Rs. 78,972. The cause of this is that the present Kardar has no papers of past years, and is accordingly compelled to take for granted any sum which the *Punches* may put down as correct, and the latter, in order to make it

appear that their revenue has been less than the reality, of course put down as small a sum as possible. There is consequently no confidence to be placed in any of the statements furnished.

2. The detail of the revenue of 1902 as given by the Durbar moonshee is as follows:—

	Rs.
Assessment on crops	61,527
Ditto grazing	10,000
Nuzzurs to Durbar, &c.	14,875
Fines	7,840
Customs	6,370
Abwabs	2,956
Other small taxes	692
Total	1,04,260

Of this about 14,000 rupees in customs and fines have been remitted, and the remaining Rs. 90,000 is about the mark of the revenue.

I propose Rs. 80,000 as a fair assessment, the reduction being required by the comparatively small amount of actual revenue on crops, the large sum of nearly Rs. 30,000 being composed of *nuzzurs, abwabs* and the tax of *tirnee* or grazing.

3. *1st to 3rd December 1847*.—The zemeendars have at length given up their absurd idea of an assessment on ploughs; but on my informing them that, in consideration of the small amount of actual produce, a reduction of 10 per cent. would be made on the former revenue, they did not express the slightest gratitude, but rather seemed to infer that it was "*zoolm*," saying when was Kuchee not "looted"? There are 6 so-called *zillahs*, Udrees, Moosa Khel, Koondeeyan, Rokhree, Wan-Buchran and Moch, and for each village of these subdivisions I made a proportionate reduction. The zemeendars made objections at first to having an assessment on each village, but I explained to them that if the assesement were only on the district as a whole, it would give rise to endless differences as to what precise amount each village would have to contribute. After several long discussions in which the same excuses were repeated over and over again, two of the above-mentioned *zillahs* consented to the sum proposed by me.

4. One of them, Moch, contains 20 villages, which have been assessed at Rs. 20,750, and the other, Koondeeyan, two, assessed at Rs. 2,250,—total Rs. 33,000. The other four *zillahs*, containing 15 villages which contribute the greater part of the revenue, have as yet refused to assent to the *mooshukhsa*. The *Punches* acknowledge that a great reduction has been made, but they appear resolved to fight out the matter, thinking, I suppose, that now is the time for obtaining all they require. The fact is, they have been so accustomed to oppression that they are totally unable to comprehend kindness.

As I have already talked the whole thing over and over, and lost some days in useless arguments, I intend to leave for Numul to-morrow morning, unless they come to their bearings.

5. *4th-5th December 1847.*—Marched to Moosa Khel, which is situated at the foot of the hills, 8 *koss* from Meeanwalee. The land of this village is of very good quality and well watered by streams from the hills. The people of several places in the district followed me to this village, but still refused to agree to the terms I proposed. At length six villages in the *zillah* of Udrees consented and wrote their *kubooliyuts*. Their assessment is Rs. 8,250 and the total sum as yet settled Rs. 31,250. I expect several other villages will come round in time, but it is useless for me to dally away another week here. The zemeendars seem to have run riot, and have not as yet paid up their *Sawunee* revenue, although every village gave in an agreement to do so. The total amount paid was Rs. 54,564, of which only Rs. 19,739, or about one-third, has been paid. I intend to take measures to make the zemeendars agree to pay up what is still due within some specified time, under pain of punishment: until they settle their accounts for the past, I can hardly expect them to enter into agreements for the future.

6. On the 4th there was another shower of rain, and in fact for the last week the sun has hardly been seen for an hour together. The view from the hills adjacent to Moosa Khel is very fine. From the higher peaks the plain country on either side is seen for a long distance. The hills themselves are barren enough, but the *tout ensemble* of their varied contortions is striking. Occasional patches of red crystal and iron stone diversify the surface.

7. *6th December 1847.*—Marched to Pukurnumul, 3½ *koss.* The road leads across the hills on the other side of which Pukurnumul is situated. One fags up a steep, rough, and narrow path covered with large loose stones, over which horses and camels travel with some difficulty, and after winding between the hilly recesses of the womb of the hills, one ascends a steep road leading between two large rocks like vast inverted flower pots, from whence one descends into the plain below. On the other side of the hill is the Churchyard of Numul, which, like others in this part of the country, is sprinkled with rude tombs consisting of piles of stones surmounted at one or both ends with a long flat white stone, stuck perpendicularly on the top of each pile. The general appearance reminds one of an English burial ground, but there is no inscription on the white stones. Sometimes the position is well chosen at the edge of a clump of trees of elegant shape like the weeping willow. There is something very patriarchal and primitive in the look of these spots where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. Pukurnumul is on the face of the hill, and contains 300 houses. It has a picturesque appearance from a distance, the houses topping one another *à la Gibraltar.* The land being well watered is rich, and the flatness of the plain beneath is pleasantly relieved by groups of trees and patches of fertile vegetation.

The people are said to be fathers of those of Kuchee in perverseness, but their personal appearance is rather in their favour.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

PUKURNUMUL :
The 7th December 1847.

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 7th to the 13th of December 1847.

1. *7th, 8th and 9th December 1847.*—To-day Nehal Chund, a subordinate of Sain Das, the Kardar of this district, made his appearance. It appears that Sain Das left Lahore after Edwardes and myself, and

has only just arrived, so that no attempt has been made as yet to prepare the required statements.

2. There is a curious arrangement regarding Kardars here, by which Sain Das is set up as a kind of *Nazim*. Each of the districts under him has a Kardar of its own, appointed by the Durbar, and he has consequently no less than 5 Kardars under his orders, *viz.*, those of Numul, Jubbee, Noorpoor, Pindeegheb and Jundall.

3. He and his subordinates have come rather late for collecting the revenue of the *khurreef* season, the time for inspecting the crops, which is the usual manner of assessing the land in this part of the country, being nearly passed. The best plan will be to make some arrangement which shall have as a basis the average of former seasons, but the sum to be demanded must be moderate, or it will be difficult to realize. There has been an interregnum here since the removal of Rajroop. As soon as I have obtained further information concerning the revenue of former years, I shall, I think, be enabled to fix the amount for the present season.

4. I am now occupied in inspecting the papers of the *putwarrees*, which they are rather reluctant in producing, and in comparing them with such papers as the Durbar *Dufturee* has with him. I have not been able, however, to obtain at most an account of the revenue of more than three years, and in most cases only that of three seasons.

The zemeendars, accustomed to oppression, look with some suspicion upon one's attempts to get out of them what they have been in the habit of paying, and the simple expression 'loot' comprehends all their ideas of the collections of Seikh Kardars. There are no records in any of the Kardarships, the practice having been invariably to send to Lahore the papers of any Kardar, who is either removed to another district or dismissed, and the consequence is that the new arrival, having received from the Durbar on his appointment only the sum total of the revenue of the district made over to him, is perfectly ignorant of the revenue of each individual village, and unable to give any information until he has been for some time in the district.

5. In the letter deputing me to Pind Dadun Khan the whole of the five districts under Sain Das are made over to me for assessment,

including Pindeegheb and Jundall, but in the letter to Lieutenant Nicholson, of which a copy was sent to me, the two latter are included in his charge. I have accordingly written to him, mentioning the line of demarcation as set down in the latter letter.

6. Close to the town of Numul is a small mud fort built many years ago by Sirdar Ram Singh, Belee, who held in jageer a great part of the district now under Sain Das.

7. *10th-11th December 1847.*—Marched to Chukrala, seven *koss.* This village forms part of the Kardarship of Numul, and is a miserable looking place surrounded on all sides by a stony waste. It contains about 100 houses. The land belonging to the zemeendars lies in various directions at some distance from the village, where the low situation affords the means of irrigation.

8. The *putwarree* had only the papers of three seasons, and the *zemeendars* either from ignorance could not, or, from a wish to conceal the revenue of former years as being much greater than that of the three last seasons, would not, afford any further data. The papers of the Durbar *Dufturee*, extending over five seasons, will, however, probably afford sufficient information.

9. Tumun being a central position, I propose completing the settlement of Numul there.

10. *12th December.*—Marched to Letee, eight *koss.* About two *koss* from Chukrala the road leads through a ravine over the dry bed of a river named Ghubeer. On either side are high hills, and, as the ascent and descent are by steep and narrow paths, it was a short time ago a place noted for highway robberies. The people about, being well acquainted with the road, used to pounce upon any unfortunate passer-by, murder him and make off with his property. Occasional stony mounds, erected over the slain, attest the occurrences of these scenes of blood. These little amusements have not been repeated within the last year or two.

11. Four *koss* from Chukrala is Punchnundun, one of the villages of Sirdar Jeevun Singh Chachee's jageer. Letee, a wretched little place, is also a part of this jageer, which has been for 75 years in the possession of the Chachee family, according to the Sirdar's account. They are said to have been valiant in fight, and the present Sirdar was a favourite

of Maharajah Runjeet Singh. A jageer in this part of the country is, I should say, rather an unenviable possession, especially if 60 sowars are supported out of it.

12. *13th December 1847.*—Marched to Tumun, 3½ *koss*. The country along the road is a dreary waste, now heath and now rock, with an occasional field of young wheat. As I entered the village, I observed all the women of the place assembled at one of the houses shrieking their coranach over the untimely departure of one of the *Punches* of Tumun, one of the Sirdars as they called him, for he was a great man in his little way. Presently they brought out the corpse on a charpoy, covered with a green silk cloth, and after repeating their prayers, finger in ear, at the border of the adjoining stream, they laid the dead in his rocky sleeping place, just behind my tent.

13. In the afternoon I visited the land of the village. It lies between the hills on the brink of the river, and is abundantly watered by numerous wells. The crops look rich and promising.

VISITS RECEIVED.

December 13th.—Sain Das, Kardar.

CAMP TUMUN: *The 14th December 1847.*

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 14th to the 19th of December 1847.

1. *14th-17th December 1847.*—The zemeendars of the various sub-divisions of this district have come in, but they are a most untractable race.

2. The people of two *talooquas*, Dher and Ruhan, went to Lahore a short time ago to prefer complaints against Rajroop for over-exaction of revenue, and gave a great deal of trouble while there. They succeeded in getting back some money, and this kindness towards them has had the effect of making them worse.

3. The same idea prevails here as at Kuchee that a *mooshukhsa* on ploughs is the only plan of paying the revenue. Were one able to

obtain a correct list of the ploughs in each village, the plan would be an excellent one; but the zemeendars, having had this object previously in view, have given in an entirely false account of the ploughs, the actual number being four or five times larger than that assigned by them.

4. To test this I visited the land of one of the zemeendars of Numul and measured it, having previously given him to understand that my intention was to measure the land in order to ascertain what amount of revenue should be laid upon it. The land pointed out by him was about 10 *beegahs* in extent, upon which he declared five ploughs were employed,—three of his own and two on hire. As there are 3,000 *beegahs* of cultivated land in Numul, this would give 1,500 ploughs, whereas they have put down the number at 200. The zemeendar no doubt overrated the number of ploughs on his land, but at any rate it proves the falsity of their return, supposing there were only two ploughs instead of five employed on this land.

5. The rate they would assess a plough at is 9 rupees, which would make the revenue of Numul 1,800 rupees; but they have paid for the last four years at the rate of 10,000 rupees a year. One would have therefore a most uncertain basis if one grounded one's assessment on the statements of the zemeendars.

6. I foresee that it will be a most difficult thing to get these people to consent to a *mooshukhsa*, their favorite idea being to pay the Sirkar what the Sirkar can get according to the crops, and to abolish all kinds of poll taxes, from which a great part of the revenue in this part of the country is made up. To abolish them would entail a serious loss on the Government, but they are very odious to the people.

7. The advantages of a *mooshukhsa* for 3 years are quite thrown away on these zemeendars, and the country being dependant upon rain, it is certainly difficult for them to calculate what amount they can be sure of paying yearly, their crops being sometimes abundant and sometimes next to nothing.

8. Sain Das, the Kardar, complains of the non-arrival of the force which was deputed to perform service under him in this district. 300 sowars and two companies were allotted to him, and without their presence it will be impossible for him to collect the *khurreef* revenue.

If they have not yet started, they should be directed to be sent off immediately, or the time for collecting the Government demand will be past.

9. One of Rajroop's Kardars, by name Heeranund, who was stationed at Pindee and Jundall, has left without making up his accounts with Sain Das in the presence of the zemeendars. He left a statement that he had collected 10,000 rupees, which is correct according to the receipts held by the zemeendars; but the latter state that he collected some additional hundreds of which he has given no account to Sain Das. It is not unlikely that he has pocketed a few rupees; for on inspecting the papers of the *putwarree* of Mussan, one of the subdivisions of Numul, it seems that he collected considerably more than he carried to the credit of the Sirkar. He is supposed to have gone to Hussun Abdal, and I have written to Lieutenant Nicholson requesting him to send him to Pindee, should he be in that district. It is possible, however, that he has gone to Lahore.

10. *18th-19th December 1847.*—I proposed to the zemeendars the amount of revenue which I considered a reasonable assessment; but much as I expected, they expressed considerable reluctance to accept it.

11. To give an idea of the reduction made, I mention underneath the former revenue of one of the principal villages and the sum which I fixed :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Present Asseesment.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Numul ...	11,780	9,500	11,131	8,295	8,500

12. This they flatly refused to accept, and a lower assessment would certainly not be warrantable. The other districts followed their example notwithstanding the reduction made in each.

13. It is easy enough to collect the revenue by force, but to gain over these people to consent willingly to accept a *mooshukhsa* appears next to impossible, unless an unheard of reduction be made, which I do not consider myself warranted to make. Whether it be for 3 years or 50, they see no difference, as they only look to the present advantage, and when the cultivation depends upon the occurrence of rain, a *mooshukhsa* is of less advantage than in a district where wells are easily sunk and the means of irrigation abundant. In this district there are either no wells or only such as are used in irrigating gardens,

VISITS RECEIVED.

December 17th.—Sain Das, Kardar.

CAMP TUMUN: } L. BOWRING,
The 20th December 1847. } *Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.*

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 25th of December 1847.

1. *19th December 1847.*—The zemeendars of Numul not having yet made up their minds to accept the *mooshukhsa* I fixed, I shall leave them for the present and assess the district of Jubbee, returning from whence I shall complete the settlement of Numul.

2. Marched to Jubbee, 6 *koss.* Jubbee is situated on the river Suwank, which, though now dry, must be a considerable stream in the rainy season. The town contains 300 houses, and is prettily placed between the surrounding hills. The zemeendars praise the place highly, and call it little Cashmere. The district was till within the last year a jageer of Sirdar Gunda Singh, Muttoo. Another jageer was, however, given to him in exchange, and the district was made over to the tender mercies of Jowahir Mull, a Kardar of Misr Umeer Chund. He managed to screw nearly Rs. 20,000 out of the zemeendars in the last *Khurreef* season, the previous *yearly* revenue of the district having only been between Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 17,000. This Kardar is now at Noorpoor Suhuttee under Sain Das.

3. The present Kardar of Jubbee is Roop Chund, a nephew of Sain Das. On my arrival I found he had prepared the revenue papers, with the exception of some villages the zemeendars of which have not yet come in.

4. *20th December.*—I received to-day loud complaints against the Puthans of Nurrar, a small district near Mukhud, containing 20 villages, the inhabitants of which are a thorn in the side of the Jubbee people. About two days before my arrival at Jubbee they had made a descent upon the village of Jummut and carried off 400 head of cattle. The Jummut people went off in pursuit, but had not succeeded in recovering their property. There appears to be a blood feud between the two

districts, each having alternately carried off the cattle of the other after committing two or three murders.

5. I have sent a *purwannah* to the Nurrarwalas directing them to come in to make arrangements for a mutual restitution of property, and shall take the opportunity of getting them to swear fidelity to one another.

6. So great is the mutual animosity between them that the Jubbee people dare not go to Mukhud, which is a great gathering place of the Puthans, and the Nurrar people are afraid of venturing near the district of Jubbee.

7. The road between Jubbee and Mukhud is mountainous, leading through deep defiles, and is infested by the Puthans on the Nurrar side and those of Shaikhel in the Kalabagh district, who plunder travellers passing by.

8. *21st-22nd December 1847.*—All the merchants of Mukhud came in in a body complaining of the large amount of poll-tax levied on them, while none whatever is levied on the Hindoos of the place.

9. These merchants are great travellers, traversing the country from Caubul to Calcutta. One of them told me that he had gone to Russian Tartary. They buy silk in Bokhara and convey it to the manufacturers at Mooltan and Umritsur.

10. The total revenue of Mukhud is at present about Rs. 2,800, of which Rs. 1,021 is compounded of a poll-tax on every caste and occupation, exclusive of the Hindoos, the tax on whom was remitted about 30 years ago.

11. Moostufa Khan, who is connected with the Puthans of Nurrar, came to me to-day and said he would induce them to come in to settle their dispute with the Jubbee people. I sent him off with a sowar to summon the rest of the tribe; but, as it will be necessary for me to go to Mukhud to settle the revenue, I shall assemble the two parties there.

12. Moostufa Khan has just come from Bunnoo, whither he accompanied Lieutenant Taylor from Peshawur.

13. I made up the account of the Jubbee revenue, and told them the amount I had fixed. The people of one of the villages named

Turap seemed disposed at first to be refractory, and the whole of the zemeendars had a conference together, after which they sent a deputation to say that they refused the *mooshukhsa*. One or two of the villages, however, took *puttas* and I gave the rest another day to consider the matter.

14. *23rd December 1847.*—I gained over the zemeendars to-day to assent to the *mooshukhsa* and gave *puttas* to them all. There are 20 villages, and they have been assessed at Rs. 14,750, or a reduction of a little more than 10 per cent. on the assessment in the time of the Muttoos.

15. Several of the villages, however, are now out of cultivation in consequence of the feuds with the Puthans of Nurrar. If this dispute be settled, which I have little fear of, and the large quantity of land in the now devastated villages be cultivated, the revenue at the end of three years may be raised to more than its former amount.

16. I have received so many petitions at this place, and in fact throughout the whole of the district formerly under Rajroop, that exclusive of other work they are sufficient to keep me employed during the whole of the day.

17. *24th December.*—Marched to Mukhud, 9 *koss*, over the vilest road, thickly covered with large loose stones. Three *koss* from Jubbee are two large villages, Shah Mohummudwala and Turap, one on either side of the river Suwank. A little further on is a large '*baolee*' erected by a patriotic *jogee* for the benefit of passers-by, who refresh themselves and their cattle with its excellent water.

18. Half way on the road I met Moostufa Khan with one of the Nurrar people, who told me that the tribe were anxious to settle their quarrel. Presently several more of these wild people made their appearance, all armed with formidable blunderbusses and swords. They are Afghans by race, speak Pushtoo among themselves, and are quite distinct from the people of Hind, as they call their neighbours. They have good horses, are capital horsemen, and appear to have made themselves the terror of the countryside. They have been for some time noted for their refractory spirit; and a few years ago Sheikh Emamooddeen made a descent upon them with a force of 5,000 men. His expedition terminated, however, merely for the benefit of his own

pocket, and did no good to the country. He extorted 2,000 rupees from them and then left the place.

19. Their complaints against the Jubbee people are as many as those of the Jubbee men against them.

20. *25th December 1847.*—Mukhud is a large town containing 100 houses, situated on the top of a hill, on one side of which is the river Attock and on the other a stream, now dry, called Mukhud. On all sides are high hills and ravines where people are frequently robbed. Just before I arrived some people had been plundered by the Puthans of Shaikhel. It is said that they committed the robbery intentionally under the impression that the Sahib would settle some allowance upon them to dissuade them from engaging in these pursuits.

21. I sent off the *purwannahs* to the Kardar of Kalabagh to lay hold of the fellows. They are great rascals. Some weeks ago two Moosulmans of Maree near Shaikhel murdered a Brahman and robbed his companions. One of the men was seized, and the case being proved, I sent him to Lahore with the papers of the case.

22. A great deal of gold is found in the sand of the river Attock close to Mukhud: one man in the course of two days collects sufficient gold to form a small ball of the size of a pill. It bears a value of 15 rupees per tola, Rs. 3 of which is the Government share. All the gold found is sold to a Khutree named Rameshwur, who pays the Government demand, and sells the gold afterwards at Pind Dadun Khan at a profit.

23. The Mukhud district comprises seven small villages, of which six have been assessed at the former rates. *Puttas* have been granted for 965 rupees. The seventh village will be assessed as soon as the zemeendars come in.

VISITS RECEIVED.

December 23rd.—Moostufa Khan.

MUKHUD:
The 26th December 1847.

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 8.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 26th to the 31st of December 1847.

1. *26th December 1847.*—The rest of the zemeendars of Mukhud having come in, I settled their several villages, and gave them *puttas.* 10 villages have been assessed for 2,160 rupees.

2. Exclusive of the district of Nurrar, there is but little land in Mukhud, that which is cultivated being such small patches as are found in the vicinity of the mountain streams.

3. Nurrar is at present quite out of cultivation in consequence of the continual feuds with the districts of Jubbee and Pindee; and its former revenue has been remitted for the present by Misr Rulla Ram.

4. The revenue of Mukhud is now very small in consequence of the revenue in customs having been separated from the Kardar and made over to the officer to whom the Salt Department has been entrusted.

5. *27th December.*—The zemeendars of Jubbee, whom I had summoned, came to Mukhud to-day, and having sent for the Nurrar men, I made them write mutual agreements not to interfere with one another for the future under heavy penalties. The *moochulkas* signed by them contained a clause that all the property carried off by either party during the last feud should be restored within the space of a week.

6. As the mere signature of the agreement was not considered sufficiently valid, it was settled that the ratification should be confirmed by swearing fidelity to one another in the tomb of a celebrated saint, which is close to Mukhud.

7. The whole assembly consequently resorted to this place. The sight was novel and interesting. The tomb of the saint, Fakeer Abdoollah Shah, is a handsome structure, commenced on his death some 30 years ago by his disciples at Peshawur, and it is held in great veneration by all the neighbourhood. It is a large dome-shaped building, richly decorated in the interior, and contains the tombs of the Fakeer, his wife, and his mother.

8. All the contracting parties, after performing their prostrations, shook hands with one another, and seemed delighted at having made up

a quarrel which entailed serious losses on both sides, and had been the cause of several murders.

9. If the district of Nurrar, which is now quite devastated, be brought into cultivation, it will yield a good revenue to the Sirkar. The land is said to be of this description, surpassing any in this part of the country. The district produces grapes, pomegranates and other fruits.

10. I received a good deal of assistance in settling the Nurrar dispute from Moostufa Khan, who has much influence in this part of the country. He possesses an eighth share of the produce of Mukhud, but in consequence of the customs having been abolished his income is next to nothing. It would be well if some arrangement could be made for him and others holding undisputed *sunnuds* for sums derived from customs which are now worth as much waste paper.

11. *28th December 1847.*—I sent for the Nurrarwallas to-day and made them agree to take a *putta* for three years on condition that the revenue of the present *Sawunee* and of the next *Haree* should be remitted. For the second year they are to pay Rs. 400, and from that time forwards Rs. 500 yearly until a second settlement.

12. I believe, however, that after three years the district will be able to pay 4 or 5,000 rupees, as there are more than 20 small villages, and hands are to be found in abundance among their brethren on the other side of the river, who will no doubt return as soon as they understand that they can dwell in safety at Nurrar.

13. Returned to Jubbee.

14. In the sand of the river Suwank gold is found of a finer quality than that of Mukhud. The latter splits on being struck, but that of the Suwank is compact and consequently bears a higher value.

15. *29th-30th December.*—Marched to Tumun. On my arrival the zemeendars had not made their appearance, but they came up the next day.

16. After a good deal of trouble I succeeded in making them agree to take *puttas*. Thirteen villages were settled at Rs. 10,400. There are three large villages still remaining, the zemeendars of which have not yet arrived. One of the districts, Mussan, is partly held in jageer,

$\frac{2}{5}$ths being the Government demand and the remaining $\frac{3}{5}$ths the share of the Jageerdar, Mullick Allayar Khan, who is now at Lahore. The revenue of this district for the last six years is as follows:—

1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,005	4,890	7,091	3,697	4,553	4,628

which gives a yearly average of Rs. 4,810, two-fifths on the Government share of which would be Rs. 1,924. The land is good, situated near the Attock, and is not dependent upon rain, as is that of the rest of this district.

17. If this could be settled at Lahore, it would be advisable, as there are no headmen here to take the *putta*. The only so-called headman is a zemeendar of Mullick Allayar Khan, who says he is not warranted to enter into any agreement for the revenue without the orders of his master.

18. *31st December 1847.*—Marched to Tulla, 12 *koss.*

19. There one enters upon a better soil under a more tractable race of people. Their district was settled at Lahore. From what I can hear they have been let off easily. The revenue in the 10 years' statement furnished by Sirdar Kirpal Singh, Mulwae, included, I imagine, only the actual revenue on the crops, and did not include *chuttee* and other poll taxes, denominated by the zemeendars as "*loot.*" They are consequently as happy as possible, and have paid up their *Sawunee* revenue.

20. The Kardar, a subordinate of Misr Rulla Ram, has taken a great deal of trouble in preparing his statement, and it is very creditable to him. I have desired him to obtain an accurate account of the quantity of land and number of ploughs in the possession of each individual.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

CAMP NOORPOOR SUHUTTEE:
The 3rd January 1848.

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 9.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 1st to the 7th of January 1848.

1. *1st January 1848.*—Marched to Chinjee, 9 *koss*. The greater part of the land along the road belongs to the district of Tulla, and is particularly good, but as one approaches the hills which border Noorpoor Suhuttee the land deteriorates in quality.

2. Chinjee is a strange place perched on the top of a high hill, and from the colour of the houses assimilating to that of the hill it is difficult to distinguish the presence of a village. On a high rock, at a little distance, is another village named Belmar. They are said to have been built in this strange manner in consequence of feuds and quarrels between themselves.

3. *2nd January.*—Marched to Noorpoor Suhuttee over a vile road leading across rocks and stones.

4. The country is a mass of hills with occasional villages and patches of cultivation. These hills are perhaps more productive than they appear to be. There is a a salt mine here, and the salt found is of very good quality.

5. Coal is also found, some of which I procured. It appears to be undoubtedly genuine coal, and burns well, leaving a gritty deposit. The inhabitants use it as medicine after boiling it in milk, but appear to be ignorant of its qualities as fuel. It is not improbable that a large vein might be found in research. The village in which it is collected is called Bhal, and is about 10 *koss* from the Jhelum and 2 *koss* from Noorpoor.

6. *3rd January.*—The zemeendars of Chukrala and Thumeewallee in the district of Numul arrived to-day. I settled the former at Rs. 3,000 and the latter at Rs. 2,500.

7. The papers of Noorpoor have been prepared by a Khutree named Vaisakhee, late *kanoongo* of the district, and are the only correct papers I have as yet seen.

8. The system of past collections is as follows:—The standing crops are assessed by *teep*, or a summary valuation, in which each

man's land is inspected and averaged. This is arbitrary enough. The zemeendars rate the produce of a crop for instance at 10 maunds, the Kardar at Rs. 30, and the matter after a little dispute is settled by fixing it at Rs. 20. Half of this is the Government share, and is rated at so much per maund.

9. Here again the rate is left very much to the caprice of the Kardar, who frequently puts it down at a sum far exceeding that of the bazar rate, and the above 20 maunds would be according to the former rates of the district rated at 4 rupees per maund.

10. The crops of those zemeendars who only pay ¼ of the produce instead of ½ are also included in this total, but the difference of the quarter share is afterwards struck off. This kind of holding is called '*dungu*.'

11. In addition to the sum now left, other small amounts as *nuzzurs*, *khanashoomaree*, &c., making up the total Government demand, are added. For instance—

Rubbee season of Mouzah Bhal—

		Maunds.
Amount of crop by *teep*		200
		Rs.
Government share	100 at Rs. 3 =	300
Less '*dungu*' or ¼ share of zemeendars paying ¼ instead of ½ the produce		50
	Total . . .	250
Nuzzurs		10
Tirnee		30
Khanashoomaree		50
	Total revenue for the season . .	340

12. The above-mentioned '*dungu*' is very prejudicial to the other *zemeendars* who pay half the produce, while these favoured individuals only pay one quarter. I have reason to believe that this custom has been established through the malpractices of Kardars, who, receiving themselves a small *dustooree,* have thus drawn an invidious distinction between people in exactly the same situation. I question much whether any of these people have any *sunnuds* to produce beyond those of the Kardar, and if not, I hardly think that they should be allowed to enjoy so unjust a privilege.

13. *4th January 1848.*—Was occupied the whole day in inspecting the papers of the *putwarree.* In this country no dependence is to be placed on the papers given in by them to the Kardar, and I consequently make a practice of inspecting their books, which are kept in Hindee. The *putwarrees* frequently say that they have only been in office one year, in which they are backed by the zemeendars, under the impression that this will stop all further enquiry; but the knowledge that their accounts will be looked at acts as a check upon them.

14. I had great trouble in correcting the papers of the district, as a stupid moonshee of the Kardar had contrived to bring them into an admirable confusion. As soon as I had settled the amount to be levied on each village, I assembled the whole of the zemeendars who were present, and striking the iron while it was hot (the only method with these people) settled the whole of the villages, 16 in number, of which the zemeendars had arrived. I had some trouble at first in inducing them to take *puttas,* but as soon as a few villages led the way, the rest followed, and the whole were settled before the zemeendars left my tent.

15. *5th January.*—The rest of the zemeendars having arrived, took *puttas.* The whole of the district has been settled at Rs. 22,527. The people of one village, named Poochal, refused to take a *putta,* and also refused to sign an *ikrarnama* that they would not accept it; so I was obliged to write a *purwannah* to the *Kardar* to assess them at the average of the revenue of the past five years. Their former revenue is as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,240	2,439	3,641	4,761	5,878	3,991	3,700

They will now have to pay Rs. 3,991 yearly unless they come round,

which they will probably. There is no doubt of their ability to pay the amount fixed by me, and their refusal is merely the result of obstinacy.

16. The district of Pail Pudrar, which formerly belonged to Pukurnumul, has within the present year been joined to Noorpoor. It contains six villages, which I settled at Rs. 7,200.

17. The total amount of the revenue of the district under Jowahir Mull, the Kardar of Noorpoor, has been fixed at Rs. 29,727. The former revenue of Noorpoor proper is—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27,146	25,825	23,098	24,047	31,934	26,410	22,527

The reduction is, I think, a very fair one, considering the nature of the country, which is entirely dependent upon rain, the number of wells in the whole district being only 12, of which 5 are out of use. The revenue of the year 1903 under Rajroop far exceeded the capabilities of the district, and the rate formerly levied on the crops by *teep*, *viz.*, 4 rupees per maund, is very arbitrary.

18. The *putwarrees* of Pail Pudrar attempted to falsify their revenue, and I detected some glaring inconsistencies in the papers of Jaba, one of the villages. I put the unlucky *putwarree* into confinement to his great fright, and the discomfiture of the zemeendars, who prayed that he might be let off. I released him after having made him give in a correct account.

19. I heard in the course of the day that all the zemeendars of Noorpoor have been abusing the *kanoongo*, Vaisakhee, for having stated the revenue correctly. It would, I think, be very beneficial for the district if he were appointed as *kanoongo*, on a small salary, with directions to keep the accounts of all the villages, which would ensure their correctness and prevent the big fishes, the *Punches*, from devouring the smaller fry, the zemeendars.

20. *6th January 1848.*—I was obliged to make another day's halt in order to get through the petitions which had accumulated. The zemeendars of Dhinga, Saiwal, Ahmudabad, Kahar and several other

districts have come here in large bodies and surround my tent, clamorously calling for a hearing of their petitions, which all refer to the revenue of the *Sawunee* season.

21. They appear to have misunderstood the directions they received at Lahore, and, instead of waiting patiently in their own districts, have e'en come, like Mahomet, to the mountain, as the mountain could not or would not come to them. The Dhinga people penetrated as far as Mukhud, which to them must be like going to another world.

22. The zemeendars of Numul, who had proved so refractory, came in to-day confessing their sins. I gave them their *putta* for 8,500 rupees.

23. The whole of the three districts under Sain Das, which were made over to me, have now been settled as follows :—

	Rs.
Numul, 16 villages	24,400
Jubbee, 21 villages	14,850
Pail Pudrar, Noorpoor } 28 villages	29,727
	68,977

Mussun, one of the districts of Pukurnumul, which I mentioned in my last diary, is not included in this amount.

24. Mullick Allayar Khan of Pindee, who was a principal cause of the disputes between the Afghans of Nurrar and the people of Pindee and Jubbee, arrived to-day, and I made him sign a *moochulka* that he would not in any way molest the Nurrar men in future.

25. *7th January 1848.*—Marched to Kahar, 6 *koss.*

VISITS RECEIVED.

2nd January.—Kardar of Noorpoor.

CAMP KAHAR:
The 8th January 1848.

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 10.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Extra Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 8th to the 12th of January 1848.

1. *8th January 1848.*—Kahar is quite a little Cashmere. Adjoining the town is a large lake, in which are at least a thousand wild fowl, which are unmolested by the people, being supposed to be under the protection of the tomb of a celebrated saint, which is held in great veneration.

2. This tomb is situated on a high hill, commanding a view of the country all round. There is a story current that every Friday a leopard comes up to the tomb and makes his *salaam*. The tomb above and below is surrounded by a thick wood, in which are some hundred of peacocks, sacred in the eyes of the Moosulmans, who dare not lay a finger upon them. From the bottom of the hill flows a rivulet of warm water. The whole place is picturesque and well worth seeing.

3. Kahar is one of the districts under Misr Rulla Ram. The Kardar Jeevun Mull is not bright, but seems honest and well disposed.

4. *9th January.*—Settled to-day the district of Kahar. There are 17 villages, which have been assessed at Rs. 13,973. The revenue of the three last years, the only ones of which I have been able to obtain an accurate account, is as follows :—

1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14,941	13,685	18,081	15,569	13,993

The reduction is 10 per cent., but not quite so much on the revenue of the district as fixed in the Durbar books. They give the revenue at Rs. 15,340, the reduction on which is about 9 per cent.

5. I believe there will be no difficulty in paying the amount fixed by me, but the country, with the exception of Kahar itself, is entirely dependent upon rain.

6. The system of past collections here is the same as that at Noorpoor, *viz.*, an assessment on the standing crops. The rate on wheat averages at Rs. 2-12-0 per maund, which is rather high. The amount of

abwabs formerly collected is but small, but the pernicious system of *dungu* mentioned in my last diary makes a large reduction in the Government share of the produce.

7. *10th January 1848.*--Marched to Kuthas, 10 *koss*. Kuthas is the most extraordinary place. Though a small village containing but a few houses, it is surrounded on all sides by handsome temples and *thakoordwaras*, built by the officials of Maharajah Runjeet Singh. Misr Belee Ram, Dewan Moolraj, and a host of others have each set up a temple as a token of their regard for the sanctity of the spot.

8. Kuthas is one of the two eyes of the world, the other being in Ajmere. The name Kuthas appears to be a contraction of Kutaksha, which in Sanskrit signifies a bull-eyed window, an allusion I suppose to the shape of the holy tank. This most sacred of Hindoo waters is a small round pond on the borders of which are temples of Sunyasees, Bairagees, Jogees, and all the other sects of the Hindoo religion, mounting one above the other on the face of the hill. One bath in its waters takes away as many sins as 10 baths in the Ganges, and at the close of the year in the month of *Baisakh* thousands of pilgrims congregate to the sacred pond.

9. Numerous officiating priests reside here, who on the arrival of pilgrims book them in their tables and make them their *jujmans*. One of these priests, named Dayaram, is the spiritual father of all the great men in the country, and the office must be highly profitable.

10. On the top of an adjacent hill is an old temple, which popular report asserts to have been built by the Pundoos, but there is no inscription on it to show when it was erected. It has therefore from its ancient appearance been ascribed to this primeval age.

11. The district of Kahun extends from the border of Kahar to Kuthas and was formerly in the possession of Mahomed Khan, an Islamized Rajpoot, from whom it was taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh. The family of the former possessor is connected with Dewan Moolraj, a strange alliance between Moosulman and Hindoo.

12. The former revenue under the Moosulmans is said to have been only Rs. 12,000, but it is now about Rs. 27,000.

13. On the district being taken from Mahomed Khan, a jageer was settled on his family, but a dispute having occurred between Misr

Belee Ram and the father of Rajah Allidad Khan regarding the possession of some land, the jageer was confiscated and a small pension settled on him instead. As descendants of the former Governor of the district, the family is much looked up to by all the zemeendars. They presented a petition to me requesting that their jageer might be restored. It is, however, some 20 years since it was confiscated.

14. Misr Dewan Chund, father of Misr Belee Ram, an old man of 80 years, made a request to me that a village named Khujoolu in Kahun, valued at Rs. 1,000, which was formerly in his possession, but was exchanged for another village named Zeeyoobula near Lahore, might be restored to him, as the latter jageer was at such a distance that he was unable to collect its revenue.

15. *11th January 1848.*—To-day all the zemeendars of Kahun having assembled, *puttas* were given to them. The 12 villages have been settled at Rs. 24,150. The former revenue is as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,521	20,416	28,359	30,506	27,000	25,160	24,150

The reduction may appear small, but I ascertained that the revenue of two years, 1896-97, was Rs. 39,772 and Rs. 31,236, including which the reduction will be nearly 10 per cent.

16. The headmen of the different villages have been in the habit of enjoying Rs. 5,000 as their share of the produce. This having been cut down and a share of 5 per cent. substituted in accordance with the *puttas*, the ryots will derive considerable relief.

17. The whole of the papers of the district have been kept hitherto by a *kanoongo* named Mungul Sen, who has *sunnuds* of 200 years standing, securing him 2 per cent. on the revenue. This is now suspended, but I think it would be advisable to continue the fee to him instead of transferring it to the *putwarrees*, who have never previously been entitled to anything, and whose papers are not only ill-kept, but frequently quite incorrect. In many villages in this part of the country there are no *putwarrees*.

18. *12th January 1848.*—Was occupied to-day in settling a dispute between the Sunyasees and Bairagees of Kuthas, who have had a feud of several years' standing, originating in the latter having wantonly destroyed a temple of the former. They received many years ago an order to repair it, but the Kardars having been to a man followers of Vishnoo, and consequently supporters of the Bairagees, the order was never carried into execution.

19. The Bairagees' temple is immediately over that of the Sunyasees, and the former from their elevated position on the hill have been in the habit of insulting the Sunyasees and defiling their temple, while by their greater wealth and influence they carried the day with the officials of the time. I persuaded the head Bairagee to agree that he would repair the profaned shrine, although he was very loth to do so.

Shiva and Vishnoo, Sunyasee and Bairagee, are like cat and dog, each trying to get the upper hand.

VISITS RECEIVED.

11th January.—Raja Allidad Khan.

12th January.—Jowahir Mull, confidant of Misr Rulla Ram.

CAMP PIND DADUN KHAN:
The 13th January 1848.

L. BOWRING,
Extra Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 11.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 13th to the 18th of January 1848.

1. *13th January 1848.*—Marched to Pind Dadun Khan, 10 *koss.* Having a desire to see the Salt mines, I took the hilly road to Khyooree, which is close to the mines of Khawa. Here Misr Gyan Chund, son of Misr Rulla Ram, met me.

2. There are 10 mines in the immediate vicinity of Khyooree. The entrance to the one I visited is by a gradual descent, sometimes varied by a little up-hill and level ground, the cutting being about the

height of a man, but not much more than a yard wide. After proceeding about 200 yards one arrives at the place where the miners are at work. This is a large vault, 20 yards long and as much wide, wherein nothing is seen but one mass of salt: above and below and on all sides there is no limit to the mineral.

3. The miners employed in the mine I visited, the largest of the whole, are about 100 in number. The mine is of long standing, having been well known as far back as the time of Akbar, and the salt dug out is of the finest quality.

4. The miners work all through the year, with the exception of the months of *Sawun* and *Bhadon*, when they are compelled to quit their labor in consequence of large masses of salt frequently falling from the roof, the salt being loosened by the rain penetrating from above.

5. The village of Khyooree contains 600 people, of whom 400 are employed in the mines, and their wages are paid to them daily. Every one bestows the greatest praise on the Misr's management, who appears to have the happy tact of pleasing every body. It would seem that until his arrival the place was in great disorder, the zemeendars being in the habit of stealing the salt, which was sometimes sold surreptitiously at one rupee per maund in the bazar.

6. Khawa is about 4 *koss* from Pind Dadun Khan, and the *Misr* has taken great trouble in clearing away the stones which obstruct the road to the mountain. At Pind Dadun Khan he has built a most excellent road, extending from the city to the river Jhelum, a distance of nearly a *koss*. It is constructed artistically, and is of great service to the salt merchants whose camels travel from the city to the river.

7. *14th-15th January 1848.*—The revenue of the district of Khokhur, in which is included Pind Dadun Khan, has been collected for the last 10 years by Kishun Kour, who has contrived to retain his situation through all the vicissitudes of the times, his services having been in requisition in making tents for the Sirkar.

8. In Pind Dadun Khan, which is a large town containing 4,000 houses, several manufactures are carried on, and as the emporium of all the salt mines there are numerous merchants well-to-do in the world, masters of many hundred camels.

9. Khokhur consists of only four villages, the zemeendars of which received *puttas*. The former revenue and present assessment is as follows :—

District of Khokhur.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,101	12,289	13,266	8,705	13,196	11,711	11,500

The reduction is a trifle on the former revenue. Of that amount, only Rs. 7,000 is paid in to Government, the remaining Rs. 4,500 being the share of the descendants of the former possessor of the district, who received this sum in jageer on losing his territory. The land of the district is good, but dependent on rain.

10. *16th January 1848.*—The district of Jalub with Phuphree contains 26 villages, of which 18 are in Jalub and 8 in Phuphree. The land of the former is good, and there are several wells; the latter, with the exception of a single village, does not contain one.

11. This district was settled in the course of the day. The past revenue and present assessment is as follows :—

District of Jalub and Phuphree.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.
32,473	32,192	34,966	39,057	44,709	36,679	36,621

Some alterations have been made in the villages, the average of some being too great, of others too little.

12. The zemeendars were satisfied with the amount fixed by me, and all received *puttas*. Their land is now in a good state of cultivation, owing to the pains taken by Misr Rulla Ram, who has afforded them every assistance in sowing their crops and giving them the means of making a small outlay.

13. Another district, Jhungur, containing 34 villages, was also settled to-day. This district is a very peculiar one. The land consists

of small patches situated among the hills, where it is a complete toss-up whether there will be any crop or not. Each village contains only from 5 to 10 houses, and in case of a bad harvest, or any over-exaction, they quit their lands and labor in the Salt mines. Some of the villages are so remote and so hidden among the hills that, to a person unacquainted with the country, it is no easy matter to find them out. Sometimes being situated on the top of a hill and being of the colour of the rock, they are easily passed by without being perceived.

14. The average quantity of land in each village is but from 300 to 400 *beegahs*. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it seemed necessary to make a greater reduction in this case, in order to induce the people to cultivate their land, which they are now too apt to abandon and to betake themselves to working in the Salt mines. The past revenue and present assessment is as follows :—

District of Jhungur.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,349	15,713	15,790	19,145	24,900	18,580	16,236

Not including the year 1903, the average is Rs. 16,999, the reduction on which is but small. The zemeendars were well pleased at the reduction, and the Kardar not a little satisfied at having the prospect of certainty in collecting the revenue.

15. *17th January 1848.*—Was occupied in inspecting the papers of Ahmudabad, the largest district under Misr Rulla Ram. It contains 52 villages. The zemeendars are a most unruly race, who appear to set at naught any authority.

16. The amount of *dungu* in this district is something astounding, in many villages the share of the favoured individuals being $\frac{1}{5}$th of the whole revenue. In one year in which the revenue was about Rs. 80,000 the *dungu* amounted to Rs. 13,000, a dead loss to the Sirkar, while it is a means of oppressing and making discontented the ryots.

17. The *thekadar* who has the charge of the opium department in the Chuj Doab presented a request enquiring what fine should be levied on persons selling opium, &c., surreptitiously. It appears that in the rules given to him no sum was fixed. As from his statement it seems that several persons are in the habit of selling the drug without license, and he is at a loss how to act, I directed him, as a temporary measure, to levy a fine of 100 rupees on proof, until orders should come to him from Lahore.

18. Great disputes have occurred here regarding the *azan*, which in every instance, as far as I can understand, have originated with the Hindoos. Immediately on the Moosulmans making an attempt to call to prayers, the Hindoos begin to blow their conch shells. I have given strict orders to seize the first person who creates a disturbance, and at present the place is quiet, but from the number of Hindoos the Moosulmans are much oppressed.

19. *18th January 1848.*—Settled to-day the district of Ahmudabad. I gave the *Punches* an admonishing lecture, and was surprised to find them behave much better than I expected. The whole of the villages were settled with the exception of 3, the zemeendars of which had not arrived. The former revenue is as follows :—

District of Ahmudabad.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,345	66,469	74,161	83,153	74,190	71,863	69,496

Without great precaution it would have been difficult to persuade these gentlemen to agree to the *mooshukhsa*, but they all accepted it readily, only a few villages making objections. From the stubborness of the zemeendars many of the villages pay but a small portion of their revenue to the Government. The district generally has a bad reputation, thefts and highway robberies having formerly abounded. I hope they will now betake themselves earnestly to ploughing and abandon their unlawful pursuits.

20. In addition to the above revenue, there is a sum levied on *tirnee*, formerly Rs. 1,450, which I have reduced to Rs. 1,000.

21. The district of Meeanee Badshahpoor was also got through to-day. This district contains 19 villages. Its revenue has been much over-rated, the land being but poor and small in amount. The cultivated land consists of but 9,300 *beegahs*, and this of inferior quality. The villages also are scattered at long distances and in the midst of thick jungles.

District of Meeanee Badshahpoor.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,379	22,098	22,440	27,094	23,996	23,401	21,550

The reduction is about 8 per cent. The rate per *beegah* on the cultivated land is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees, which is high. The original assessment of the district was, I understand, only Rs. 16,000. The zemeendars have a good character, and represented their state honestly. They are willing to accept anything proposed.

22. There is now but one district left of those under Misr Rulla Ram, *viz.*, Bar Meeanee, which I expect to finish to-morrow. In all the above assessments I have derived considerable assistance from Misr Gyan Chund, who is intimately acquainted with the different districts. Great trouble has been taken in preparing the statements, and they are wonderfully correct. This is chiefly owing to the care taken by Misr Gyan Chund, who is deserving of great praise. The five years statement is a capital ground work, but in several villages the screw requires to be loosened and in others tightened.

VISITS RECEIVED.

13th January 1848.—Misr Gyan Chund.

Bhaee Asa Singh, Grunthee.

CAMP PIND DADUN KHAN: }
The 19th January 1848. }

L. BOWRING,
Assistant Resident.

No. 12.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 19th to the 24th of January 1848.

1. *19th January 1848.*—Settled in the course of the day the district of Bar Meeanee. This district contains 29 villages, and is, together with Meeanee Badshahpoor, under Mullik Doulut Rai. The land is of inferior quality from the want of means of irrigation; but I understand that if a *nullah* could be carried through the district the revenue would be five or six times its present amount.

2. The Durbar account of its revenue is about Rs. 16,000, but its capabilities have been much overrated. The past revenue and present assessment is as follows:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,814	16,828	17,201	18,408	20,294	17,709	14,635

3. The reduction is great, but has been made after a careful analysis of the former revenue of each village in its several details of produce from crops, *tirnee* or grazing, and *abwabs*. For instance, in the year 1902, of the total Rs. 18,000 but Rs. 10,000 was the produce of crops, Rs. 4,000 of *tirnee*, and the remainder realized by *abwabs* as *chuttees*, &c. The actual revenue was therefore but Rs. 14,000. In the same manner in the year 1903 the legitimate revenue was but Rs. 16,000.

4. Bar Meeanee has a very bad character. The zemeendars, being in possession of large herds of cattle, pay but little attention to the cultivation of their land. The district was infested with highway robbers, who have lately been kept down by the vigilance of Misr Rulla Ram, who has stationed sowars along the road for the protection of travellers.

5. The whole of the districts under the Misr have now been settled, the total amount being Rs 2,48,000 including Tulla, which was assessed in Lahore. The *mooshukhsa* of that district was fixed at Rs. 37,130, but its *Ayeen* is Rs. 59,000. It might easily pay Rs. 50,000 without any over-exaction. Under these circumstances I think their *mooshukhsa* should be limited to one year, or it will have

a bad effect in other districts, the ploughmen of which will desert their own villages in order to plough the land of Tulla, the zemeendars of which will be able to pay them a larger share of the produce.

6. The total amount I have as yet settled is Rs. 2,79,000. I have still under settlement in this Doab the following districts:—

	Rs.
Khooshab	18,000
Mitta Tiwana	7,000
Kuchee	90,000
	1,15,000

These I expect to get through during the first week of February.

7. The zemeendars of Ahmudabad were greatly in arrears for their *khurreef* revenue, not from any inability to pay (for the sum demanded from them was too small by Rs. 4,000 according to former collections), but from refractoriness. I put two or three of them into confinement, and the result was that the next day Rs. 5,000 was paid up and arrangements made to settle the remainder.

8. *20th-21st January 1848.*—The *khurreef* season generally has been bad in the districts under Misr Rulla Ram. The total amount collected is but Rs. 86,000, while it should have been one lac according to former collections. No *chuttee*, however, has been exacted from the zemeendars, and while the amount has been strictly collected according to the crops, every pice has been taken which could be fairly levied on the produce. His orders being to collect the revenue with a due regard to the state of the crops and the comfort of the ryots, no fault is to be attributed to the Misr.

9. I inspected the whole account according to the present *mooshukhsa.* The district of Jalub has paid Rs. 6,000 less than it should have, Meeanee Badshahpoor Rs. 2,000, Kahun Rs. 4,000 and Ahmudabad Rs. 4,000, making a total of Rs. 16,000. I do not think any more could be levied during the present season.

10. In settling Ahmudabad the previous *inams* of the headmen under the shape of *dungu* amounting to Rs. 13,000 has been cut down to Rs. 3,500 by the 5 per cent. *inam* of the *puttas*. This has afforded considerable relief to the ryots, and the headmen generally are satisfied. There are, however, five or six persons who have been in the habit of enjoying *inams* of this description to the amount of Rs. 5,000. As it seems rather hard to take away the whole of this, I propose, if it should meet with your concurrence, to continue to them ¼th of this amount, *viz.*, 1,250 rupees which, with their share as *'punches'* in their several villages, will amount to Rs. 2,000 or ⅖ths of the former sum.

11. In the district of Ahmudabad there is a village named Chooran, a jageer of Raja Khoda Buksh, a descendant of the former possessor of the *talooka*. The jageer is rated in the Durbar books at Rs. 500, but its produce is Rs. 1,500. It would appear, however, that the increase is chiefly caused by the trouble taken by the possessor to cultivate his land. He pays Rs. 200 by way of *nuzzuranah* to the Sirkar. In this case, should the jageer be continued to him at its nominal value of Rs. 500, at the present *nuzzuranah*, or should a higher rate of *nuzzuranah* be taken from him in consideration of its increased value?

12. The merchants of Pind Dadun Khan are highly delighted at the new dak system. Formerly it cost them 4 or 5 rupees to send a *kossid* to Lahore, who took a week to get there; now they send a letter for 1 anna and receive an answer in five days. They fully appreciate this most admirable arrangement, it being a matter sensibly affecting their pockets, and appear fully satisfied of the safety of the dak.

13. On the 21st at 9 o'clock in the morning there was an earthquake at Pind Dadun Khan, which lasted for several seconds.

14. There is a subordinate of Sirdar Lal Singh stationed at Pind Dadun Khan who takes up all petty cases, referring the more important ones to the Sirdar. The plan is a very good one, provided he can be sufficiently overlooked. I sent for his file of cases. It contained about 50 which had been instituted in the course of six weeks. The decisions appeared good, and, which is an essential point, were quickly decided. The Kardars, having other work to do, neglect cases preferred before them, supposing it not to be their business to arbitrate between man

and man, and frequently, I have reason to believe, quietly burk petitions sent to them for investigation.

15. Misr Gyan Chund took leave to-day to visit Lahore. His character stands very high with every one, and the pains he has taken in preparing the papers of his district, which I found very correct, are deserving of great praise.

16. *22nd January 1848.*—Marched to Ahmudabad, 7 *koss.* The road leads along the course of the river Jhelum. Ahmudabad is a large town containing 800 houses, and the buildings being two-storied, it presents a better appearance than most places in this Doab.

17. The district was taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh about 50 years ago from Raja Ahmud Khan, whose grandson, Raja Khoda Buksh, still lives in the town of Ahmudabad. These petty Rajas are very numerous, there being one in each district. The title of Raja is, I suspect, frequently self-bestowed.

18. *23rd January.*—Marched to Bullowal, *10 koss.* This village is one of the last of the Ahmudabad district towards the south. The road is lined with the different villages of the district; the land is exceedingly good, the best I have seen in this Doab; and the river being close at hand, wells are numerous. The soil is very tenacious and slippery, and in the rainy reason this road is said to be impassable.

19. The crops are sadly in want of rain, and, though a little fell in the night, it was not of much service. The rate per *beegah* of land is 4 rupees, which is much higher than that of most districts in this Doab. The river frequently carries away the land, and the land of either bank sometimes changes owners from the capricious windings of the stream.

20. I give beneath a few terms current in this district relating to customs prevalent. They are no doubt in use elsewhere, but I have not hitherto met them.

Bhoonga.—If a cow stray from one village to another, the owner on paying a small sum as '*bhoonga*' to the village to which it had wandered recovers his property.

Murkhai.—A sum paid to a person who discovers stolen property. If the fact be proved and the perpetrator discovered, he is obliged to

restore the property and pay the *murkhai* advanced by the owner to the tracer.

Chot.—A description of *khanashoomaree.*

Bunnee.—A description of *nuzzur* to the Kardar.

VISITS RECEIVED.

19th-20th January 1848, &c.—Misr Gyan Chund.

CAMP KHOOSHAB: } L. BOWRING,
The 24th January 1848. } *Assistant Resident.*

No. 13.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 24th to the 29th of January 1848.

1. *24th January 1848.*—Marched to Khooshab, 10 *koss.* On leaving Bullowal, which is the last village in the Ahmudabad district, one enters upon the Khooshab Kardarship, passing through Rajur, Koure, &c. The land along the road, which is close to the river, is very rich, but it is a dangerous proximity, as the stream frequently carries off large masses of land.

2. There are several wells in each village, but it is a general subject of complaint that the water has been corrupted by the adjacent Salt hills. This is also the case at Pind Dadun Khan, in the fort of which town there is a well which, in consequence of the proximity of the salt wharf, is entirely useless. Throughout the district of Ahmudabad, the borders of which are skirted by the Salt range, the same effect has occurred. It would seem that the salt impregnates the air and a white deposit is seen commonly on the ground, resulting, I imagine, from the immediate presence of the salt.

3. On my arrival at Khooshab, the Kardar, Jaimal Singh, was absent at Mitta. The statement furnished was so incorrect that I was obliged to have it prepared again by my own moonshees. He had not only mixed up the *inams* of the headmen in the Government revenue, but also all jageers and *dhurmurths.*

4. This Kardar was an élève of General Avitabile, and was formerly Kardar of Vuzeerabad, where he had, I believe, a good reputation. There is some difference, however, between the Rechna Doab people and those of the Sindh Sagur. A silken string for the former and an iron chain for the latter are much the same. The Kardar's collections for the present *khurreef* are next to nothing. The season has certainly been bad, but the revenue has dwindled away most strangely.

5. *25th-26th January 1848.*—Settled in the course of the day the district of Khooshab. There are only eight villages, which have been assessed at Rs. 15,650. The past collections do not in this district afford very good data. In one or two villages half the land has been carried away by the river, and this has caused a great decrease in the revenue. The total amount of cultivated land is but Rs. 6,881, whereas it used to be more than Rs. 8,000. There are 78 wells, but the greater part of the land is entirely dependent upon rain.

6. In the total amount there is Rs. 500 on account of *tirnee* and Rs. 375 on account of *khanashoomaree,* which have been consolidated with the revenue from crops. The *tirnee* was formerly Rs. 600, and *khanashoomaree* Rs. 500. The former has been reduced by a $\frac{1}{6}$th, the latter by a $\frac{1}{4}$th. As grazing forms a great part of the revenue in the adjacent district, it did not appear advisable to reduce the *tirnee* more than this.

7. The past collections as compared with the present *mooshukhsa* are as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,371	15,178	18,432	20,643	21,139	17,753	15,560

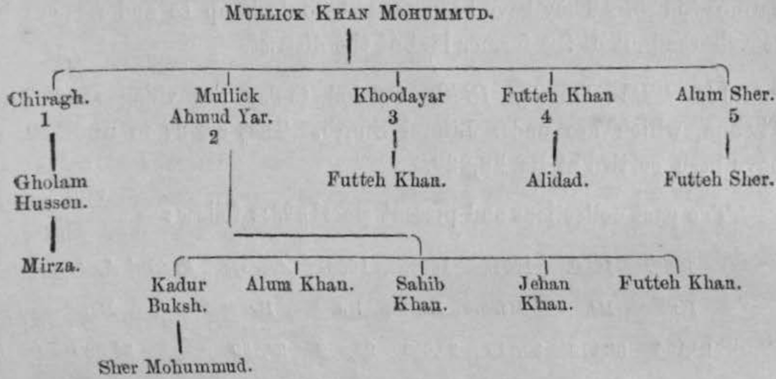
The reduction is 12 per cent., but if the present year be included, in which the collections have only been Rs. 11,000, is only 6 per cent.

8. *27th January.*—Marched to Mitta Tiwana. This district contains 38 villages, and its revenue is estimated at about Rs. 50,000. It was formerly in possession of Mullick Khan Mohummud, Tiwana, from whom it was taken by Maharajah Runjeet Singh and afterwards given over in jageer to Sirdar Huree Singh. It extends from the Salt range on the north to the borders of Dewan Moolraj's territory to the

south. The best part of the land is that situated at the foot of the hills, where water is to be procured occasionally after a fall of rain. The district generally, and Noorpoor in particular, is the head-quarters of camels, and the revenue of Noorpoor from this source is Rs. 8,000. The price of a camel is Rs. 60 or 70, of a particularly good one Rs. 80 or 100.

9. A more bleak and desolate country than this district, with its flat sandy soil and thin stunted jungle, cannot well be conceived. In the summer the heat is said to be very great. Not a blade of grass is to be found within 20 miles.

10. A dispute is pending between Sher Mohummud and Futteh Khan regarding the inheritance of this district. The former has, I believe, sent in an incorrect genealogical tree. The true descent is as follows :—



11. Sher Mohummud asserts that Chiragh had nothing to do with the inheritance, and in his tree of descent put him down as the youngest son. He was, however, the eldest, and now Sher Mohummud says that he was incapacitated by epilepsy and was also given to drinking, and that from this cause he did not receive the *pugree*. The real fact is that, on the district being taken away, no one succeeded to the inheritance, but Futteh Khan's son asserts that $\frac{1}{4}$ share was granted by Maharajah Runjeet Singh to his father in the presence of Kadur Buksh, father of Sher Mohummud.

12. If the inheritance be a matter of right according to descent, Sher Mohummud is entitled to a $\frac{1}{20}$th as son of Kadur Buksh, one of five sons of Ahmud Yar, who was one of the five sons of Mullick Khan

Mohummud; and Futteh Khan is entitled to a $\frac{1}{5}$th, as son of Khoodayar, one of five sons of Mullick Khan Mohummud, the common progenitor. Sher Mohummud produces witnesses that Chiragh was incapacitated, and that the *pugree* descended in consequence to Ahmud Yar. As Futteh Khan is now in confinement, his son says that the proofs or witnesses cannot be produced and wishes the matter to lie over until his father's release.

13. Ten of the villages of Mitta and Noorpoor are farmed by Sher Mohummud, who has also two of the best in jageer on account of service. This *mooshukhsa* was granted to him in 1903, about the time of Futteh Khan's *mokudduma*. As a general rule, it is not perhaps advisable to allow any second person to intervene between the Kardar and the zemeendars, but in this case the farmer is a great favourite, and his rule is no doubt much more acceptable to the zemeendars than that of Jaimul Singh. They have been taught to look up to and respect him as a descendant of the former lord of the district.

14. *28th January 1848.*—Settled to-day the villages of Mitta Tiwana, which are under Jaimul Singh. They are 27 in number and have been settled at Rs. 26,220.

The past collections and present *mooshukhsa* follow:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,196	32,313	33,715	28,353	26,372	28,789	26,220

The reduction is about 8 per cent. In the years 1900 and 1901, when Sodhee Nehal Singh was Kardar, the district was looted. He is said to have levied fines to a large amount, and his name is hated among the zemeendars. Of the total amount now fixed, about Rs. 3,500 consists of *tirnee* or grazing.

15. With regard to Jaimul Singh, I cannot well conceive how he was sent to this district, except because he is a Sikh. His papers were incorrect, his zemeendars not present, his *khurreef* revenue half uncollected, and as far as I can understand the whole of the petitions sent to him by me, nearly two months ago, left altogether undecided. He is slow and inactive, and I have had to send a *chuprassee* two or three times to him before he would make his appearance. He may do very

well for a district where the zemeendars are as well behaved as those of Vuzeerabad, but not for one where there is a sprinkling of Puthans, who understand no eloquence save that of hard blows.

16. After giving *puttas* to the zemeendars, I directed the Kardar to detain them until they had settled their arrears, and believe the greater amount has now been paid up.

17. *29th January 1848.*—The *mooshukhsa* of the 10 villages held by Sher Mohummud has been continued to him. The former *mooshukhsa* according to past collections is low, but on comparing a number of years it appears to be reasonable. The former *mooshukhsa* was Rs. 17,635, the present is Rs. 17,890. This includes Noorpoor, with its *tirnee*. The past collections are as follows :—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,474	9,268	17,140	13,504	11,329	11,556	10,550
					Noorpoor grazing or *tirnee*	7,340
						17,890

18. The zemeendars expressed themselves satisfied with the amount fixed, and were pleased at the *mooshukhsa* being given to Sher Mohummud.

19. The whole of the districts of this Doab have now been concluded with the exception of Kuchee, the zemeendars of which I am in hopes will arrive to-morrow. The reduction, taking one district with another, is 10 per cent. The whole of the districts are dependent upon rain and the general assessment I think equitable.

20. A translation of the different statements of all the districts is under preparation, but in accordance with a letter just received from the Officiating Resident they will be prepared in the form therein prescribed. It would perhaps be advisable to add another column to the statement

mentioniong the expenses of Kardars and sepoys, and money *dhurmurths*, both of which are deducted from the amount collected.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

CAMP MITTA TIWANA : } L. BOWRING,
The 30th January 1848. } *Assistant Resident.*

No. 14.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 30th of January to the 2nd of February 1848.

1. *30th-31st January 1848.*—Sher Mohummud, Tiwana, arrived to-day at Mitta from Bunnoo. He is a fine soldierlike looking fellow. The story goes that in the olden times there were three brothers, Teo, Gheo and Seo, who dispersing formed the various races of the Tiwanas of Mitta, Ghebees of Pindee and the Siyals of Jhung. The Tiwana family were Rajpoots, but their conversion to Islamism took place some hundreds of years ago.

2. Sher Mohummud possesses *sunnuds* of the present Maharajah granting him one-fourth of the revenue of Mitta Tiwana, as son of Kadur Buksh and grandson of Mullick Ahmad Yar, who, according to Sher Mohummud's account, succeeded to the *pugree*. There appears to be no doubt of the validity of the *sunnuds*. On the other hand, Futteh Sher, son of Futteh Khan, asserts that his father is in possession of a *sunnud* granting him one-fourth of the revenue. This is I believe on account of service, and is consequently no proof of inheritance. All the zemeendars of the country concur in saying that Ahmad Yar succeeded his father Mullick Khan Mohummud in the inheritance, but there is not much reliance to be placed in this testimony. Futteh Khan should be directed to produce his proofs or witnesses.

3. Rain fell without intermission during the night of the 30th. This will be of infinite service to the crops, which were much in want of it.

4. The Kuchee zemeendars arrived on the 31st, and appear conscious that the only result of their contumacy is their own detriment.

5. *1st February.*—Settled the district of Kuchee at Rs. 88,000, a reduction of about 7 per cent. in the past collections, which average

Rs. 94,000, the four years' revenue sent from Lahore being as follows :—

1896-97.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1902.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
90,572	91,667	1,06,321	87,331	93,972	88,000

This district completes the assessment of the part of the Sindh Sagur Doab made over to me. The assessment is Rs. 3,91,800. The total amount settled by me as yet is as follows :—

	Rs.
Formerly reported	3,40,000
Since settled	88,000
Total . .	4,28,000

This includes two districts in the Chuj Doab, Bar Meeanee and Meeanee Badshahpoor, which, being under Misr Rulla Ram, were settled at Pind Dadun Khan. Their *mooshukhsa* is Rs. 36,185.

6. Details will be given in the form required as soon as the returns have been received from the Kardars. It will take some time to ascertain accurately the number of *dhurmurths* not included in the Government *jumma*, as the *sunnuds* frequently merely specify a plough or so many *beegahs* of land, without reference to its value.

7. I now march to Saiwal, where there are five districts under Dewan Jowahir Mull awaiting settlement. In the Chuj Doab, the unsettled districts may be estimated at about 4 lakhs, and it will probably take six weeks to assess them all, as some of them are at a distance from any sudder station.

8. In the district of Numul there is a subdivision named Mussan, regarding the settlement of which I wrote to Lahore previously. If as yet not assessed, the sum I should propose would be Rs. 1,800 for the Government share of two-fifths, leaving Rs. 2,700 or three-fifths as the share of the jageerdar.

9. *2nd February 1848.*—Marched to Gurot, nine miles. The intervening country is a dreary sandy waste, without village or well. As one approaches Gurot, symptoms of vegetation begin to appear, and the country looks a little more civilized.

10. Dewan Jowahir Mull crossed the river to pay me a visit, Gurot being under his jurisdiction. He has a brusque, talkative manner, and from long experience as confidant of Rajah Soochet Singh, is well

acquainted with the state of most districts in this part of the world. He gave me an amusing account of the former condition of Kuchee, the system of plunder, and the refractoriness of the zemeendars.

11. The district of Saiwal was formerly a jageer of Maharajah Khurruck Singh, and was afterwards granted to Sirdar Mungul Singh; it has only within the last year or two relapsed to the Sirkar.

VISITS RECEIVED.

30th January 1848.—Sher Mohummud, Tiwana.

2nd February.—Dewan Jowahir Mull.

CAMP SAIWAL:
The 3rd February 1848.

L. BOWRING,
Assistant Resident, Lahore.

No. 15.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 3rd to the 8th of February 1848.

1. *3rd, 4th and 5th February 1848.*—The district of Saiwal, as mentioned above, was, immediately after its being taken possession of by Maharajah Runjeet Singh, made over to Konwur Khurruck Singh, on whose death it was granted to Sirdar Mungul Singh. Very little clue is consequently to be had to the resources of the district, beyond its nominal assessment.

2. It would not have appeared to have prospered while in jageer; for, either through oppression or through intestine quarrels among the zemeendars of the different *zillahs*, vast tracts of land formerly under cultivation were deserted, villages abandoned and wells consigned to decay.

3. I am told that there are no less than from 1,000 to 2,000 *pukka* wells now dry, which were in use in the days of the Moossulman dynasty, and one constantly comes across broken bricks and other traces of deserted villages.

4. By the moderate assessment now in prospect, I am in hopes that most of these wells will be repaired, by which, after three years, the revenue of the Sirkar will be increased by some thousands.

5. There was formerly a *nullah* extending from Shahpoor through the district of Mungowal, the traces of which are still extant. It would probably be worth while to investigate whether it might be repaired. It is lamentable to see the traces of so much former cultivation and of so much present devastation.

6. Saiwal is a large town containing 2,000 houses and about 8,000 inhabitants, the greater number of whom are Hindoos. Several manufactures are carried on, chiefly of cloths.

7. Dewan Jowahir Mull, the Kardar, does not seem to take kindly to his present appointment, and laments feelingly the contrast between the situation he now holds and that he enjoyed formerly when confidant of Raja Soochet Singh. His jageer of some Rs. 24,000 having been confiscated is a heavy blow to him, and he seems to think that he has not received justice. The zemeendars speak well of him, and he has certainly taken some trouble in bringing into cultivation waste land.

8. The papers of the several districts are under preparation; but, as Saiwal itself contains 114 villages, it will take some time to get them ready.

9. In the various districts under the Dewan there are eight forts, several of which are out of repair, but as only four of these, *viz.*, those of Saiwal, Shahpoor, Lukchawa and Gurot, are indispensable or even useful, it would perhaps be better to knock down the others in preference to repairing them.

10. There are three guards of sepoys required for the protection of the gates of Saiwal. These men were formerly paid out of the sum realized from customs, but in consequence of these having been abolished they now receive no pay. It would be advisable to fix their pay in order to prevent them from preying on the inhabitants.

11. A *purwannah* was issued from the Durbar, some time ago, prohibiting any one from cutting down trees. As there is no wood to be obtained here in the waste land, and it is much in request by the zemeendars for building wells, I think they should be allowed to cut it for this purpose on paying a small sum per tree or per foot.

12. *6th-7th February 1848.*—The new regulations for criminal and civil proceedings have reached me. I believe it will be some time before

the *Adalutees* and Kardars will be able to digest the new forms thoroughly, their ideas of justice being exceedingly crude.

13. The district of Mungowal was settled to-day for Rs. 20,355. The past collections are as follows:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,655	19,917	21,940	24,470	23,402	22,076	20,355

The reduction is 8 per cent., and is a very fair assessment.

14. The *Ayeen* of the district is much overrated, being Rs. 25,000. During this year the Kardar was directed to collect the full amount. This was done in the *rubbee* season, and Rs. 15,000 paid up. The remaining Rs. 10,000 it was impossible to collect during the present *khurreef*, and the whole of the zemeendars have presented petitions regarding the over-exaction. I have carefully investigated the matter, and, there seeming to be no doubt of great oppression having been used, I directed Rs. 1,350 to be deducted out of the total Rs. 10,000.

15. The district of Saiwal was also settled during the day. It contains 114 villages, divided into 8 *zillahs*, which have been assessed at Rs. 68,831, a reduction of 7 per cent. in the past year's collections, which amounted to Rs. 74,000.

16. There are no papers to be had of past years, or such as are so incorrect that they are useless. I have consequently been guided by the revenue of this year, during which the district has been in the possession of the Sirkar. This, with a careful enquiry into the present state of each village, has afforded me the required data.

17. In one of the *zillahs* named Joure, capital dates are to be procured. The trees afford a revenue to the Government of from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500 yearly.

18. *8th February 1848.*—Settled to-day the districts of Shahpoor and Laleeyan. Shahpoor is a small district containing but six villages, but yielding a revenue of Rs. 15,363 according to the present assessment. The papers are incorrect and do not afford proper data. The reduction,

however, is small. The chief town, Shahpoor, is possessed by several Syuds, who have great disputes among themselves regarding the inheritance.

19. The district of Laleeyan was formerly well cultivated, but appears to have fallen off gradually while in jageer, and is now a mass of jungle. The villages are miserable, and the people had a bad reputation, which is now wearing off. The district was settled at Rs. 11,130, a reduction of 10 per cent. in the present year's collections which amounted to Rs. 12,476.

20. The amount settled is as follows :—

	Rs.
Last reported	4,28,000
Since settled	1,15,600
Total . .	5,43,600

21. There is one district under the Dewan still remaining, Lukchawa, which will be got through to-morrow, after which I march to Bhera and Dinga.

VISITS RECEIVED.

None.

CAMP SAIWAL:
The 9th February 1848.

L. BOWRING,
Assistant Resident.

No. 16.—Diary of Mr. L. Bowring, Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 9th to the 14th of February 1848.

1. *9th February 1848.*—The amount fixed for the district of Lukchawa is Rs. 11,697, a reduction of 10 per cent. on the last year's revenue. *Puttas* have been given to 18 villages, the rest not having yet arrived.

The delay has been caused by the great distance of some of the villages and the zemeendars being a wild race scattered about the jungles,

who do not care much for the authority of the Kardar. The rest of the zemeendars will be present at Bhera.

2. On looking at the file of cases for the month of January I find that 500 petitions were heard in that month. This will give some idea of the amount of work in the hands of the *Adalutee* in the Sindh Sagur Doab.

3. The petitions are generally confined to four descriptions of cases,—cattle stealing, debt, disputes about land, and questions of marriage. The former cases are generally of some standing and originated at a period when there was no redress and no justice to be had; other cases of theft are few; murders and highway robberies of very rare occurrence. Disputes about land are numerous, the value of land evidently increasing in proportion to the security of possession afforded by the law to the zemeendars.

4. The Khutrees, the great money-lenders, are in despair at the new rules, which limit the period of cases of debt to 12 years, the former practice having been that the debts of the grandfather descended to the father and from him to the son, the interest affording the money-lenders a comfortable subsistence. There are few zemeendars who have not an account with them.

5. Instead of sending a detailed account of each case, as directed by a circular of the—November, I think it would answer every purpose to send an abstract of the number of cases referred to each Kardar, and another mentioning the number of cases of each description, such as theft, disputes about land, debt, &c. The detailed statement is of little use, as it does not afford at a glance an account of the number of cases.

6. I directed a summary census to be taken of the population of Saiwal, by which it appears that there are about 4,500 Hindoos and 2,000 Moosulmans.

7. *10th February 1848.*—Marched to Mungowal, 10 *koss.*

8. I am constantly receiving petitions requesting permission to cultivate waste land and to repair old wells. This is an excellent proof of the opinion which the zemeendars hold of the value of the new settlement.

9. *11th February 1848.*—Marched to Jouryan, 12 *koss*, or fully 20 miles. This village is a jageer of Futteh Khan, Noon, valued at Rs. 3,000. There was a blood feud between this village and the adjoining one of Kot Bhaee Khan, which was put a stop to last year by some of the zemeendars of the former place being put into confinement for 14 years.

10. *12th February.*—Marched to Bhera, 12 *koss*. Bhera is a very ancient city, but does not contain anything remarkable save an old ruined mosque outside the city, built some hundreds of years ago by Shere Shah of the Lodi race, the same I believe who constructed the excellent wells in Wan-i-Kaila and Wan-i-Buchran, two villages on the road to Meeanwalee. Formerly this mosque was in the centre of the city, but now stands alone, the town having removed to a little distance.

11. The fort of Bhera was built by one of the Bhungee Sirdars, who were noted for their bravery. Maharajah Runjeet Singh occasionally lived here, and the marriage of Maharajah Khurruck Singh took place in it.

12. Syed Meer Shah, the Kardar, was an élève of General Avitabile, and is well spoken of.

13. Great disputes have taken place here concerning the *azan*, and the Kardar, as a Moosulman, being fearful of compromising himself by espousing the cause of the Moosulmans, has rather taken the side of the Hindoos. I have directed the heads of either party to be present to-morrow, and shall endeavour to settle their differences.

14. *13th February.*—The chief Hindoos and the headmen of the Moosulmans assembled to-day, and I took an agreement from both that they would endeavour to suppress any disturbance. I am in hopes that they will soon see the absurdity of disputing about a matter which does not really involve any question of religion.

15. These quarrels originate with the Hindoos, who, annoyed at seeing the Moosulmans exercising a privilege which was denied to them in the time of the Sikhs, wreak their little spleen by blowing their conch shells while the *muezzins* are calling to prayers.

The want of an express permission gives rise to disputes. I have desired the Kardar, on the occasion of any disturbance, to apprehend

the first rioter, whether Hindoo or Moosulman, and believe that if one or two persons receive punishment the rest will see that it is to their advantage to keep the peace.

16. The remaining villages of Lukchawa were settled to-day.

17. *14th February 1848.*—During the course of the day, the district of Bhera was settled for Rs. 39,995, exclusive of a village named Megga, which has in a most unaccountable manner been taken possession of by a jageerdar, but which I shall restore to its proper owner. The past collections are as follows, compared with the present settlement:—

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	*Average.*	*Present Assessment.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38,254	36,952	37,286	45,301	46,307	40,820	39,995

18. The amount settled in total as follows—

	Rs.
Already reported	5,43,600
Since settled	51,692
Total . .	5,95,292

VISITS RECEIVED.

12th February.—Kardar of Bhera.

Dewan Jowala Sahaie, nephew of Dewan Davee Sahaie.

CAMP BHERA :
The 14th February 1848.

L. BOWRING,
Assistant Resident.

Diaries of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Ramnuggur and later to settle the land revenue of the ilakah of Jhung—1847-1848.

Diaries of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, on deputation to Ramnuggur and later to settle the land revenue of the ilakah of Jhung—1847-1848.

No.	Period.		Page.	Remarks.
	From	To		
1	1st June 1847 ...	9th June 1847 ...	419	Diaries between the 10th June and the 4th October 1847 are not traceable.
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3	11th October 1847 ...	17th October 1847 ...	428	With Sketch map.
4	17th October 1847 ...	24th October 1847 ...	431	
5	25th October 1847 ...	7th November 1847...	432	
6	8th November 1847...	14th November 1847	435	
7	15th November 1847	28th November 1847	437	
8	29th November 1847	12th December 1847	439	Diaries between the 13th and 31st December 1847 are not traceable.
9	1st January 1848 ...	9th January 1848 ...	441	
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Note.—The above are the only Diaries of Mr. Cocks which are traceable.

No. 1.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 1st to the 9th of June 1847.

1. *1st June 1847.*—Left Lahore at sunset riding leisurely during the greater portion of the night as far as Muthoo, about 36 miles from Lahore and 24 miles from Ramnuggur. I changed horses at Pindi Dass-ke-kote and Suntpoora, both flourishing places, almost deserving the name of towns. At Pindi Dass-ke-kote is a bridge erected at considerable expense and of the greatest use. This is, for want of a little looking after, falling into decay. On the principle of "a stitch in time," I should strongly recommend its being put into repair, which might now be done at a slight cost. I passed through some villages, but none of any consideration. The inhabitants seemed a most degraded race of Mahomedan Hindoos called Biriks. In one, Khooshalpoor (possessed in jageer by Bhaee Ameer Buksh), those with whom I conversed were loud in their complaints against Chumun Khutree (as they called him), his factor or agent. Part of his conversation was amusing and conveyed a hint to me. In reply to my question of "why don't you go to Lahore and complain to the officer there for redress," he said "another man, an acquaintance, went to the Sahib that hears petitions, and he, instead of investigating it himself, made it over to the Dewan, and then what could you expect but that it should be hushed up." Every inhabitant of a new country in the east looks upon English justice as a kind of *jadhoo*, or witchcraft, that he has only to reach a British court of justice and that he must obtain the object of his wishes, forgetting that there are frequently two sides to a question, and that at any rate his *ipse dixit* is not sufficient. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the Durbar has great power to throw dust in our eyes, and it was only lately I issued a *roobakaree*

requesting that all parties giving in *razeenamahs* might be sent to me with the *razeenamah*. This I found necessary from the number of persons complaining that they had been forced to give them. I was struck with the security with which people appear to travel on this side of the Ravee (I am writing at Ramnuggur) to what they do in the Manjah. I met several parties of merchants, some with only one hackery and others with two and three together unguarded, and evidently trusting to fate for protection against violence. I travelled at night in the Manjah and remarked that generally speaking large parties joined together as a mutual protection. The reports of highway robberies corroborate this observation; they have almost all been in the Manjah owing, as I suppose, to that being the hot-bed of Sikhs, Ghorchurrahs and disbanded soldiers.

2. *2nd June 1847.*—Staid at Muthoo till about 5 P. M. This is a village given in *dhurmurth* to some Brahmins, who complain of the encroachments of the *punch*, who are Sikhs and Ghorchurrahs. These have now possession of 5 wells out of 16. The parties began arguing the point in my presence, and the *punch* shewed by their manner either a guilty conscience or great respect for the holy character of their opponents. I passed the day in a hut about 10 feet square, and was recommended to seat myself opposite two doors so as to enjoy the breeze, and really I found it (although hot) quite bearable. I rode three horses into Ramnuggur which I reached at about 9 P. M., the only place through which I passed, of any importance, being Alipoor or Akalgurh. This is about three miles from Ramnuggur, and boasts of a good bazar and some flourishing-looking gardens, belonging to *Mahajuns*. Devee Dyal, near relation of Sawun Mul of Mooltan, is the Kardar of it.

3. *3rd June.*—Inspected the Artillery and Infantry. The former consists of six guns, 9-pounders, and have lately been engaged in the Huzara country under Lieutenant Lumsden. The Commanding Officer's name is Sookhun Singh, a Khutree Sikh, an intelligent soldier-like looking young man. The Adjutant, Baz Khan, says he accompanied Colonel Lawrence from Peshawur to Caubool, and that the Colonel must remember him. The guns looked to my unprofessional eyes good; the men stout, active fellows and well dressed; the horses small, but in good condition; the gun carriage shockingly out of repair and the woodwork falling to pieces: I mentioned this, and the excuse was

that, although they had workmen, they could not procure wood for love or money. I counted 36 men besides Commissioned Officers, and was told 10 with the Commandant were on leave. The Infantry Regiment is under the command of Colonel Tara Singh ; its appearance on parade, good ; the majority of the soldiers Sikhs, with a good many Dogras ; no bayonets, and some of the men had not pouch-belts. I counted about 350 men present, and was told that to a third of the regiment had been granted leave of absence. Soon after my return, the orders of the Durbar respecting myself arrived; in them a salute of 11 guns was to be fired in my honour ! ! ! The *Shutar Sowar* amused me by saying the *Beebee Sahib* had sent him. She is certainly looked up to by the servants of the palace as still at the head of affairs.

4. A man came in for redress, a horse of his having been stolen and recovered at a village four *koss* from this, held in jageer by Boodh Singh and Sodh Singh, who refused to give up the property. I issued such orders as made the unfortunate victim go on his way rejoicing.

5. The Kardar and *Thanadar* made their appearance with the usual *zeeafut* of coin (Rs. 301) and sweetmeats. The name of the former is Gundha Mul. He is a servant of Moolraj of Pind Dadun Khan and acts with his brother Ditta Mul. They are Khutrees and receive a salary of Rs. 30 a month. The *Thanadar* is a Sikh, one Boga Singh, and he draws Rs. 45. They have nine villages under their charge. The two *Kazees* also came to see me. They have got some feud between them with regard to equal division of the profits accruing from their trade. There is a Salt Agent, as well as some Customs officers, subordinate to Misr Rulla Ram ; they all came to pay their respects.

6. In the evening I visited the town, which is of some importance, containing a bazar of some extent and shops bearing the appearance of wealth. I counted, however, on my side of the street 69 shops in good position for trade closed and deserted. I visited the *thanah* and found ten prisoners who had been here for various terms, of eight, six and two months on *suspicion* of being robbers. There appears no proof whatever of guilt. I propose making further enquiry into their cases to-morrow.

7. The Colonel of the Infantry Regiment has not been to see me to-day. I thought this strange, and asked Colonel Sookhun Singh, of

the Artillery, whether his health was bad, to which he replied "no, but he and his regiment are in great trouble about the order to go to Huzarah." I met the Colonel, who looked uneasy, on my return and asked him how he was. He immediately took the hint and said he should come and see me to-morrow early. Colonel Sookhun Singh is a spirited fellow enough, but has only been one year in the Artillery, and he now commands a troop of which the Adjutant is a servant of 40 years' standing. The reason of the quick promotion of the former is from his having been Sirdar Shere Singh's confidential servant. I took a leaf out of a book entitled "Adventures in the Punjab," where Bellasis shews Nand Singh the way to take a horse across the country. The Colonel looked at my snaffle with rather a smile and asked me why we Englishmen used such powerless bits. On jumping over a couple of walls, in and out of a garden, I invited him to follow; he declined, and I told him that he was right, as it was only to be accomplished with an English bit.

8. *4th June 1847.*—Up very early so as to escape notice and take a ride alone. Visited the villages of Sekloo, Rooleh and Singpoora, the two first inhabited by Mussulman Juths of the Chitta tribe, but held in jageer, the one by Goormookh Singh, the other by Jowahir Singh, Bustnee, of the Maharajah's service. Singpoora is inhabited by Sikh *Bunjarahs.* On my return I was visited by Colonel Tara Singh, who is evidently in a state of agitation. He commenced his speech by saying that his men refused to proceed to Huzarah; that they were in arrears, had been for four years on service in Peshawur and elsewhere; and that now they required leave of absence; and that if this was not granted, they would cut their names. The Colonel said all this in a half dissatisfied way himself, although he assented to the observation of obedience being the first duty of a soldier. I enquired if his officers were all staunch, and sent for them, and they declared their readiness to proceed where they were ordered, but that not one of the men would go. I replied that the Durbar would never hear of men making excuses in this way; that if there were such a gross want of discipline in the corps, the officers to a man would be cashiered; and that neither leave of absence or liberty to cut their names would be given at present; that they being only four months in arrears had nothing to complain of on that score; that the custom of allowing regiments to go to their homes in a body was at an end, but that when they were in

Huzarah any representation they wished to make would be heard, with strict attention to justice and the well-being of the men. I told the Colonel privately to give me a list of the most refractory characters, and that they had better be seized at once; that he must use his best endeavours to bring them to a sense of their duty, before evening, when I would have a parade and find out who were willing and who recusant.

9. Devee Dyal, Kardar of Khaidrabad and Alipoor, made his appearance and presented a *nuzzur* of Rs. 125. He is a nephew of the late Sawun Mul and has about 250 villages under his charge. His manner and appearance betoken intelligence, and he is evidently a man of substance. He succeeded Bhaee Dul Singh in his present appointment.

10. The plaintiff in the case of a stolen horse made his appearance with the recovered property. In the evening rode to the lines of Colonel Tara Singh's Regiment and found my threats to the officers had had the desired effect, and the men were ready to march. I then promised to take their petition for some pay, and I trust they may have some disbursed, as I believe they are rather straitened in circumstances.

11. Ameer Chund, Captain of the Company of Artillery proceeding to Huzarah, is loud in his complaints against the Commissary of Ordnance. I rode to the ghat where he was encamped, and certainly the guns are in a disgraceful state, the iron falling to pieces, and no adjusting screws to the four larger guns. The two smaller ones, I fancy, are the only ones serviceable, and they are 6-pounders!!!

12. *5th June 1847.*—A fine storm at night. The *Chowdrees* of the town came to pay their respects. There appear to be two parties here,—the one in favour of the new Kardar and the other of Dooloo Shah, the late, are acting under the orders of Misr Hurree Chund. I learnt the *nerrikh* of the following articles :—

> *Attah*, 19 seers per rupee; barley, 28; gram, 19; *goor*, 8; *shukur*, 5½; *ghee*, 2; sweet oil, 3½; *dal*, from 12 to 14; sugar-candy, 2 seers 1 chittack.

13. The villages in this *ilaquah* are said to be in a depressed state owing to the assessment having been raised in Misr Ameer Chund's reign from Rs. 6,050 to 10,500.

14. People are coming in to make their complaints from all directions. A great part of the day spent in listening to them. The Kardar in a great state of alarm and evidently remaining to hear what is said against him. I accordingly think it advisable to make him absent himself. Two complaints are characteristic of Punjab justice: No. 1, that two brothers of plaintiff have been imprisoned and subject to all kinds of hardship and torture by the *Thanadar* for nine months on the mere suspicion of a rascally Syud, a professed fakeer and discoverer of thefts; another glaring case is the imprisonment for eight months of a person for daring to claim a share in a horse to which it seems to me he was justly entitled; a third of being imprisoned by an ex-Kardar for having made a complaint to Lieutenant Nicholson, who had no sooner turned his back when he was made an example of. This is a good reason for frequent deputations of Assistants.

15. In the evening no appearance of a move of Colonel Tara Singh's Regiment. The Colonel's excuse that 20 camels are still wanting. I gave him a gentle hint that I did not consider his excuse valid. I take a long ride to villages in the Alipoor *ilaquah*, *viz*., (1) Russoolpoor, (2) Maharaj, (3) Kaleewala, (4) Killah, (5) Khojuwala. The four first are Government property, paying revenue to Devee Dyal, and on the whole (from what I could learn in the course of conversation with the villagers) I came to the conclusion that he is not worse than his neighbours. They say he does not take more than the usual rent, but that *it* is very severe. No. 3, Kaleewala, bears the remains of a very flourishing place, and is chiefly inhabited by Syuds and has a *pukka* mosque and tomb. No. 5 is held in jageer by Goormookh Singh, and the people are worse off than their neighbours. I heard here that my friend the *Kazee* (who has been exceedingly civil, never leaving the *barahdurree*) has been preventing some persons from making complaints. On my return I thanked him for his great civility; at the same time I requested he would remain away.

16. *6th June 1847*.—The regiments have marched at last, to a man, the Colonel having found that it *was* possible to move without the 20 camels. People coming in in numbers to complain; amongst others, a singular one as follows:—A man gives in charge of another a horse to keep on condition of his being considered a sharer of ¾ths. A Kardar takes the horse by force and the unfortunate man is imprisoned for having

lost it. His brother came to Lahore to complain, and a *purwannah* was issued accordingly. Notwithstanding, when I go to the *thanah*, I find the victim still in the *Thanadar's* hands. *N. B.*—To look at the papers in my office referring to this case. The *Thanadar* accuses one Roop Chund, and on my sending for him, he admits that he had something to say in the case, but that he received no orders to release the prisoner.

17. *7th June 1847.*—Had a conversation with some cultivators, who complain against the exactions of Kurreem Buksh, barber and servant of the Maharajah, to whom their well has been delivered as a grant. The real evil of this place, and which ought to be remedied immediately, is the number of persons in authority. Every person appears to have the powers of a magistrate who has any influence with Moolraj or any followers of his own. This *imperium in imperio* ought to be stopped.

18. Sirdar Uttur Singh called about the petitions of the cultivators of Sehlor, of which he is one of the jageerdars. He appears a respectable, quiet, old gentleman, but I dare say objects, as in this case complained of, to remit any coin realizable. I think he will settle the case himself. Petitioners came in from villages near Goojranwalla, complaining against the extortions of Boodh Singh, Man. I wrote him a civil epistle recommending mildness in realizing the revenue. He has seized the inhabitants and families of the village of Pindola in a body. Day spent in riding about and hearing petitions. Weather delightful in consequence of a fine fall of rain.

19. *8th June.*—I had formed an idea that in this country, for the purpose of ascertaining truth, it was advantageous to have rival parties in a place, but this opinion has been rather disabused by the numerous conflicting statements of the many aspirants for office in this little Pedlington, Ramnuggur. The most influential appears to be the late Kardar, residing now at Akalgurh or Alipoor, yclept Dooloo Shah. He has had a quarrel with Moolraj. Another party is for Jowahir Singh, and a third for the Council as they call some Khutrees here, who appear at present the ruling faction and have arrogated to themselves the power of imprisoning, fining whom they like. The system they universally seem to pursue of seizing the most desperate characters for

theft and robbery and releasing on the property being disgorged, ought to be put a stop to without delay, as it is a premium on crime. One primitive kind of a person suggests that the Sahibs should send a *chuprassee* to preside over the city and that then there would be light. The soil in this part of the country light, and capable of being productive at a slight cost. Wells are sunk at 100 to 150 rupees outlay. The roads very good, partly from naturally hard soil, but principally from being let alone—a good hint to most magistrates in India.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 2.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 5th to the 10th of October 1847.

1. *5th October 1847.*—Left Lahore at 3½ A. M. and marched to Suntpoora, distance 20 miles. Passed through the villages of Pindi Daske-kote and Bissun, Bunala and Sheikhun. Country barren and villages far between, but soil capable of being cultivated at slight expense, and productive. Suntpoora is a village of Bedis. They honestly confessed to me they had no daughters, and a Moosulman informed me gravely that such was the will of God.

2. *6th October.*—Marched to Muthoo through the villages of Retalu, Nudala and Khan Moosulmanon ke, three inconsiderable villages. The appearance of the country improves as you proceed from Lahore. Villages are nearer each other and sugarcane is cultivated. Muthoo is a village held in *dhurmurth* by *Grunthees,* who appear an unassuming quiet race and *particularly* civil. Distance of this march about 12 miles.

3. *7th October.*—Another march of 15 miles to Bidhee, passing through Govindpoora, Bhund, Chuk Chowdrean, Ouluk and Chubba. Road hitherto has been tolerable, but this stage no vestige of one, although it would be very easy to have good roads owing to the soil. Bidhee is a village of Mahomedan Juths, and is of some importance owing

to a *khangah*, to which multitudes resort in a pilgrimage during the month of June. It appears thriving, and near the *abadee* are good crops of sugarcane, cotton and *jowar*. The Kardar of Hafizabad came to pay his respects. His name is Roop Chund. He offered a *nuzzur* of Rs. 5. I took Rs. 2 after being much pressed. The zemeendars evidently have learnt that we do not take *nuzzurs*, as they are perfectly satisfied with their rupee being touched. On a former expedition they seemed annoyed if you did not receive it.

4. *8th October 1847.*—A march of 14 *koss*, or 20 miles, to Rampoor *alias* Rusoolpoor, passing through the town of Hafizabad and the villages of Mangta, Sagur, Premkote, Moorhoo, Chemkote. Five miles from Rampoor the Kardar, by name Nanuk Chund, made his appearance and escorted me the rest of the way. The country not so thriving as on the other side of Hafizabad. Rampoor is merely a walled village inhabited by a tribe of Moosulman Juths called Tarhurs. In the evening I took a long ride and visited the villages of Mirkhi, Solukeeon-ke-kote and the thriving town of Julalpoor. At the latter place is a *thanah*, and the first thing I did was to cause the prisoners to be brought forward. They consist of four persons, brethren of a murderer, and they have been detained for a year. I shall investigate the merits of their case myself. I passed over an immense tract of barren waste, culturable but not cultivated.

5. *9th October.*—Baba Mahu Singh, a respectable looking old gentleman, made his appearance. He is the agent of Misr Rulla Ram, and with his aid I shall now commence operations. The Kardar of Hafizabad accompanied him, also Kunya Lal and other *Dufturees*. I was presented with *zeeafuts* from the Baba and also from the Kardar of Rs. 250 each, as well as sweetmeats, by orders of the Durbar. I also took 1 rupee from each of the persons in authority on their own account. Nurayn Dass, a brother of General Hursookh, called. He offered a *zeeafut* of money, which I declined, but took his sweetmeats. I find on setting to work that numbers of statements are still required, but on this subject I will make a separate report. As I shall hereafter have to make a detailed account of all my doings, I propose only giving a *concise* weekly diary in order that my movements may be known. On the other side I furnish a statement of sums received and carried to credit of Government. Regarding the receipt of *zeeafut*, the Resident can

give his own orders to the Durbar, he being the best judge whether such expenditure is necessary to secure for me proper attention from the authorities.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

SUMS RECEIVED AND CREDITED TO GOVERNMENT.

			Rs.
7th October.—From Kardar of Hafizabad			3
9th October.—From Baba Mahu Singh as a *zeeafut* by order of Durbar : sweetmeats given to servants . .			250
Zeeafut from Kardar of Hafizabad			250
Miscellaneous *nuzzurs* from *Dufturees, Mohurrirs,* &c.			10
Price of sweetmeats			13
Up to this date, Total Nanuk Shahee rupees Rs. .			526
10th October.—Deduct paid to bearers of *zeeafuts* . . .	10		
" " " Elephant drivers of Durbar elephants	5		
			15
Total amount to be credited to Government			511

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 3.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 11th to the 17th of October 1847.

1. *11th October 1847.*—Commenced work in earnest with Baba Mahu Singh and the Durbar *Dufturees* and Deen Mohummud and Kurrum Singh. Discovered that an attempt was being made to supply me with *russud* without payment. Put a stop to the same and gave explicit orders that "we" never took anything from the people, and that it was not only wrong, but in direct variance with the orders issued by the Durbar to the Kardars. Baba Mahu Singh insisted upon my receiving a *zeeafut* from Misr Rulla Ram of Rs. 125, which, to escape importunity, I did and have carried the same to the credit of Government. Took a long ride in the evening and visited the villages of Peer Kumal belonging to Synds in the Hafizabad district, and Wulee belonging to Lodhis, a tribe of Juts (not Lodhas as I first imagined).

2. *12th October 1847.*—In the morning took a long ride, visiting the villages of Futtyghur Roopee, Mothe-ke-Feerowur and Futtypoor, all in the Rampoor *ilaquah*. The country about average in its appearance, producing fine crops of *jowar*, *chunnah*, *moongh* and the coarser grains, but bad soil for sugarcane and cotton. Water about 30 *haths* and the expense of a well Rs. 300. (In making observations in this diary I must claim the privilege of altering my opinion on further acquaintance with the features of the country.) All the Bhuttees, a tribe of Rajpoots of much influence in the Julalpoor and Pindi *ilaquahs*, arrived in a body with a *nuzzur* of a horse, which, of course, I declined. They are fine looking fellows and have a more independent bearing than the oppressed Juth population. In my ride in the evening I was accosted by three of them also on horseback, with a preliminary remark that they had committed two murders, but that since our rule they had behaved well, and begged my protection from the warrants issued by Sirdar Mungul Singh. I visited this evening a large village, named Ram Tarhur, when I was struck with the half Hindoo character of its Moosulman population. Their mosque was built under a Peepul tree, and I saw some Moosulmans watering the said sacred tree. Tarhur is the name of the most influential tribe of zemeendars in the districts of Rampoor, Wuneeke, Mehdeeabad, &c.

3. *13th October.*—A long day's work with the zemeendars of Hafizabad, who are all assembled, *i. e.*, a certain number from each village. I wrote down their own account of number of wells, ploughs, &c., and compared it with that given by the authorities. The latter is wonderfully correct. I shall refrain from giving my opinion on the present assessment of each district until I write my report. Took a ride in the afternoon to some villages in the Junglee *ilaquah*,—Junglee by name and *junglee* by nature. A good deal of my time is wasted in hearing petitions on subjects foreign to settlement work; but, as this is unavoidable, I shall continue the practice. Baba Mahu Singh is in a great state of mind, and with reason, at the proceedings of the *Adalutees*. The latter appear to think there is anarchy in Jhung, and have issued *dustuks* through horsemen and footmen by the score to seize unfortunates accused. This must be put a stop to at once. The cry is loud against it, and a Kardar is not so unscrupulous an extortioner as a lower servant. All orders ought to be sent through Baba Mahu Singh, who, as far as I can learn, is a respectable person, and I recommend him, as a temporary measure,

to be made Kardar of all the territory formerly under Misr Rulla Ram. Another outcry is regarding the collections. The people being so anxious for me to fix what they will have to pay, I have ordered the countries to the far west, and which I shall visit last, such as Kote Kumalia, Syudwala, to be treated with as heretofore. I hope to have finished the settlement of Hafizabad, Rampoor, Julalpoor, Pindee Bhuttean and Cheniote in time for the *khurreef* harvest to be collected by it.

4. *14th October 1847.*—A long ride in the evening to Bhoor Rutha, Meer Mooktyar and other villages on the other side of Julalpoor towards the river Chenab. A great improvement in the appearance of the country, which is decidedly fertile and has some *sylaba* land, very productive. A melancholy sight greeted me on my return. A number of persons lame from their childhood, as well as a woman with dropsy, a boy totally blind and others had come for medicine. It is strange and gratifying to observe with what adoration the people regard me, merely in consequence of my being a Christian, a Sahib. They attach the greatest importance to my paying even a visit to their village, and the moment I am seen the men and women surround me, and are told to pay their respects to the *Badshah.* I never have a sowar with me, and accordingly get a good deal of information, which I should fail to obtain if accompanied by the servants of the State.

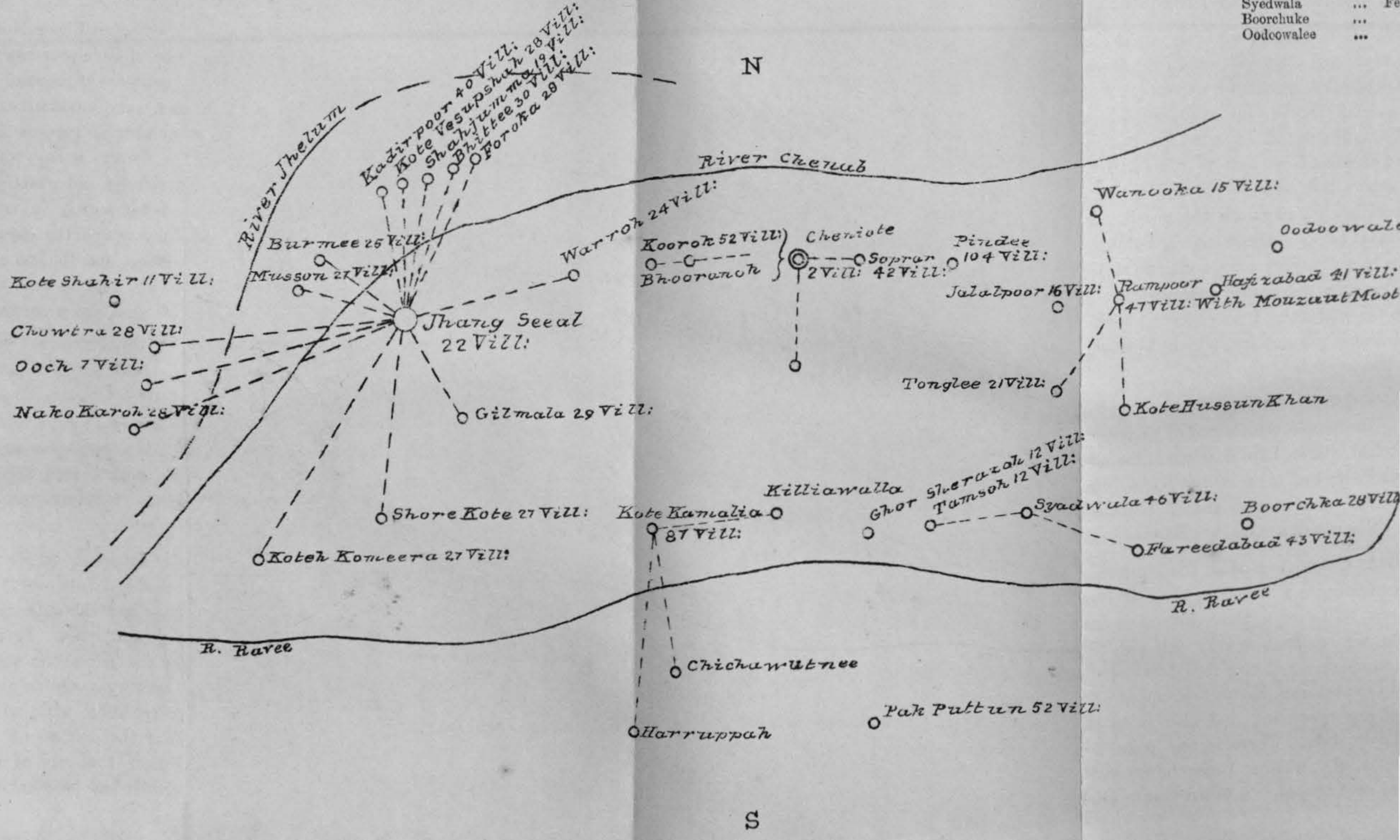
5. *15th October.*—A long ride to Junglee itself, where is a *chowkey* of sepoys. The people complained of their being bothered by it; and, as it is a wretched village, I think it would be advisable to have the sepoys located under the eye of authority, *viz.*, at Rampoor. Had all the lumburdars and some zemeendars of *ilaquah* Julalpoor before me and took down their remarks on each village.

6. *16th October.*—Had all the zemeendars of Rampoor before me, and examined them as I have done three of Hafizabad and Julalpoor. In this way, *viz.*, collecting a whole district on one side and the authorities on the other, we can form a very fair idea of the capabilities. It is a delightful occupation, and now that I have put my shoulder to the wheel and cleared the obstacles that at first appeared, I am very sanguine as to the result of my operations, and also as to the expedition with which I shall get over them. There is one point I want the opinion of the Resident upon, *viz.*, whether I may be allowed to alter the rate of *huq zemeendaree* or *inam*, as it is called here. Hitherto it has been entirely

A SKETCH MAP
OF
MISSIR RULEE RAM'S ILAKAH,

With dates on which Mr. Cocks is expected to reach each place and number of villages belonging to each.

Leave Rampoor	...	Oc
Pindee	...	
Cheniote	...	No
Warroh	...	
Foroka	...	
Kadirpoor	...	
Musson	...	
Ooch	...	De
Jhang	...	
Shorekote	...	
Kote Kamalia	...	Ja
Horuppah	...	
Pak Puttun	...	
Syedwala	...	Fe
Boorchuke	...	
Oodcowalee	...	



fixed by *purwustee* or favor, and not in the least by any rule of equity or equality, Khutrees or brethren of the Kardars and Singhs receiving ½ the proceeds; holy blackguards, such as Syuds and Fakeers, ⅓rd, and honest painstaking zemeendars sometimes as little as $\frac{1}{10}$th.

7. *17th October 1847.*—Rode to Wuneeke, about 15 miles off. Passed through a number of villages on the way. Wuneeke is a first rate village; water near the surface and *sylaba* land, producing splendid crops. The *abadee* nearly amounts to being a town. It belongs to Tarhurs, and is the chief place in the *ilaquah* of its name which is separate from Rampoor, although under the same *Misuldar* or *Peshkar*. I hope to have given out my assessment on Wednesday to the districts as per margin. I then proceed to Pindee Bhuttean and so westward.

Hafizabad.
Julalpoor.
Rampoor.
Junglee.
Wuneeke *cum* Mehdeeabad.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 4.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 17th to the 24th of October 1847.

1. *17th October 1847.*—Rode to Wuneeke, a fine district belonging to the Russoolpoor or Rampoor division. Saw in the distance the hills of Pind Dadun Khan, also Khaidrabad on the other side of the Chenab. Wuneeke is a very populous village, has a regular street, and might almost be termed a town.

2. *18th October.*—A ride to Hassan Khan-ke-kote, another district belonging to the Kardarship of Rampoor and chiefly inhabited by Hindoo Juths. The water is at a great distance in this part from the surface, and the country is poor and unproductive. Hard at work all day on settling the district of Junglee. Baba Mahu Singh, with the Durbar Moonshees, paid me a visit.

3. *19th October.*—A long day's work, fixing the assessments of the districts of Wuneeke and Oodoowalee.

4. *20th-21st October 1847.*—Incapacitated from doing anything in consequence of violent storms of wind and rain, which are attributed by the people to my *ikbal*, or rather I am flattered with being told so.

5. *22nd October.*—Day spent in giving out the assessment I have fixed. With the exception of letting off the *abwab*, *nuzzurana*, &c., I have made slight reduction in the whole revenue, although I have reduced the rates in Oodoowalee and Junglee, which had been much overtaxed.

6. *23rd October.*—Left for Pindi Bhuttean, a march of 15 or 16 miles. This place is a town of some consequence, and there is a mud fort of small pretensions, but of some strength, outside, called Killah Futteh Singh, used as the *thanah*. Received a visit from the *Chowdree* of Kote Kumalia, regarding whom Mr. John Lawrence has written ; also from some Seeal zemeendars of Jhung Seeal, who *offered* me a horse as a *nuzzur*. The Bhuttees of the town brought me a dog of a breed resembling the Scotch sheep dog and also a goat as *nuzzurs*, but did not press me much to accept them. Received another *zeeafut* on the part of the Durbar in consequence of entering another part of the "Misr's" dominions. I have carried this to the account of Government. I will send a credit and debit account, to the end of the month, of sums received and expended ; but I should suggest that no more *zeeafuts* were required—at any rate, that sweetmeats and fruit were sufficient to mark the respect due from each Kardar. The seizure of *begarees* or coolies is not yet put a stop to, and it will be difficult to do so effectually. I found that they were attempting to supply me with grass, &c., brought by pressed men. I had them paid for their trouble in my own presence and explained to them "the liberty of the subject," at which the unfortunate *sans culottes* looked rather amazed.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

No. 5.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 25th of October to the 7th of November 1847.

1. *25th October 1847—Camp Pindee Bhuttean.*—The weather being delightfully cool, I have commenced holding my *cutcherry* in the open air ; and in this way, with the Kardars on one side, the Durbar Moonshees on

the other, and the whole district (I may say) present, I can form a tolerably good idea of the state of each village. The people are loud in their demands for a reduction in their grazing tax, *tirnee*; and there can be no doubt but that on some villages it falls very heavy. I am going on the system of incorporating this tax with the land revenue. Visited the jail and *thanah*. The Kardars have not yet learnt that they have no judicial power. I made a jail delivery, either releasing the prisoners on the spot or sending those against whom there was any charge to the *Adalutee*.

2. *26th October 1847*.—Paid a visit in the morning to the town. The Kardar lives in the hereditary mansion of the Bhuttees, who were formerly of great influence here, and are now *universally* respected, I mean by the Bhuttees, the laird and his brethren of that clan. The tomb of their grandfather is worth seeing and is close by their house. It would be a very popular act, and one of strict justice, if the Durbar would restore their house to them. The Kardar might live in the fort outside. Hard at work all day gaining information on the state of this district. In the evening, Surfuraz Khan, Chief of Kote Kumalia, called.

3. *27th October*.—Petitions that the tax upon artizans (*kumeen*) and other low caste persons is still continued in jageer and *dhurmurth* villages. I have hitherto refrained from having anything to do with these grants, but in such a case I expressed my opinion to the Kardar that I was convinced the Durbar included all estates in the orders regarding *abwab*.

4. *28th-29th October*.—Engaged in riding about and making investigation regarding the assessment of this district, in which are 107 separate estates.

5. *30th October*.—Finished with Pindee, having made on the whole hardly any reduction in the actual revenue, but having delighted the hearts of the people by explaining that they were not to pay one *kowree* more than the sum mentioned in my *putta*. My present is a delightful occupation. I feel I am doing some tangible good in every order I give; whereas, at Lahore, I was walking comparatively speaking in darkness. I trust I shall return to Lahore much more capable of being of use to the people after having seen with my own eyes their wants and necessities.

6. *31st October*.—Drove to Cheniote through Peerkote, Sheik Suprai and other villages, distance about 30 miles. The scenery at my

new halting ground exceedingly pretty—bold rocks, some worthy of being called hills, the river winding through them, with numbers of temples and *khangahs* interspersed, formed a beautiful *coup d'œil*, the country around abounding in game of all kinds, and consequently cultivation at a discount.

7. *1st November 1847.*—Took a long ride in the morning. On the banks of the river is some fine land, but everywhere else it is very weak and sandy, and the extent of jungle immense. As is my wont, I visited the *thanah* and found 19 persons confined. I ordered them all to be brought up before me for orders. The Kardar of this place seems unpopular with the poorer classes, although the merchants and wealthier residents laud him. I will report upon all the officials, however, when I have had more time to form a correct judgment. The power of these delegates of the Nazim or Kardar (as Misr Rulla Ram and others may be termed) is immense. The *Adalutee* on the whole will curtail their power. I am ordering them to understand the difference between having power of police management and of administering justice.

8. *2nd November.*—A visit from Kuzan Singh, the Naib deputed by Sirdar Mungal Singh to decide cases in this part of the country. He may be a very respectable person, but his appearance and manners are not such as to impress one very much in his favor. Baba Mahu Singh is very bitter against him, as formerly he was obedient to his (the Baba's) orders and now affairs are reversed.

9. *3rd November.*—Riding about the country in the morning and open *cutcherry* as usual during the day. Barley is 36 seers for the rupee and other grain in the same proportion here at Pindee. The former was 38 seers for the rupee. A cow costs from 14 to 15 rupees. I purchased one for the latter sum and gave in a large calf in my possession. The zemeendar looked delighted, and I took care to see him away from the tent and free from the *dustooree* of the servants before I left. The consequence was in the evening nearly a dozen others were brought by the zemeendars, who seemed quite disappointed when I refused to purchase.

10. *4th November.*—An interview with Kurrum Naraien, younger brother of Dewan Moolraj, on his way to Lahore. He insisted on my taking 10 *boodkees* (gold). He appears a quiet, intelligent young man.

11. *5th November.*—A Vakeel from Dewan Moolraj arrived with a *khut* from his master, asking me to assist him in making arrangements

for preventing the bad characters of Jhung from committing depredations on his territory. I replied in general terms, at the same time thanking him for 10 pieces of silk sent, and which I forwarded some days ago to Lahore. Had a jail delivery of nineteen prisoners, making some over to the *Adalutee* for sentence and releasing others who were imprisoned for the faults of others or for imaginary offences. One wonders how the machine of Government acted at all on such an utter want of system or honesty as must have existed previous to the late Treaty. The people all say "let us off for the murders and robberies, &c., committed previous to the arrival of the *Sahiblog*; we have left these practices off now." The raids and blood feuds which occurred formerly were of monthly or weekly occurrence, and as far as I can learn no notice was taken of them whatever.

12. *6th November 1847.*—A ride with a respectable Syud to his territory of Rujore (as he expressed himself). The soil is so hard that a horse's hoof can make no impression on it, and in consequence the revenue is very light. Runjeet Singh himself let them off ⅓rd of the *jumma*. He seems to have favoured Syuds almost as much as Brahmins or Sodhees. This part of the country was formerly governed and inhabited by Sikhs of the Bunghi tribe, who long were troublesome enemies to Runjeet. Finished giving out my rents (*jummas*) to the people and in the evening proceeded to Kooruk, which is 12 miles distant. I have now nearly completed the settlement of three hundred and fifty (350) villages. Hitherto my progress has been as satisfactory to the people as to myself. The villages are small, and the revenue I should say averaging not more than Rs. 400 each, but it is almost as difficult to come to a right conclusion with regard to the capability of a small as of a large estate.

CAMP KOORUK: } A. H. COCKS,
The 7th November 1847. } *Chief Assistant to the Resident.*

No. 6.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 8th to the 14th of November 1847.

1. *Camp Kooruk, 8th November 1847.*—In the morning a ride about the country, which has a very deserted, barren appearance. During the whole day engaged in acquiring information regarding the state of the estates in Kooruk with Bhoorana. The revenue for pasturage

termed *tirnee* seems the general cause of complaint. The *sar shoomaree,* or calculation of cattle, has not been made for many years, and there is no doubt by the condition of the owners that it must bear very heavy upon them.

2. *9th November 1847.*—Rode to the villages adjoining the Chenab. Saw one utterly abandoned, the inhabitants being reputed as a community of thieves. It is quite possible that their condition has been so deteriorated by the heaviness of the Government demand and other causes as to make them resort to illegal practices for support. I propose enquiring into the case and endeavouring to bring them back or in some way to populate the village *de novo*. Finished making the assessment of the estates included in the *ilaquah* of Kooruk with Bhoorana. I came to the determination of reducing the grazing tax one half, and by making other reductions of *abwab,* &c., my decisions gave most complete satisfaction to the people, of whom I should say five hundred surrounded me during the day.

3. *10th November.*—Drove to Warra, one of the districts included in the division Jhung Seeal. This being only 10 miles from Jhung, I propose proceeding thither before I settle it.

4. *11th November.*—March to Jhung. Half way at a place called Kewur the whole population turned out to complain of the hereditary zemeendars having been dispossessed by one having no title to their property. This is a common complaint. The land being considered as the property of the Khalsa, whenever an estate is going to ruin the State makes it over to whom it pleases. Force now to repossess the ancient proprietors would be unjust to the person who has expended his capital in improving the estate, which he has been led to believe he should retain. Adjoining Jhung at a distance of a mile is the considerable town of Mugeeana, which, although of recent importance, has now a larger population than the former. The people of this part of the world are chiefly Seeals of Rajpoot extraction who, until conquered by Runjeet Singh, were of considerable importance and wealth. They were the *hakim-nusheens.* Their condition now is impoverished in the extreme.

5. *12th November.*—I have taken up my quarters by the advice of Baba Mahu Singh in a *kutcha* residence built by Dewan Sawun Mul. As there are sixteen different *purgunnahs* attached to Jhung, I shall

make this my head-quarters for some time. Baba Mahu Singh continues to be extremely polite to me and carries out all my orders well. I have not had a single complaint against him, although the people are by no means sparing in their complaints against the other Tehseeldars or as they are termed Kardars. The only difficulty I find is in defining the authority of the *Adalutee* on the one hand and of the Kardar on the other. I think I have succeeded, however, in arranging matters so that both are satisfied,—the one confining himself to police and reveuue matters, the other deciding cases brought to his notice All defendants are seized through the Kardar, as I found the system pursued of issuing *dustuks* and orders by the *Adalutee* was most harassing to the people.

6. *13th November 1847.*—Nothing of importance. Engaged during the day in acquiring information from the people as well as the Kardar.

7. *14th November.*—Sunday. Received Rs. 500 and a *zeeafut* on the part of the authorities, which is carried to account.

A. H. COCKS,

CAMP JHUNG : *Chief Assistant to the Resident.*

No. 7.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 15th to the 28th of November 1847.

1. *15th November 1847.*—A ride of about 35 miles to Gilmalah and back. Gilmalah is one of the Tehseeldarees comprised in the *ilaquah* of Jhung. It is, however, only a village. There are 30 villages belonging to the Tehseeldaree. In the evening visited the town of Jhung. This is by no means the large place I had imagined. There are few brick buildings. The only places of importance are the residences of two opposition Hindoo fakeers. The one generally known as Nath Saheb is a Sunyassy, the other as Thakoorjee is a Byragee. They are looked up to with great respect by the neighbourhood, both Hindoos and Moosulmans, and are of such importance in their own estimation that they do not visit me, or I believe any other *Hakim*. They sent their offerings, however, of sweetmeats, &c., &c. The Government, as usual, has taken possession of the hereditary building of the former Chief, a Seeal (Rajpoot

Moosulman), whose representative, Ismael Khan, is in very deteriorated circumstances, but has pride of birth enough to be an Emperor.

2. *17th November 1847.*—A ride to Burmee (commonly called Chela) and Mussun on the other side of the Chenab. These are both likewise tehseels belonging to Jhung. The boatmen complained (but without reason) of the new ferry arrangements. They are, I understand, to get 29 per cent. of the collections. Originally, I fancy 33 per cent. were allowed, but 4 has been deducted to pay a *chuprassee* with. Some of the villages near the river, and lower castes who have business daily to cross, also are vociferous in their remarks. Although the demand is rather hard upon these, it might create confusion to alter the sum settled in their favor.

3. *18th November.*—Spent in hearing petitions on general cases. There is still a bad feeling between the *Adalutee* deputed by Sirdar Mungul Singh and Baba Mahu Singh, but I trust I have settled the *causa belli*, and no orders from the Durbar will be requisite.

4. *19th November—Buckra Ede.*—The Moosulmans begged to be allowed to celebrate this feast in a way unusual. I referred them for orders to Mahu Singh, desiring him to abide by the custom of the country. It passed off quietly.

5. *21st November.*—Rode to Ooch, a town formerly of some importance, now a mere village. It is on the other side of the Jhelum river, about 25 miles from Jhung.

6. *22nd, 23rd and 24th November.*—Very busy in prosecuting my enquiries in open *cutcherry* as to the rate of each district.

7. *25th November.*—Rode to Kote Esa Shah, passing through Kadirpore. These are both towns on the other side of the Chenab, and are the seats of the Tehseeldars of two *purgunnahs* attached to Jhung. The distance to the former place is about 40 miles, and I remained there during the day.

8. *26th November.*—Returned to Jhung.

9. *27th November.*—I have to-day finished all my enquiries, and trust to have completed and given out my settlement of the 16 *purgunnahs* of Jhung during the next five days, when I propose

proceeding to Kote Kummalia. I trust to have completed the work assigned to me by the end of December, when I shall be prepared either to rejoin my former duties at the Residency or to proceed in some other direction for the purpose of prosecuting further enquiries, &c.

10. *28th November 1847.*—Sunday.

A. H. COCKS,

CAMP JHUNG : *Chief Assistant to the Resident.*

P. S.—The dispute between Baba Mahu Singh and the *Adalutee* has been satisfactorily settled, and I have now fully established the *Adalutee's* authority.

No. 8.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 29th November to the 12th of December 1847.

1. *29th November 1847.*—A long ride to the other side of the Chenab in the morning. Day spent in giving out *jummas* of *purgunnahs* Wara-Furoka and Bhuttee.

2. *30th November.*—Gave out *jumma* of *purgunnah* Esa Shah-ke-kote and Kote Shakir.

3. *1st December 1847.*—Gave out *jummas* of Mussun, Bunnee and Chowntra. Baba Mahu Singh paid his respects with the Durbar Moonshees, Kullyan Singh and Deen Mohummud. Between the two latter there is evidently a split or misunderstanding. A present of grapes, through the Vakeel, from Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan.

4. *2nd December.*—Gave out *jummas* of Nekokara and Kadirpore. Rain in the afternoon.

5. *3rd December.*—Finished the giving out to the people their *jummas*.

6. *4th December.*—Heard petitions on general subjects. Almost all had either reference to disputes of land between original owners and

present possessors (these I referred for decision to the *Adalut*) or to reduction of revenue. I find it utterly impossible to enter into subjects of dispute myself, except in very glaring cases and when a Kardar is one of the parties. This does not satisfy the people, who are vociferous and hungry for justice from an European officer.

7. *5th December 1847.*—Sunday.

8. *6th-7th December.*—Engaged the whole day in signing the *puttas* and *kubooliyuts* and finishing with Jhung.

9. *8th December.*—Marched to Roruhwain, a small village consisting of one well and populated by Dewan Moolraj for the convenience of travellers through the jungle, which extends for 30 miles to Kote Kummalia.

10. *9th December.*—Drove to Kote Kummalia over a good natural road. The whole way is one vast extent of jungle relieved by a single well 7 *koss* from that town. Met Misr Hurchurun Dass with his *posse comitatus*, about five miles on this side of it. He presented me with a *nuzzur* of Rs. 101, besides 5 gold *boodkees*, which notwithstanding many remonstrances he would insist upon my taking. In the evening he again brought a *zeeafut* of Rs. 250 and sweetmeats on the part of Government. I put up in a *barahdurree* belonging to Surfuraz Khan, the former Chief of this part of the country. His *nuzzur* of money I refused, but accepted his sweetmeats.

11. *10th December.*—A visit from Hurchurun Dass and Moonshee Kullyan Singh, who informed me privately that the subordinates of Moonshee Deen Mohummud had been guilty of corruption at Jhung. This sort of annoyance I have all along been prepared for, and have guarded against to the best of my ability, by writing in open *cutcherry*, *coram populo*, and mixing as much as possible with the people; but I am inclined to think in future settlement operations it will be as well to have no Durbar *Mootsuddees* at all, and confine the bribes, which people will give, to the District Kardars. I have heard as yet no complaints against my own office, although I have solicited information on the subject—perhaps, their iniquities may be heard of at Lahore hereafter. Translated the returns prepared

by the "Misr," which appear well got up and much pains taken. He appears to have a good deal of his family's intelligence and talent.

12. *11th December 1847.*—Rode to Cheechahwutnee, a large village with a fort, on the other side of the Ravee, distance about 15 miles. After *cutcherry* went out shooting with Surfuraz Khan, the Chief, partridges and quails abounding in the surrounding jungle.

13. *12th December.*—I hope to be at Syudwala by the end of this week.

CAMP KOTE KUMMALIA. A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

MEMO.

Total number of villages to settle in Jhung		980
Total number of villages finished	730	
Total number of villages nearly finished	89	
Remaining	161	
	——	980

No. 9.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 1st to the 9th of January 1848.

1. *1st January 1848.*—A general hearing of petitions.

2. *2nd January.*—Sunday.

3. *3rd January.*—Rode to Bootcheeke, a *purgunnah* included in the Syudwallah *ilaquah*, about 15 miles distant. It is a barren looking part of the country, and most of its villages at some distance from the Ravee. There is an old canal cut which might, with great advantage, I should say, be brought into use. I intend hereafter saying more on the subject of this as well as other canals or cuts from the river in different parts of the country I have visited.

4. *4th January.*—Finished settling the revenue of Bootcheeke and Singanwalla, an adjoining *purgunnah*, or *talookah* I should rather say. Had a private interview with the Misr. It has struck me that the Moonshees on the part of the Durbar, *viz.*, Kullyan Nath (a near relation of Rajah Deena Nath) and Deen Mahomed, have a trick of monopolizing the conversation and of acting (as it were) as a restraint

on the Misr. In the interview alluded to the latter was much more open in his remarks, and evidently pleased at my invitation.

5. *5th January 1848.*—I know nothing against the Moonshees beyond their overweening idea of their importance. They are both clever, and perhaps it is as well to have them, although personally it is quite immaterial to me whether they stay or go. I mention this as to-day (5th) they asked me for orders whether they were to remain or not. I referred them to their master. They look rather sulky at the snub I gave them yesterday in not letting them accompany the Misr. To-day I was busily engaged in getting farmers for three years to take some villages in Kote Kummalia, the zemeendars of which refused to consent to my demand. I have been very successful, and when it was seen I was in earnest, many of the zemeendars who had been recusant came forward and gave in their *durkhasts.* Now only one village remains *kham,* and this I prefer leaving so, as its *jummas* of former years vary from 1,100 rupees to 180 rupees. It would be easier to procure farmers, if the term was longer than three years. I might with propriety give the lease for five years I should say, at least.

6. *6th January.*—Engaged in settling the grazing tax, which I have reduced to Rs. 26,000 in Syudwala and Rs. 11,000 in Kote Kummalia. I have made arrangements for having the relief fairly distributed amongst the payers of this tax. They cried out for its entire abolition, saying that in Hindoostan it was not known.

7. *7th January.*—Moved to Sutgurh. The Misr accompanied me, and in the evening had an interview at which he put many pertinent questions relating to his future administration, amongst the rest, whether jageerdars had any judicial authority in their jageers and whether he could summon any person accused of crime, or a defaulter, from a neighbouring Kardar. To the former question I answered in the negative, to the latter in the affirmative. No jageerdar, unless he has the express authority of the Durbar, can fine or imprison; and all Kardars are bound to assist each other in the prosecution of the ends of justice as in the realization of the revenue.

8. *8th January.*—Engaged in hearing the state of affairs in the *ilaquah* of Sutgurh. It rained towards evening.

In the morning I had taken a long ride by myself to look at the crops, &c.

9. *9th January 1848.*—Sunday.

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

Amount of work completed.

Number of villages settled	950
Nearly finished	67
Total villages . .	1,017
	Rs.
Amount of revenue settled—E. E.	5,45,000
Nearly finished	50,000
Present or proposed demand, Total . .	5,95,000

Remaining in hand, the *ilaquahs* of Hoojrah, Dipalpore, Kuboola and Pakputtun.

No. 10.—Diary of Mr. A. H. Cocks, Chief Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, from the 10th to the 16th of January 1848.

1. *10th January 1848.*—Misr Hurchurun Dass called to take leave. He has obtained leave to proceed to Lahore to be present at his brother's wedding. I am much pleased with him, and consider him to be a rising officer. On proceeding to the assessment of the estates in Sutgurh, I discovered that either Mr. Vans Agnew had given his opinion on most of the villages, or that the zemeendars wished me to think so. I therefore have determined to defer the assessment until I hear from that gentleman.

2. *11th January.*—Engaged in hearing petitions on miscellaneous subjects, and prepared for leaving Sutgurh.

3. *12th January 1848.*—Marched about 18 miles to Dipalpur, a town which must have been of some importance in former days. It is now nearly a mass of ruins. The country here is irrigated by canals cut from the Beas and the Soag, a tributary stream which runs through this part of the Baree Dooab. There is a great dispute regarding one of the canals between the zemeendars of this *ilaquah* and those of Havelee, but I shall have clearer ideas on the subject in a few days. I was presented by Lala Sobaram, the Kardar, with the usual *zeeafut*.

4. *13th January.*—Few zemeendars had arrived in consequence of my having reached sooner than was expected.

5. *14th January.*—Engaged in assessing about twenty-five villages. The *ilaquah* comprizes nearly a hundred. I was very mild in my demands, and the people, who are chiefly Kumbhos by caste—Hindoo gardeners—are clever and wealthy. They were apparently perfectly satisfied, but in the evening they all in a body refused to sign the *durkhasts*.

6. *15th January.*—I had a long talk with the zemeendars. One a Khutree, formerly a Government servant and a regular lawyer, observed that I had not gone by the usual custom of taking the average assets of past years. I quickly put a stop to my friend by saying that I only wished to know if he agreed to my terms, as, if not, I should get a farmer (I had already made arrangements for one). He replied, "By all means get one." I again represented his folly: that he was losing his estate through a vain hope of my reducing further; that it was my fixed determination not to do so. He again refused, and I did give the lease to a farmer, who was delighted with his bargain. When the owner perceived it was no joke, he became the most abject of creatures, prayed for a restoration of his village, that he would willingly consent to my terms. It was too late. I felt an example was required. I had closed my bargain with the other.

7. *16th January.*—Rode to the *bund* at Jussooke, the *causa belli* between the zeemendars of Havelee and Dipalpore. The case is still pending, I am given to understand, in Shunkernath's court. I should like to know the decision of the Durbar as quickly as possible.

A. H. COCKS,

CAMP DIPALPORE; *Chief Assistant to the Resident.*

	Rs.
Amount of revenue assessed	5,90,000
Ditto ditto nearly assessed	60,000
Total .	6,50,000

Number of villages assessed	1,000
Ditto nearly so	67
Total number .	1,067

A. H. COCKS,

Chief Assistant to the Resident.

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